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THE CANOE PASTIME.

Canoes in Ancient as Well as Modern Days.

English Clubs for the Promotion of the Sport—Hints on the Construction of the Canoe, the Proper Costume for the Sportsman, and Directions as to Management.

A new amusement is coming into vogue, and before long the rivers and lakes of our continent will be thickly dotted with the light canoes. Although canoe building has been followed more or less since the origin of the human race, we have very few accounts of the construction of canoes, as we know them, prior to the discovery of the New World. In nearly every country the useful arts have advanced to a degree which places such rude constructions in the back-ground. The American Indian has probably used the canoe to a greater extent in his rude sports and manly pursuits than all the races of the world combined. Every river, bay, creek, pond and lake of our wide domain has borne its light weight and reflected back the lithe and graceful shadow. The Indian and his birchen canoe seem inseparable; away in the far West and the Canadas of the North they still exist together, and will, until they are driven out by the presence of the Anglo-Saxon. The aborigines in ancient days were accustomed to roll logs into water and ferry across streams and small lakes. Upon these rude crafts they dared the fury of the mountain torrent, frightful rapids and the commotion of the elements, when engaged in enterprises of more than ordinary magnitude. Sometimes, however, the log rolled over and precipitated the bold outrider into the pure liquid. It very naturally occurred to the damp Indian that, if he were inside, instead of outside the log, he could hold on better, and would not run such chances of a ducking.

His next move in the construction of canoes consisted in procuring a hollow log and splitting it in two. He then dammed up both ends with well-kneaded clay, hard-baked, and launched a very tolerable "shell" upon the main. This was a decided improvement upon the former conveyance, and for a time maintained the lead. The warriors next began hollowing out trees with fire and sharp stones. But the heavy "dug-out" still proved too clumsy for the wants of the Indian, and next in order came the birch canoe.

The construction of this craft requires considerable skill and patience. A light cedar frame is first put together of the shape of the desired craft and turned bottom upward. A slit is then made in the bark of a birch tree, from the butt to its branches, and the trunk laid bare by the careful stripping away of the outer covering. Particular care is taken not to break the bark during the operation. The birch of dark color obtained during Winter is more valuable for canoes than the lighter bark stripped in Summer. When a suitable shell is obtained it is taken to the frame and stretched over it, the fitting of the cedar ribs to the bark being a laborious operation. Some of these canoes will seat thirty people comfortably, but the majority are intended for from four to six persons. The birch canoe is very "crank" in the water, and it is almost as great a knack to paddle as to build it. Indian children are taught its use while very young.

In the vast prairies of the West, where rivers flow through country destitute of timber, the savage builds an open frame and stretches a buffalo-hide over it. After drying in the sun for a few days this covering becomes rigid, and is then used for a canoe. It cannot be used for long voyages, as its tendency to slack and leave its occupants struggling in the water occurs once in every six or eight hours. It must then be taken out and redried. The explorations of the great cañons of the Colorado were accomplished in these kind of canoes. In South America this mode of conveyance is very common. The descendants of the old Spanish settlers in the west of Ireland use a canoe which is covered with the hide of a horse. It is called a "currach." A kind of canoe is also in use in high latitudes built of oaken slats, which can be taken apart and put together without nails in a few minutes. The people who use them take the canoe to pieces as soon as the voyage is over, and divide up the pieces to be carried when making a portage. These canoes are water-tight and very strong. Every body of water upon our vast continent has borne the light canoe, and could a record of the discoveries be compiled it would be interesting as well as instructive.

It is the consideration of the benefits to be derived from voyages like these, in the open air, upon the cool water beneath the health-giving rays of the sun, or in the pleasant shade of the overhanging trees, as well as the information to be obtained of details which escape the observation of those who travel by steamers and on the ordinary highways, which has induced the formation of canoe clubs. The subject has been agitated for some time in this City.

It has been followed by an organization which will before long become quite as prominent as our yachting and rowing clubs.

THE NEW-YORK CANOE CLUB.

This Club was organized last November by six young men who were strongly impressed with the beauties of canoeing. Mr. M. **ROOSEVELT SCHUYLER**, formerly an officer of the navy, and an accomplished sailor, was elected Commodore, and J. S. **MOSHER**, of the Quarantine Department, Secretary. The Club adopted as the model of its canoes Mr. **BADEN-POWELL'S** famous canoe, the *Nautilus*, No. 3, and upon that model, with a few unimportant variations, all the canoes of the Club have been and probably will be built. The Club has increased rapidly since its formation, and applications for membership are received almost daily. Several extensive cruises are contemplated by members of the Club during the coming Summer, and a sailing regatta will take place early in June. The following is a list of the canoes already launched, or nearly finished:

Canoes.	Length. Feet.	Owners.
Gertrude	14	Dr. J. S. Mosher
Lily	14	Commodore Schuyler
Walrus	16	G. L. Morse.
Gretchen	14	M. R. Schuyler
Chip	14	J. S. Roosevelt
Violetta	14 6-12	W. L. Alden

The builder of these canoes, Mr. **JAMES EVERSON**, of Williamsburg, has a host of orders, and will be busy all Summer in satisfying the demands of those who are anxious to own a cheap and portable yacht. Among those who propose to turn canoeing to practical use, are Messrs. **JERVIS MCENTEE** and **HOMER WINSLOW**, two well-known artists, who intend to make sketching cruises, and several young journalists who possibly have an eye to future books on canoe traveling.

England has possessed canoe clubs for several years, and the discoveries already made by enthusiastic canoeists will rank with those of noted explorers. Thousands of miles have been traveled by individuals in a single canoe, and they have ventured not only upon rivers and lakes but have ridden upon the stormy billows of the ocean. Instead of tramping through dusty roads and sleeping at dirty inns, the canoeist glides along, almost without effort, upon the watery highways, and reposes at night with the stars above and the cool air around his head. The Prince of **WALES** is Commodore of the most noted canoe club in London. The number of member reaches nearly 200, and comprises distinguished tourists, Oxford and Cambridge University oars, Alpine climbers, yachting men and many ladies. The object of the organization is to improve canoes, promote canoeing and unite canoeists. The entrance fee is £1, and ten shillings tax per year. To be eligible to election it is necessary to either own a canoe or hire one by the year.

At the regular meetings of the Club, assistance is given to aspiring canoeists, and records of the voyages are read and ordered to be published or put on record. Speeches are made and dinners served, as in other first-class clubs. A uniform is worn by the members of the Club, and colors are prescribed, which the ladies of the organization wear in the form of rosettes and neckties. Paddling matches are conducted under the auspices of the Club, and in accordance with rules laid down by that body. Prizes are also offered for various excellencies in the art of canoeing. The members of the Club have many curious models of canoes in their possession, among which is one propelled by steam. Canoes of tin, iron, india-rubber and paper are among the property of the Club, but none of them have met with its approbation, except the last named. The lightness of paper and its imperviousness to water, its rigidity, and the hard usage and pounding it will stand, render it one of the most valuable of substances in the construction of canoes. A good paper-canoe, with mast, sail and paddle, costs about $75. The weight is usually sixty pounds. The longest canoe voyages in Europe have been performed in those built of wood. An Oxford graduate navigated the rivers of Europe for 3,000 miles in a canoe, in the years of 1866 and 1867. He also ventured a considerable distance to sea in his craft. He averaged about forty miles a day. The canoeists of Gotham are as yet little skilled in the art of paddling, and may not at first prove so successful as their transatlantic brethren.

The canoe which meets their approbation is of a style called the "Nautilus." For a man weighing 160 pounds it should be 14 feet long, of 28 inches beam. Instead of a flat deck, like the English model, it has a strong "sheer," and having a depth amidships of 12 inches, rises at the stern to 20 inches and at the bow to 22 inches. There is a water-tight compartment both fore and aft, and should it capsize it will right itself in the water when relieved of its load. The hull is of native cedar strips and the deck of Spanish cedar. The keel is of oak. The paddle is of spruce, with flat dips, and is jointed in the middle. A spritsail is used, with seven feet reach from tip to boom. It has two reefs. A "jigger" is rigged aft, and when it is proposed to sleep in the canoe, the boom-tip is tied to the mast of the jigger and a Macintosh spread over it, forming an elongated tent. The jib is proportioned to the other canvas, and of the usual form. The "nautilus" canoe is built expressly for American waters, and is especially adapted for sailing. The English model is called the "Rob Roy," and is more especially fashioned for paddling. There are three kinds of the Rob Roy canoe.

There is the long, narrow, light racing canoe, with a long spooned paddle, which will attain to great speed. Then there is the sailing canoe, with flat bearing and some keel, which will sail admirably. Finally, there is the traveling canoe, which must combine to a certain degree the good qualities of the others, with greater strength, so as to bear portage and rough handling. The best dimensions for this canoe are as follows: Length, 13 feet; width of beam, 26 inches; depth from keel to deck, 12 inches; camber, 2 inches; keel, 1 inch, with strip of iron running entire length and a copper strip upon the stem and stern posts, and around the top of each of them. The opening in the deck, 4 feet long, 20 inches wide, with a strong combing 1 inch high. The opening should be semi-circular for convenience, strength and comfort. A macintosh must be fitted so as to cover the opening and round about the canoeist. It must be light-colored, to keep off the heat of the sun, and so fixed as to be easily taken off and put on. The canoe must be strong enough to endure without injury: First—To be lifted by any part, and carried without straining it. Second—To be rested on any part. Third—To bear the weight of the occupant, in a sitting posture, on any part of the deck, while aground or in an unusual position. Bilge pieces are not required, and the canoe must be made strong enough without them. The best material for the canoe is oak for the keel and a light white cedar deck. The keel must be painted and varnished, while the cedar should be first oiled and then heavily varnished. The paddle should be seven feet long, with both ends rounded, banded with copper and spoon-shaped. Ash is the best material. The painter should be of flexible, untarred rope, 20 feet long, with both ends fastened respectively to the stem and stern posts, and should be able to bear a weight of 200 pounds. There must be a support for the back of two cedar slips 15 inches long and 3½ wide, laced together with a cord, and they must rest against the combing in a way so as to yield to the back without hurting the spine. The mast should be 5 feet long, 3 inches thick at the butt, and gradually tapering. It must be strong enough to stand a gale without stays, and be stepped just forward of the stretcher so as to be struck without the necessity of rising when passing a bridge, threatened by a squall or in danger of capsizing from overhanging trees. The rail should have a fore-leach of four feet; if a lug, a head of three feet six inches, and a foot of four feet and six inches. The material should be strong cotton without eyelet or hole, but with a broad hem inclosing a good cord all round. A jib is of little use except to wrap around the shoulders in a sharp wind, it being liable to be taken all aback in a gale, seriously endangering the safety of the craft. With a good quartering breeze, however, it very materially assists in sailing. The floor-boards must be strong and easily detached, so as to be used in case of the loss of a paddle. The stretcher should have only one length; the two sides of its footboard should be high and broad, while the middle may be cut down to enable the hand to reach the mast easily. The stretcher should be movable, so as to give an opportunity to the canoeist to repose at full length. A brass cleat for belaying the halyard must be fastened on deck a little on the right-hand side of the middle; a stud right opposite this cleat will do to make a turn of the sheet about on the other tack. The depth of the well is greatly dependent on the length of the feet of the canoeist, as it will soon become torture to sit in a canoe with the feet in an unnatural position. The canoe must be made to fit its occupant just like a coat does its wearer. Light lee boards of sheet-iron or deal are useful in a heavy sea. Wheels of about one foot in diameter have been found useful in making a portage, but this weight (nine or ten pounds) more than counterbalances their usefulness. A canoe holding two persons, sitting face to face, need not be more than two-thirds larger, in proportion. As there is ample room in the "well" for ladies' dress, and as canoes can run much closer side by side than row-boats, the amusement promises to become fashionable with the fair sex. A canoe costume will be the next rage, as the adventurous females who undertake long excursions will need something which will withstand rain and not incommode them while dragging their canoes over ground. When the canoe has been satisfactorily selected and built, it is high time that the amateur canoeist should cast around for the traps to be carried on his expedition.

The necessaries should be as few as possible and no trumpery nor useless baggage can be allowed. A small spirit cooking-range, weighing two pounds, will suffice, with a couple of basins for culinary purposes. Then a mackintosh bag with rice, tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, salt and sea biscuits will be placed alongside. A second mackintosh bag will contain a spare suit of flannel clothes and a "Sunday go-to-meetin'" coat. A fishing rod and a half dozen lines with a collection of plump, richly-constructed flies must not be forgotten. Some quinine for the ague which may lurk about the rivers and waters of your projected voyage is indispensable. Maps of the country cut into small squares are extremely useful. **HENNESSEY'S** brandy is a good dissipator of loneliness, and often averts cold resulting from severe exposure. A good stout knife should be provided, one that will cut a rod or trim a fly. A stiff straw hat with strings for tying it down will serve as a head-piece to the canoeist. Gray flannel is the most suitable material for clothing, as it absorbs the moisture of the body and does not attract the heat of the sun. A coat should be made without long tails, as they are apt to trail in the water when the canoeist disembarks. A large sponge must be kept in the canoe to remove any water that enters. The drinking water should be kept in a rubber bag. A small store of screws and repairing materials must also be kept on hand. The essences of meat, coffee, &c., which have come into date lately, and which are highly concentrated, may also be purchased. Along the route, at different points, books may be forwarded beforehand by express, so as to save the trouble of carrying them. There are many little luxuries, such as cigars, liquors, &c., which may be taken, if the canoeist desire, but great care should be used in selection that the lightest possible weight may be put in the canoe. The watch should be worn near the collar-bone, so that it may not suffer by smashing, and also be preserved from water if the owner is obliged to swim ashore. When the canoe is bought and the necessaries are all aboard, it is time for the canoeist to embark and leave the vicinity before his boat is stolen, his clothes taken for curiosities, and his body seized by **BARNUM** for a seven-days' wonder.

The canoeist when fairly seated in his craft should grasp the paddle lightly, and taking an easy position and fixing upon some object ahead, make a straight course toward it. It is advisable to keep out pretty well from the river banks, as snags and obstructions are liable to be just beneath the surface. When there is such a brilliant glare of the sun in front that the canoeist cannot bear the reflection it is best to direct the bow toward some place it is desirable to steer for, and observe the reflection of the sun's rays upon the deck. Then lower the rim of the hat until it cuts off the direct rays of the sun and the reflected rays on the water, and steer by the light on the deck. When a great current seems to set across a river toward some point where it is unlikely the water can find exit, steer shy of the place, as a whirlpool may engulf both canoeist and canoe. It may be brave, but it certainly is very annoying to go down "all standing." It is always best to avoid weeds if possible, as the friction upon the bottom of the canoe is more considerable than might be supposed, and a long pull through such difficulties is very vexatious. The stern is sure to swing around when trying to back through them, and at times to go ahead seems almost impossible. Extreme caution must be used in the approach of rocks, as a strong current may smash the canoe before the occupant is fairly aware of his danger. In approaching rocks, when running with the current, it is always better to back water slightly than to accelerate speed. The motion of the canoe should be with the current, whereas an acceleration of speed may overcome the force of the current, and the momentum of the craft carry it upon the rock. In shallow water the paddle must be used with care, so as not to break it by contact with the bottom. Care must be used in warding off the canoe from a rock with the paddle not to get the blade pinched or let the canoe override it. It is best to retard the boat by dragging the paddle flat side down and using it as a rudder. The constant use of the paddle tends to strengthen and expand the chest of the canoeist. He must be careful not to paddle with a quick, jerky stroke, but the arms should be freely extended and brought well back; the chest will then be well plied. The bark and log canoes of Canada and New-Brunswick are not so beneficial to the pectoral organs as the modern canoe, as they are more crank, and the motion of the arms is more restrained and short. Steering a boat among rocks in a strong current resembles dodging people in Broadway more than anything else. A person gets to do it instinctively after a time, but is very apt to blunder at first. It is always best to calculate upon giving any rock a half-length berth. When a strong wind is blowing aft, it is always well to make even a better calculation, as at the first attempt at turning the wind will probably drive the canoe broadside on for some distance. The chief danger for amateurs is in meeting steamers, and even if good swimmers they are likely to get their heads broken by the paddle-wheel. Instead of running boldly down a current it is always best to go above and prospect before trying rapids. People have canoed it over cataracts before now by foolhardiness, and their example is more potent than words in causing us to take a safer course. The best course for our young amateurs to take on starting, will probably be a trip up the Hudson or on the Sound, for a couple of weeks, and reserve the long and difficult tasks for future performance. There are vast rivers to be navigated, and descriptions written of their beauties and origin; there are mines of wealth yet undiscovered, whose revelation will be due to the efforts of those who, instead of spending their Summers at the fashionable resorts in whispering airy nothings to seraphic females and tripping the light fantastic toe, enter the light canoe, and with the rod and rifle continue to search in the cool confines of the forest and on the breezy lake until their labors are rewarded by success. These men who are agitating the question of "canoeing" as a pleasure will find when well into it that it is not only a pleasure but a profit. In the vast prairies of the West, in the gorges and cañons where the torrent rushes swiftly on, in the wilds of the Northwest, and in the waters nearer home, there are secrets which are reserved for the discover who slowly paddles on, keeping his eyes open. There will be many funny pictures and humorous adventures when these chasers of pleasure enter their canoes and paddle away for dear life; but there will be discoveries that will make many rich and none poor. To be sure there will be danger; there always is when there is but a plank between man and the treacherous wave; but there is twice as much danger and death in the poisoned liquors of the City and the fascinations of the *Hebes* and *nymphs du pave*. It will be a stern deprivation to many; this taking away of luxuries and resort to simple and nourishing food. The dandy who chiefly loves his waxed moustache, diamond studs, the spotless frills of his linen bosom, and shiny boots; who is a connoisseur in champagne and cannot exist without his soups and sauces and spiced dainties; who frequents the theatre, opera, fashionable clubs and Delmonico's, will miss his accustomed fare when he becomes a canoeist. For a time he will mourn with unavailing sorrow; he will become sunburnt and rugged and dirty; his moustache will resemble a shoe-brush, and his forlorn spirit sigh for his accustomed fare. Instead of the softness of a modern mattress, he may perforce snore on a flint or among brambles. No marble bath with tepid water will tempt him to Oriental luxury. He will comb his hair by the reflection of the waters, and bathe in the cold liquid. By-and-by he will return to Gotham; his chest will be expanded like that of a blacksmith, his arms will be full of muscle, his complexion will be equal to that of the North American Indian, his exploits will be the theme of a half-dozen circles, and the half-made dandy will become a full-fledged man.

ILLINOIS INDIANS.

The Siege of Starved Rock, Near Ottawa.

An Entire Nation Wiped Out—The Pottawatomies and Last of the Illinois Tribe—Last War-Dance at the Sauganash Hotel and Their War-Dance in Chicago.

Before the great fire the following record of Starved Rock and last War-Dance was deposited in the archives of the "Historical Society" in Chicago, mainly furnished by Judge **CATON**, of Ottawa. The Kinzie family rank as the first settlers in Chicago, and they were the only ones escaping the fearful massacre, when there were few people there besides the military garrison, at Fort Dearborn. **GURDON S. HUBBARD**, Esq., **REUBEN TAYLOR**, Esq., and Judge **MARK SKINNER**, are now the living representatives of the "early day" when Skunk River, or She-ca-go, as the Indians named the village, on our then extreme Western frontier, was little known. Judge **CATON** became a citizen of Chicago thirty-nine years ago, when the whole country was occupied as the hunting grounds of the Pottawotomie Indians.

SHABBONA, a chief, died in 1849, the only remnant of a powerful tribe left behind. Judge **CATON** formed the acquaintance of many of their chiefs, hunting and fishing with them, and partaking of their hospitality around their camp-fires.

The old lake shore, fashioned as God made it by winds and waves for thousands of years before, had then more charms for the admirer of nature than since the hand of man has erected palatial mansions on its broad avenues and thoroughfares. Not long since the surrounding country was mainly occupied by the Illinois Indians—an important people, ranging from the Wabash River to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to Lake Superior. They lived mostly in Northern Illinois, centering in La Salle County. There, near Utica, stood the largest city ever constructed by northern natives, and their great cemeteries attest the populous hordes of savages who roamed the prairies at will. Hid, as to their origin, we can now write of the extinction of that great people, and within a century of the exploration of the land where they were numerous and prospering as a people. **LA SALLE**, the pioneer, discovered them before the great Iroquois Confederation had reached them, after their battle-fields had strewn their victims all along from the Atlantic coast to the Wabash, and from the great lakes, and even north of them, to the Alleghanies and the Ohio.

The Iroquois, (or Six Nations,) with a great slaughter, defeated this hitherto invincible people, laid waste their great city, and scattered them in broken bands over their wide domain.

They never recovered from this terrible blow. For a century they struggled with waning fortunes against Northern encroachments, and finally were exterminated by the Pottawatomies and the Ottawas, at Starved Rock, on the Illinois River. The Fort St. Louis of La Salle, which overlooks the site of their great city and scene of their first great defeat and slaughter by the conquering Iroquois, is pointed out on the high, isolated rock, as it has stood for thousands of years gone by, where the swift current of the river bathes its feet on one side—its summit overlooking the broad valley and the many wooded-clad isles for miles above and below—is a fit monument to the great departed, who had, during many long years of peace and security, looked upon its impregnable heights as a secure refuge in all disasters. Alas! if it was secure against the approach of human hands, gaunt famine could scale its approaches and do its deadly work. There is, and ever will be, a romantic charm about its site, both from its poetic surroundings and the melancholy story of the bloody scenes it has looked down upon. While the pilgrim stands upon its native battlements, silently pondering on what is told him, insensibly his imagination carries him back to ages long ago, and he can imagine he hears the wail of woe, oft and oftentimes repeated, and then again the song of revelry and joy sung by those departed long before the white man beheld it. Our ancestors are said to be responsible for the last sad catastrophe.

The Pottawatomies were a tribe of the great Algonquin Confederation, whose power was so severely felt by the British forces when at war with France, in the middle of the last century, though no record remains of their individual prowess in that sanguinary warfare. The Pottawatomies were discovered at Green Bay, two hundred years ago, through their various migrations and intimacy with other tribes. Since their migration from the North a distinction has grown up among the different bands, those occupying the forest lands of Michigan and Indiana being called the Indians of the Woods, while those who roamed the grassy plains of Illinois were called Prairie Indians. The former devoted themselves somewhat to agriculture, and became partially Christianized, while the latter despised the cultivation of the soil and the lessons of love taught by the missionary. In Illinois they became possessed exclusively of the lands upon the extinction of the Illinois tribe, about 1766 to 1770. From **MEACHETTE**, the old Pottawatomie chief, was derived the authentic account of that great event in Indian history, the siege of the Starved Rock and the final extinction of the Illinois Tribe.

The death of **PONTIAC**, a noble warrior and chief of the Ottawa tribe, occurred in 1766. He was the idol of his own people, and was beloved and obeyed scarcely less by the Pottawatomies. They believed that the Illinois Indians were at least accessory to his murder, and so held them responsible, and consequently the Ottawas and Pottawatomies united all their forces in an attack upon these, whose deadly enemies they had now become. Probably their previous relations had not always been amicable, but if the peace had not been broken by actual war, there was that bad blood existing between them which must have arisen between those who were making and those who were suffering from encroachments.

The Illinois Indians had never fully recovered from the great calamity which they had suffered a century before at the hands of the Iroquois. Tradition kept alive the old enmity. But their spirit and courage seemed broken, and they submitted to encroachments from the north by their more enterprising neighbors with an ill grace, doubtless, but without protecting their rights by force of arms, as they would have done in former times, and sought to revenge themselves upon those they looked upon as their actual enemies, and in an underhand and treacherous manner.

In the war thus waged by the allies against the Illinois, the latter suffered disaster after disaster, till the sole remnants of that once proud nation, whose name had been mentioned with respect from Lake Superior to the mouth of the Ohio, and from the Mississippi to the Wabash, now found sufficient space upon the half acre of ground which crowns the summit of Starved Rock. As its sides are perpendicular, except on the south, where it may be ascended with difficulty by a sort of natural stairway, where some of the steps are a yard high and but a few inches wide, and not more than two can ascend abreast, ten men could repel ten thousand with the means of warfare at their command. The allies made no attempt to take the fort by storm, but closely besieged it on every side. On the north or river side the upper rock overhangs the water somewhat, and tradition tells us how the confederates placed themselves in canoes under the shelving rock, and cut the thongs of the besieged when they lowered their vessels to obtain water from the river, and so reduce them thirst. But **MEACHETTE** did not speak of this as one of the means used by the confederates to reduce their enemies, and on viewing the rock it does not seem likely, but they depended on a lack of provisions, which would naturally occur to a savage people, who rarely anticipate the future in storing up supplies.

How long they did hold out **MEACHETTE** did not, and could not probably tell, but at last the time came when the unfortunate remnant could hold out no longer. They awaited but a favorable opportunity to attempt their escape. This was at last afforded by a dark and stormy night, when led by their few remaining warriors, all stole in profound silence down the steep and narrow declivity to be met by a solid wall of their enemies surrounding the point where alone a sortie could be made, and which had been confidently expected. The horrid scene that ensued can be better imagined than described. No quarter was asked or given. For a time the howlings of the tempest were drowned by the yells of the combatants and the shrieks of the victims.

Desperation lends strength to even enfeebled arms, but no efforts of valor could resist the overwhelming numbers, actuated by the direst hate. The braves fell one by one, fighting like very fiends, and terribly did they revenge themselves upon their enemies. The few women and children whom famine had left but enfeebled skeletons, fell easy victims to the war-clubs of the terrible savages, who deemed it as much a duty—almost as great a glory—to slaughter the emaciated women and the helpless children as to strike down the men who were able to make resistance with arms in their hands. They were bent upon the utter extermination of their hated enemies, and most successfully did they bend their savage energies to the bloody task.

Soon the victims sketched the sloping ground south and west of the impregnable rocks, their bodies lying stark upon the sand which had been thrown up by the prairie winds. The wails of the feeble and strong had ceased to fret the night winds, whose mournful sighs through the neighboring pines sounded like a sad requiem. Here was enacted the fitting finale to that work of death which had been commenced scarcely a mile away a century before by the still more savage and terrible Iroquois.

Still all were not destroyed. Eleven of the most athletic warriors, in the darkness and confusion of the fight, broke through the besieging lines. They had marked well from their high perch on the isolated rock, the little nook below, where their enemies had moored at least a part of their canoes, and there they rushed with headlong speed, unnoticed by their foes. Into these they threw themselves and hurried away down the rapids below. They had been trained to the use of the paddle and the canoe, and knew well every intricacy of the channel, so that they could safely thread it, even in the dark and boisterous night. They knew their deadly enemies would soon be in their wake, and that there was no safe refuge for them short of St. Louis. They had no provisions to sustain their waning strength, and yet it was certain death to stop by the way. Their only hope was in pressing forward by night and by day, without a moment's pause, scarcely looking back, yet ever fearing that their pursuers would make their appearance around the point they had last left behind.

It was truly a race for life. If they could reach St. Louis they were safe; if overtaken there was no hope. It must be left to the imagination the details of a race where the stake was so momentous to the contestants. As life is sweeter than revenge even, we may safely assume that the pursued were impelled to even greater exertions than the pursuers. Those who ran for life won the race. They reached St. Louis before their enemies came in sight, and told their appalling tale to the commander of the fort, from whom they received assurances of protection, and were generously supplied with food, which their famished condition so much required.

This had barely been done when their enemies arrived and fiercely demanded their victims, that no drop of blood of their hatred enemies might longer circulate in human veins. This was refused, when they retired with impotent threats of future vengeance which they never had the means of executing.

After their enemies had gone, the Illinois, who never after even claimed that name, thanked their entertainers, and full of sorrow which no words can express, slowly paddled their way across the river, to seek new friends among the tribes who then occupied the southern part of the State, and who would listen to the sad tale they had to relate. They alone remained, the broken remnant and last representatives of their once great nation. Their name must even now be blotted out from among the names of the aboriginal tribes. Henceforth they must cease to be of the present, and could only be remembered as a part of the past. This is the last we know of the last of the Illinois. They were once a great and powerful people, prosperous and advanced, and as humane as any of the aborigines around them. We do not know that a drop of their blood is left circulating in human veins, but their name is perpetuated in the great State of Illinois, and will be through all time.

Till the morning light revealed that the canoes were gone, the confederates believed that their sanguinary work had been so thoroughly done that not a living soul remained.

So soon as the escape was discovered the pursuit was commenced, but, as we have seen, without success. The pursuers returned disappointed and dejected that their enemies' scalps were not hanging from their belts. But surely blood enough had been spilled; vengeance should have been more than satisfied.

This event secured to the Pottawatomies the territory belonging then to the Illinois, and extended their possessions to the lands of the Peorias on Peoria Lake. Chicago was even a favorite resort of the tribe. There they held their councils, and concluded there their last treaty with the Government, in 1833, by which they disposed of all their remaining lands in the United States except some specific reservations. In 1835, and for the last time, the whole tribe assembled at Chicago to receive their annuity from the Government, and to make their final start for the Missouri River. Chicago had then begun to present the appearance of a city, and these savages had also been in the habit of visiting it when the grass grew waist high where the Tremont House, and Sherman House stood before the fire, and they must have been impressed with the signs that a mightier race had come, and that they must fade away before it.

Can they be civilized? Mr. **REED**, who engineered the Union Pacific Railroad, with Judge **CATON**, believes not. He says: "If all the Indians were together, and upon a mine of powder, I would be the one to fire it and blow them into eternity!" The Judge thinks "that the native American is not wanting in reflective powers. When brought into contact with civilization he recognizes his inferiority, and appreciates his inability to overcome it. He ceases to hope, and then comes despair, which contributes more than all else to hasten the inevitable result which he foresees. The proud and haughty chieftain clearly sees in the coming of the strangers, the unavoidable degradation of his people, and, at last, after being driven from his inheritance, and finding no place of rest but the grave, their final extinction from the face of the earth. The truest and best justification of the white people is, that a few useless savages, who can do no good for the world, and little for themselves, must not stand in the way of the march of civilization. Still, it was not to be believed that the old chieftains themselves could see it in that light when they turned their backs upon Chicago, the scene of so many of their grave councils and happy gatherings; when they looked for the last time upon the ever-bright waters of the lake, and bent their slow and reluctant steps to a land of which they knew not, and in which they would be strangers; and yet there were old men among them who could have told them that their fathers had, with bloodier hands, expelled another nation that occupied the land before them, and that no doubt the title had been thus transferred many times, the conveyance always sealed with the blood of the last owner."

If nothing succeeds like success, we opine that the prosperity of the Cherokees and kindred tribes, answers this statement of opinion.

The great war-dance of the warriors, among 5,000 of the Indians assembled, was a sight of terrible grandeur. The number who joined in the war-dance was probably about 800. This occurred in August, 1835. It was the last war-dance performed by the natives on the ground where stood so recently the main part of the great city, though how many dances had preceded it no one can tell. They appreciated it as the last on their native soil—that it was a sort of funeral ceremony of old associations and memories, and nothing was omitted to lend to it all the grandeur and solemnity possible. "Words alone," said an eye-witness, "are quite impossible to give an adequate idea of it." They assembled at the Court-house, (near where the old Lake House stood,) on the north side of the river. All were entirely naked, except a strip of cloth around the loins. Their bodies were covered all over with a variety of brilliant paints. On their faces particularly, they seemed to have exhausted their art of hideous decoration. Foreheads, cheeks and noses were covered with curved stripes of red or vermillion, which were edged with black points, and gave the appearance of a horrid grin over the entire countenance. The long coarse black hair was gathered into scalp locks on the tops of their heads, and decorated with hawks' and eagles' feathers, some strung together, so as to extend down the back nearly to the ground. They were principally armed with tomahawks and war-clubs. They were led by what answered to a band of music, which created what may be termed a discordant din of hideous noises, produced by beating on broken vessels and striking sticks and clubs together.

They advanced, not with a regular march, but with a continued dance. Their actual progress was quite slow. They proceeded up and along the bank of the river, on the north side, stopping in front of every house they passed, where they performed some extraordinary exploits. They crossed the North Branch on the old bridge, which stood near where the railroad bridge now stands, and thence proceeded south, along the west side, to the bridge across the South Branch, which stood south of where the Lake-street Bridge is now located, which was nearly in front and in full view from the parlor window of the Sauganash Hotel. At that time it was the rival hotel to the Tremont, and stood upon the same ground lately occupied by the great Republican Wigwam, erected by the Republicans, and where **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** was nominated for the Presidency—on the corner of Lake and Market streets. It was then a fashionable boarding-house, and quite a number of young married people had rooms there. The parlor was on the second story fronting west, from the windows of which the best view of the dance was to be obtained, and these were filled with ladies, so soon as the dance commenced. From this point of view my own observations were made. Although a dim clatter had been heard for some time, they did not come into view from the point of observation till they had proceeded so far west as to come on a line with the house, which was before they had reached the North Branch Bridge. From that time on they were in full view all the way to the South Branch Bridge, which was nearly before us, the wild band, which was in front as they came upon the bridge, redoubling their blows to increase the noise, closely followed by the warriors, who had now wrought themselves into a perfect frenzy.

The morning was very warm, and the perspiration was pouring from them almost in streams. Their eyes were wild and blood shot. Their countenances had assumed an expression of all the worst passions which can find a place in the breast of a savage—fierce anger, terrible hate, dire revenge, remorseless cruelty—all were expressed in their terrible features. Their muscles stood out in great hard knots, as if wrought to a tension which must burst them. Their tomahawks were thrown and brandished about in every direction, and the most terrible ferocity, and with a fire and energy which could only result from the highest excitement, and with every step and every gesture, they uttered the most frightful yells, in every imaginable key and note, though generally the highest and shrillest possible. The dance, which was ever continued, consisted of leaps and spasmodic steps, now forward, and now back or sideways, with the whole body distorted into every imaginable unnatural position, most generally stooping forward, with the head and face thrown up, the back arched down, first one foot thrown far forward and then withdrawn, and the other similarly thrust out, frequently squatting quite to the ground, and all with a movement almost as quick as lightning. The weapons were brandished as if they would slay a thousand enemies at every blow, while the yells and screams they uttered were broken up and multiplied and rendered all the more hideous by a rapid clapping of the mouth with the palm of the hand.

To see such an exhibition by a single individual would have been sufficient to excite a sense of fear in a person not over-nervous. Eight hundred such, all under the influence of strongest and wildest excitement, constituting a raging sea of dusky, painted, naked fiends, presented a spectacle absolutely appalling. When the head of the column had reached the front of the hotel, leaping, dancing, gesticulating and screaming, while they looked up at the windows with hell itself depicted in their faces, at the "Chemokoman squaws," with which they were filled, and brandishing their weapons as if they were about to make a real attack in deadly earnest. The rear was still on the other side of the river, 200 yards off, and all the intervening space, including the bridge and its approaches, was covered with this raging savagery glistening in the sun, reeking with streaming sweat, fairly frothing at their mouths with unaffected rage, it seemed as if we had a picture of hell itself before us, and a carnival of the damned spirits there confined, whose pastimes we may suppose should present some such scene as this.

At this stage of the spectacle I was interested to observe the effect it had upon the different ladies who occupied the windows almost within the reach of the war-clubs in the hands of the excitable savages just below them. Most of them had become accustomed to the sight of the naked savages during the several weeks they had occupied the town, and had even seen them in a dance before, for several minor dances had been previously performed. But this far excelled in the horrid anything which they had previously witnessed. Others, however, had just arrived in town, and had never seen an Indian before the last few days, and knew nothing of our wild Western Indians but what they had learned of their savage butcheries and tortures in legends and histories. To those most familiar with them, the scenes seemed actually appalling, and but few stood it through and met the fierce glare of the savage eyes below them without shrinking. It was a place to try the human nerves of even the stoutest, and all felt that one such sight was enough for a lifetime. The question forced itself on even those who had seen them most—"What if they should, in their maddened frenzy, turn this sham warfare into a real attack? How easy it would be for them to massacre us all, and leave not a single soul to tell the story." Some such remark as this was often heard, and it was not strange if the cheeks of all paled at the thought of such a possibility.

However, most of them stood it bravely, and saw the sight to the very end; but I think all felt relieved when the last had disappeared round the corner as they passed down Lake-street, and only those horrid sounds which reached them told that the war-dance was still progressing. They paused in their progress for extra exploits in front of Dr. **TEMPLE'S** house, on the corner of Lake and Franklin streets; then in front of the Exchange Coffee-house, a little further east on Lake-street; and then again in front of the Tremont, then northwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where the appearance of the ladies in the windows again inspired them with new life and energy. Thence they passed down to Fort Dearborn, where they concluded their performance in the presence of the officers and soldiers of the garrison.

E. B. T.

An Inland Ice-Floe.

From the Boston Journal.

A severe gale, on the 17th and 18th of April, drove the ice from the west shore of Lake Winnebago, and a storm on the 20th drove it back. The body of ice, three feet thick, twenty-eight miles long and twelve wide, moved with irresistible force to and upon the shore, to the great consternation of the inhabitants. On it pressed, crushing trees, fences and buildings in its course. Trees two feet through were uprooted, and great rocks carried ten rods from the lake. The ice is piled in many places forty feet high, and presents a beautiful spectacle, attracting visitors from all parts of the surrounding country.

NEWPORT GOSSIP.

Interesting Letter From the Great Sea-Side Resort.

Preparations for the Season—More Improvements—Building Enterprises—The Hotels—How to Reach the Watering-Place.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, May 3, 1872.

Newport is growing more and more popular every year as a first-class watering-place, and an increasing demand is being made every year for more means of accommodations. All our mechanics, and many from other cities, have been busily employed since the close of last season in building cottages, or rather palaces, making alterations, improvements, &c. It is conceded that more building has been done since the close of the season of '71 than has ever been done before.

As an evidence of the increasing demand for homes at this place, I may mention the fact that upward of one hundred furnished houses have been rented at this early date, many of them being for New-York families. Suites of rooms at the hotels and at private boarding-places were secured at least two months ago, all of which going to show that the season indicates an early as well as a prosperous one. Mr. **ALFRED SMITH**, the principal real estate agent of this place, has sold nearly six hundred thousand dollars' worth of property since the 1st of January, the most of which our visitors were interested in, either in personal property or real estate.

Rev. Dr. **POTTER**, of New-York, is having a neat cottage built for himself on Rhode Island-avenue. Dr. **POTTER** officiates at All Saints Chapel during the Summer season. **CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN**, the renowned actress, is having built one of the finest houses at this place, and which will be ready for occupancy during the coming season. It is situated on Rhode Island-avenue. **H. ALLEN WRIGHT**, of New-York, has also built near the same place a residence for his own use. **T. S. G. DE HAUTEVILLE**, of Boston, is erecting a substantial cottage on Bellevue-avenue; also, **NATHAN MATHEWS**, of the same place, and which, it is said, when finished, will be one of the most noticed. **JEROME BONAPARTE**, of Baltimore, will spend the season here, and has made some improvements to his house on Harrison-avenue. **LORING ANDREWS**, of New-York, is building one of the largest and most substantial residences at this place. It is three stories, with a mansard roof, and will cost seventy thousand dollars when completed. "Bay Terrace," the property of the late W. W. **FOX**, of New-York, has been purchased by Hon. **HUGH DICKEY**, of Chicago, and will be occupied by him during the season. **JAMES M. DRAKE**, of New-York, has purchased the "Red Cross" cottage, with the adjoining land, of **FREDERICK R. SEARS**, paying therefor $88,500. Mr. **DRAKE** is building an addition and making other improvements. Mrs. **H. S. CROWINGSHIELD** and **S. F. PRATT**, of Boston, are building new cottages, also, and it is expected they will be ready for occupancy the present season. **JOHN CAREY**, Jr., of New-York, who has been traveling in Europe for a number of years, is having a large addition built to his cottage on Spring-street, and will occupy it the coming Summer. Mrs. **JAMES FISK**, Jr., occupied this house two seasons ago. **A. G. THORP**, of New-York, is also erecting an elegant residence on Hallidon Hill. The view from this place is excellent, for as far as the eye can reach can be seen the Narragansett Bay, the harbor and shipping, Fort Adams, torpedo station, and the Lime Rocks. Mrs. **SARAH A. KENDALL**, of New-York, has had built and which are nearly completed two very neat and pretty cottages on the "Point." **F. SHELDON**, New-York, is building a new house on Narragansett-avenue, and will be ready for occupancy by the last of June. Dr. **C. F. HEYWOOD**, New-York, has built also a very handsome house on Honneman Hill—one of the finest locations in the place. **R. H. MCCURDY**, New-York, has built an addition and made other improvements upon his cottage, near Hallidon Hill. **PELEG HALL**, New-York, an addition, mansard roof, &c., to his residence on Bellevue-avenue. **C. B. PARKISSON**, New-York, new roof, piazza and French windows to his place on Bellevue-avenue. **MARY L. BRUEN**, New-York, addition and other improvement to house on Bellevue-avenue. **W. R. TRAVERS**, New-York, built cottage for gardener's use on Narragansett-avenue. **PARAN STEVENS**, New-York, has made extensive improvements on house on Berkeley-avenue, which will be rented, as he now owns and occupies a house near the Ocean House. **AUGUSTUS WHITING**, New-York, addition and mansard roof to his cottage on Bellevue-avenue. **S. W. FIELD**, New-York, extensive alterations and addition to his place near Spouting Rock. **A. STOUT**, New-York, a new foundation, roof and bay-windows.

A great hue and cry has been raised by over-zealous Bohemians in regard to the high price of everything at this place. It is true, land is held by speculators at fabulous prices, and no one but a millionaire can, at this day, buy land and erect upon it a home in the vicinity of Bellevue-avenue. None but moneyed men are expected to do it, but land in other localities, which in a short time is destined to rival Bellevue-avenue and vicinity, is eagerly bought up by parties who will not pay the price of a building lot elsewhere. Land has been sold during the Winter at $10,000 per acre along the Cliffs, while as good land in the vicinity of Coddington Point has sold for $600 per acre. **C. FRANCIS BATES**, of New-York, who is a large owner of real estate at Coddington Point, has built for himself an elegant residence at this place, and has lately sold several building-lots, and which will be built upon during the present year. It is about one mile from the city, and several miles of streets have been made and more are in progress to make it easy of access to all points. Honneman Hill and Indian-avenue are also coming into market, and are meeting with the most flattering success, and I do not hesitate to say that speculators, in a very few years, will reap abundant harvests from their purchases in the above-named localities. The high price of living, also, is sang abroad with a good deal of truth, however. This can, in a great measure, be remedied if the families who visit us will only do their own trading, and not trust it to their servants. There are exceptions, however; some trusty servants will scorn the offer of bribes from "trade-runners," as they are called, but I know it to be an undeniable fact that the trade of many families is bought and sold in the interest of unscrupulous seller and buyer. Of course, the "good man of the house" is the loser by this transaction, for when his bill is rendered he finds it much larger than he anticipated, and knows not the reason. "A word to the wise is sufficient." I am happy to state that this habit is being done away with, and the day is not far distant when it cannot be attached to the fair name of Newport.

The means of transit between here and New-York promises to be fully equal if not superior to any in former years. The Narragansett Steam-ship Company, who always have the best interests of the traveling public in view, have placed upon the route the beautiful steamers *Bristol* and *Providence*. During the Winter these "floating palaces" have undergone many improvements. New boilers have been put in, and their hulls coppered; thirty-two state-rooms have been built also, which idea, no doubt, will be gratifying to the readers of the **TIMES**, as it is a well-known fact that in the height of the season there has always been a scarcity of state-rooms, and parties many times have been sadly inconvenienced thereby.

AQUIDNECK.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

The Bivalve at Home and Abroad—Statistics of the Trade—Value of the Oyster as an Article of Food.

Oysters are found in nearly every sea, and of manifold sizes, shapes and colors, yet there are none anywhere in other waters that at all compare with ours. It is true that in former years the people abroad were delighted with such as they found at home; but that was before their palates had been touched by a plump East River, Saddle Rock or Prince's Bay. Many there are abroad, of course, who have not yet enjoyed that pure delight, but only, let us believe, because it has been found impossible, until of late, to send our favorites abroad in their shells and deliver them fat and fresh. That day to the epicurean European has, however, now been realized, and during the Winter just past almost every European steamer that has left our docks has conveyed our oysters abroad, alive in their shells, and we have the assurance of those who have the secret for the prolongation of their life and plumpness, that the exportation increases during each succeeding month. The method for growing, by which it has become possible to land our oysters in England, Ireland, Scotland and France, in their shells, alive, plump and full-flavored, is, we are assured, still unknown to the mass of growers; but the knowledge is extending rapidly, and ere long, it is declared, every prominent grower will enter the export trade. While the costly experiments of previous years all resulted in odorous failures, the new process so hardens the meat and increases the tenure of life that the export trade is looked upon as durable and entirely safe. The now almost universally acknowledged superiority of the American oyster becomes all the more remarkable when we are aware of the fact that the oyster and its culture have been known for centuries.

We have it that ARISTOTLE was familiar with the flavor of an oyster, as were the writers and singers from his day to ours; and yet, during all the intervening years, in all the seas, they were not, nor have they yet been able to equal the oyster here, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that more than 200 distinctly different species have long been known, of which more than fifty varieties are now in use, and these nearly all differing in size, shape and color. Those of Spain are red; of Cirseli, black; of France, green; of Algeria, brown, and those of the Orient glowing in various gorgeous hues. And all have distinctly different flavors, more delicately different, however, than their size and color; and all, as has been said, have been favorites in the various lands which bordered their several seas.

Now, however, the taste of the better-class people of France, after relishing ours, will turn against the metallic flavor of their former favorites; the Englishman will "pucker his mouth" at the rank, puny-sized thing he formerly loved; the Irishman will turn up his nose higher than ever before (if possible) at the sight of a Carlingford, or a Pooldoodle of Burra, and the Scotchman will wrinkle his long, solemn face, and express discontent at the sight of the finest Pandore.

Thus much for the oysters abroad; now a word for the oysters here; and let us begin with the trade of the United States, which alone affords employment during all the year, in the taking of seedlings, transplanting, growing, catching, shipping, and wholesale and retail departments, to more than 300,000 men, women, and children.

The centres of the trade are New-York, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Fair Haven. Baltimore is the chief of the kegging and canning depots; but there are also vast quantities opened, kegged and canned at Fair Haven, Conn., and other favored localities. We have well authenticated figures from Baltimore, showing that in that city alone, more than 5,000 men, women and children are regularly engaged in opening oysters; and in opening, packing, and the shipping-trade generally, more than 15,000 are employed. This is much the largest gathering of "oyster people" anywhere known in the packing and shipping departments; for while there are a very much larger number engaged in supplying, opening and serving New-York, they are mainly engaged in the retail trade—a vast number of whom simply open and prepare them for use in the thousands of saloons in which oysters are a prominent feature on the bill of fare.

The oyster statistics of Baltimore show that there are thirty extensive packing-houses there, in which 4,500 men and women are engaged in opening oysters for the kegs and cans. An estimate of the average during four years shows that 6,945,000 bushels were disposed of yearly in the shell, wholly in addition to the enormous quantities kegged and canned. Of these an average of 4,880,000 bushels were brought from the Maryland shores and 2,065,000 bushels from those of Virginia.

Of the above quantity, an average of 1,050,000 bushels came to New-York; 400,000 bushels went to Philadelphia; 350,000 to Boston, and 700,000 to Fair Haven, Conn. The same reliable authority declares that to dredge and prepare this vast quantity for shipment employed 1,000 vessels, averaging fifty tons burden, and also 1,500 canoes. Added to these statistics we have, though not recently given, statistics of the average annual trade of Chesapeake Bay, which place the money value of the business at $20,000,000 per year. This estimate was made before the commencement of the war, and since its close the declaration is that the trade soon recovered former dimensions, and has since been increasing yearly.

The New-Jersey shore trade employs about 800 vessels yearly, with the requisite number of men and boys, and the packing business alone of Fair Haven has a capital of $1,600,000. It employs 1,500 persons, and the yearly average of kegs and cans packed is 1,000,000 kegs and 500,000 cans. During past years an average of twenty-six vessels have been engaged in carrying oysters from the Maryland and Virginia shores to plant at Fair Haven, and these, when opened, average a measurement equal to 2,640,000 quarts. Besides these, there are numerous other seaboards of the country at which, in the aggregate, very large quantities of oysters are taken, from which the adjacent inland populations are served.

In New-York alone, the yearly harvest is estimated at more than $10,000,000, and without taking into account the vast number of smaller craft, this trade gives employment to more than 3,000 vessels, and, directly and indirectly, to fully 260,000 persons. This vast number, it must be understood, includes not only the multitude who are engaged in moving, opening and serving here, but also those engaged in bringing these enormous quantities to market. In what is termed sorting for sale, the oysters are divided into four heaps—known as "bushels," "cullings," "box" and "extras." These sorts increase in value from the first named onward. The chief among the wholesale markets in this City are on the North River side, ranging from Tenth-street, where there are a large number of barges moored at the dock; and at and near the foot of Broome-street, East River, there are a large number more; and, in addition to these, many thousands of bushels find their way to market, daily, from other points, and are distributed among the thousands of stalls, saloons and hotels, to be opened and served raw, stewed, fried or roasted, as the customers may desire.

The number of beds within a few miles of New-York to which oysters are carried and planted for this market is very large. Among the more widely known are Flushing Bay, York Bay, Oyster Bay, Cow Bay, Little Neck Bay, Prince's Bay, Staten Island and Great South Bay. This latter bay was for a long time famous for the excellent quality of its oysters. Among the more noted of its shore localities was Blue Point, the oysters from which were long the favorites, not only in this market, but also wherever else they were known. This preference led to a continuous over-working of the bay, which at length reduced both the size and the quality of the oysters, until they have become very poor indeed, and very few are brought to market. Efforts have been made for several years to induce the oystermen to cease dredging until both size and quality shall have been restored. None, however, were effective until the demand for them ceased, which was about four years ago. Since then those owning desirable localities along the Long Island shores have prepared beds and planted oysters in very large numbers, and a marked improvement in quality and quantity is expected within perhaps two years.

Besides those we have named, there are, among the very well known, the Cinder Bed, Broken Bottom, Rockaway, Mill Creek, Mill Pond, California Land, Parker Bay, Absecum, Shrewsbury, Saddle Rock, White Falls, City Island, Keyport and others. Seedlings for these and numerous other beds are brought from the Hudson River and elsewhere, but by far the largest quantity is taken from the wonderfully prolific "mud-banks" of Virginia. These seedlings average about the size of a latter-day one-cent piece, but they increase rapidly after transplanting, and in from two to three years they are large, well-flavored and ready for use. They are then gathered, either with dredges attached to vessels, or with oyster-tongs by men in small boats.

Among the lovers of the oyster, there are many who have a dread that because of now universal fondness for them, they may soon become extinct. To such the declaration of M. COSTE, who gave great attention to the subject, will have a soothing effect. He says the progeny of a single oyster is not less than 2,000,000, and that when the adults of an oyster-bed give their young to the water, the living dust issues forth like a cloud, is scattered far and wide by the movement of the waters, and each particle goes in pursuit of some solid body to which it can attach itself, and there feed, for a time, upon what the movement of the water may convey to it.

Concerning the desirability and value of the oyster as an article of food, during all the months in which there is not an R, there are no differences of opinion among the intelligent now, nor has there been from the earliest indications we have of their use. From ARISTOTLE to DR. PASQUER, DR. LERVY, and to every physician, politician and other epicure of the present day, all are as one in their praise. And if we may believe some of the stories, the quantities devored by many noted men of the past were really astounding. We are told that LOUIS XI. fed the wise men of Sorbonne upon vast quantities of oysters, once a year, in order to prevent decay of learning in France; that the old encyclopædists turned out better work after having been fed upon them, than when subsisting upon any other food; that NAPOLEON always had a "tuck out" upon oysters on the eve of a battle, if he could possibly get them, in order to have the best of stomachs for the fight; that VOLTAIRE punctuated his more forcible sentences with them; that POPE was almost as fond of them as he was of stewed kidneys; that SWIFT swallowed vast quantities while writing *Gulliver's Travels*; that HUME never wrote so ably as when enlivened by a few dozen raw; that THOMSON ran them through his *Seasons*, and there are those who suspect was surfeited most of the time; that SHAKESPEARE was crammed with them while putting only words in the mouth of *Falstaff*; and every one who has read the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, knows that CHRISTOPHER NORTH and the Sheppard distended their stomachs with oysters, in order to enable them to split with their wit the diaphragms of their friends. In fact, among all sensible people, oysters are deemed fitting food whenever they can be had, and especially healthful at breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, and just before going to bed.

Of the quantities eaten at a single sitting, or standing, the most marvelous stories are told. Under the Louises, we are informed, oysters were the preliminaries to a festive meal, when it was not uncommon for an individual to "whet his appetite" on twelve dozen; and VITELLIUS, we are assured, often swallowed one thousand at a single sitting, and yet lived to a fair old age.

Let us not be understood as recommending these fearful examples of gluttony, for the superior size and richness of our bivalves would render their following, if not numerically impossible, at least unpleasantly dangerous. It will be remembered that Mr. THACKERAY, who, it is said, could put away three dozen English oysters as a commencement to a meal, was forced when in New-York, and a large Saddle Rock was laid before him, to ask whether or not it would be a breach of etiquette in oyster-eating to ask the servant to bring him an eighth of an oyster instead of a whole one, declaring himself jocosely to be unequal to the case before him, though acknowledging the temptation strong. Let the readers of the TIMES be moderate in their use of them, and in no case exceed—well, say two hundred and thirty-seven, that is as a commencement of a meal.

TERRORISM.

Scenes Under "Le Terreur"—Revelations of an Old Manuscript.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The eminent dramatic writer, M. VICTOREIN SARDOU, has just communicated to a literary friend a curious manuscript of the first revolution, written by a clerk employed in the settlement of the affairs of the *émigrés*. The proper time for publishing this interesting manuscript would evidently have been when the Chamber under the Restoration was considering the claims of the nobility and gentry, whose estates had been confiscated, but it seems to have escaped notice. It will be remembered that, in spite of the eloquent resistance of Gen. FOY, a milliard was voted to indemnify the *émigrés*, some of whom had fought against France. The documents presented by M. SARDOU to M. AMEDEE ACHARD are chiefly interesting as showing the callousness of the Parisian *bourgeois* during the worst days of the Terror. It remains on record that twenty-three theatres played nightly during that appalling period, though it is perhaps less certain that ladies going to the opera had to hold up their dresses to prevent them from being stained with the blood overflowing the gutters. The following is the indifferent way in which the author of the manuscript notes one of the most sanguinary episodes of his time: 'ELIZABETH, sister of LOUIS CAPET, was guillotined with twenty-four others; the widow SENOGAU, MALESHERBES' sister, was among the number—she passed last but one. ELIZABETH was executed the last, and her head was shown to the people.' Our *bourgeois*, a good family man, takes his wife to see all the civic fêtes, and no doubt saw TALLEYRAND, Bishop of Autun, performing mass at the altar of the country, and other strange things. On the 18th Prairial he took his spouse to see twenty-one scamps guillotined in the National Garden, and two days afterward the happy pair attended the fête of the Supreme Being, and no doubt saw the 'sea-green prophet' ROBESPIERRE in his sky-blue coat and silk stockings, and CATHERINE THEOT 'inured to prophecy and the Bastile,' poring over the Book of Revelation. 'We ate our provisions,' says the writer, 'seated alongside some gunners; then we ascended a kind of mountain and heard patriotic hymns. I think that history does not offer the example of such a day. It was physically and morally sublime. Atheism, superstition, and all their frightful satellites were annihilated for ever. Sensitive minds (*les âmes sensibles*) will never forgot it.' A short time afterward one of these *âmes sensibles* had evidently burnt the gods it adored, for the *bourgeois* writes—and his indifference becomes more and more sublime—'Décadi 10, fine weather. I go out with a patrol of forty men, commanded by AUDOUX and another. Drawn up in line of battle along the Rue St. Honoré we see the traitors ROBESPIERRE, COUTHON, ST. JUST, the Maire, the National Agent, &c., led to execution amid the maledictions of the people. There were twenty-two of them.' Then follows, 'Primidi 11, fine weather. Seventy-one members of the Municipal Council of the Commune guillotined, amid the acclamations of an immense crowd which they wished to seduce and which cursed them.' Another day: 'Dined at the Mère Michels for thirty sous. Thirty-eight *fermiers-généraux* guillotined.' 'On the 18th Prairial, the weather cold and changeable; had to prepare medicine for my wife; thirteen traitors guillotined;' and, a few days later: 'My wife takes a bath; the Ex-Marquis DE NESLES guillotined for forging assignats.' There is not a single expression of opinion or one reflection in this strange ledger beyond the denominations of traitor, &c.

Brooklyn Justice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I own a valuable horse to which myself and family are greatly attached. My coachman, without leave, avails himself of it, not being required on Sunday, to invite a friend or two, and with it and buggy to take a trip to Coney Island. After midnight he returns, beastly drunk, the horse crippled and smothered in sweat, and buggy smashed. This morning I, as any man fond of horses would do, kicked him out, for which I am arrested, and without the least consideration for provocation received. Justice WALSH fines me $10. I was told previously I had no redress except in a civil action. Is that so? H. W. C.

April 29, 1872.

DAVY JONES' LOCKER.

The point at which I took my under-water stroll was where the mighty current of the East River expands into the open bay, bringing with it a rare and unique collection, consisting of dead cats and dogs, the sewerage of the east side of New-York, the refuse of the Fulton fruit-market, and a variety of other interesting materials and ingredients, and yet the fish seemed to disport themselves in that neighborhood with more or less satisfaction to themselves.

It was a balmy, Summery Spring morning in the month of April, when the writer might have been seen lying at full length on the deck of an anchored sloop, his head resting on a coil of rope for a pillow, in the splendid harbor of New-York. The world was hardly yet astir, for it was but seven o'clock in the morning. But, with all his apparent laziness, he watched with an eager intentness all the movements of the divers as they prepared themselves for their day's work beneath the slowly heaving waters, increasing, as they did, in volume every moment, as the ocean hurled back its Atlantic forces against the river's stream—for he was for the nonce their visitor and their pupil. He was himself ambitious of treading the unbeaten though not altogether unexplored paths of the sea-king's home, and of gaining some insight into the life and experiences of a professional transactor of "business in great waters."

I had so far ingratiated myself with the divers as to gain their consent to my putting on their diving dress, and going down for a few minutes to the bottom of the bay, in order to gratify my curiosity as to the sensations of artificial existence and the appearance of things in general down in the hidden depths. I was burning with an insatiable desire to investigate the contents of Mr. Davy Jones' Locker, and my desire was about to be gratified.

I had been studying the men, and thinking of their strange occupation, till I had fallen into an abstracted reverie, and I was almost startled when "Now, Sir; if you really mean to go down, we're ready for you," roused me in a moment, and, springing up, I said: "Of course I do; I'm ready, too." I was ready with a vengeance. Never did human ingenuity invent anything which renders one so thoroughly ludicrous to behold as a diver's dress. No, not ludicrous, but horrible; for there is, in the appearance of a dressed diver, a good deal that is very suggestive of a wretched criminal standing under the gallows and about to be launched into eternity. The association of idea is considerably strengthed by the air-tube which enters the helmet, looking, for all the world, like the rope dangling from the beam. One of the divers kindly lent me his paraphernalia, and also aided me in putting it on. After removing my own clothing, I put on immensely thick and heavy knitted woollen shirt, drawers and stockings. Over these I had to put on a garment which was by no means easy to struggle into. It was a water-proof dress of one thickness of India-rubber between two thicknesses of canvas, and comprising jacket, pantaloons and stockings all in one. My boots were a stout, rough pair, with sixteen pounds of lead attached to the soles. At the wrists the sleeves had a brass band inserted, and the tops of the water-proof gloves had a similar band, which just fitted outside the one on the sleeves. By means of screws these two bands were jammed so tightly together that it was impossible for any water to force its way in. Similar bands, held together by twelve bolts and nuts, attached the brass collar to the top of the water-proof dress. Into this collar the head-piece or helmet is inserted, and is fixed in its place by a quarter-turn screw. The helmet is made of brass, and looks like an inverted pitcher, without a handle. It has a small window on either side, between the eye and ear, and a round glass in front of the face, which screws in and out like the lenses of a telescope. The air is forced into the helmet by a common suction air-pump, and escapes through a small valve governed by a spiral spring. Thus fresh streams of compressed air are constantly passing in through the tubes and out through the valve. The helmet and collar weigh twenty-five pounds. The best part of 100 pounds of lead, fastened round the chest, completed my outfit, and I was ready to make my call on any one I might find at the bottom of the bay.

"What an indigestible morsel I should make for a shark, with all this lead about me," was my reflection as I stepped over the side of the vessel and slowly descended the short ladder hanging from the gunwale. Gradually I slid into the water and was soon immersed. "My God! what is that?" I thought, as I disappeared below the surface. It felt as though some one had run an iron rod clean through my head from one ear to the other. The next moment the same sensation passed through both eyes to the back of the head. The pain increased as I went down, till at last I felt as though I had a gridiron in my brain. As I went down and down it seemed as though my cranium must explode, like an engine-boiler, and that the drums of my ears would certainly burst. I was on the point of pulling the signal-rope to be hauled up, when my feet touched the bottom. I stood perfectly still for a while, and the pressure on the brain from the compressed air soon began to decrease. In a minute it had so far gone off that I gave up any idea of signaling to the divers above that I wanted to come up. I was much surprised at the enormous pressure of the water on my body and limbs; something far beyond anything that one experiences in swimming. The apparent difficulty of keeping my feet on the ground, too, struck me as being rather extraordinary, considering that I was so heavily weighted. I stooped down to touch the bottom with my hand, to feel what I was standing on, when up went my feet. I had the greatest difficulty in regaining them. This was afterward explained to me by the divers. It arose from a very simple cause. The air introduced into the helmet forces its way down into the clothing, and inflates it to some extent. This inflation is, of course, greater about the legs, where the diving-dress does not fit so closely as it does about the body. The air pressure is necessarily very great—fifteen pounds to the square inch for every foot descended below the surface—and it seems to carry on a continual warfare with the outside pressure of the water. About a month ago, a diver who was working in the North River, off Sixty-first-street, was forced off his feet by the ballooning of the legs of his dress, and his legs went up in the water above his head. He appears to have lost his presence of mind, for, when his comrades hauled him up, they found that he had cut the air tube with his knife. Poor fellow; he paid for this foolish action with his life.

But the thing of all others which astonished me most was the total inability to see anything at the bottom. I could not even see my hand when I put it before the glass window in the helmet. I was grievously disappointed; for I had fully anticipated being able to give a pen picture of the bottom of the sea, to describe the astonishment of the fishes on seeing me, and interview any dead bodies or skeletons I might come across. And, my friends the mermaids, too! Had they been around, they might have played all sorts of tricks with me without my being able to discover their whereabouts. Two or three times I fancied that a small fish touched me; but I am inclined to think that this was only imaginary; probably some eddy in the water or a bit of floating sea-weed, or something else. The only thing I really encountered was the rough angle of a stone. I started as though a shark were after me, and anything but blessed the Spring freshets which had rendered the water so thick and muddy as to envelope the bottom in all the darkness of the land of Egypt. But there was no help for it. I could no more pierce the darkness of the dense water than Mr. Weller could "see through a flight o' stairs and a deal door." I was, at first, inclined to think that the inability to see was the result of disorganization of the optic nerve, caused by the great pressure on the brain. But I could not see better when the pressure began to decrease, nor could I when I had become tolerably comfortable.

I found the temperature no colder than it was when I left the deck of the sloop; but this may be accounted for by the thickness of the clothing I wore, and by the fact that the water did not come in contact with the pores of the skin. After I had been down some minutes, "groping blindly in the darkness," I became aware of a pain in the lower part of the abdomen, caused by the great pressure of the water. In two or three minutes this pain became so intense that, having assured myself that there was nothing to be seen and nothing to do but to walk blindly about, I tugged at the signal rope, and telegraphed to the divers that I wished to be drawn up. I shot up through the water much faster than I had gone down, and, as I clambered up the ladder, the tender immediately unscrewed the glass mouthpiece and admitted the natural air. What a long breath I drew. It seemed to me that I had never before properly appreciated the luxuries of pure oxygen. And what a relief, too, it was to get out of that heavy brass helmet. Let any one imagine himself wearing a hat weighing twenty-five pounds while enduring the agonies of a splitting headache, and he may gain some slight conception of the discomforts of a diver's helmet. However, I was soon once more arrayed in the costume of the nineteenth century, and detailing to my curious listeners my experience as an amateur diver. One of them, who has been engaged in the business over twenty years, told me that he had expected me to signal to come up before I reached the bottom. "Why, Sir," he said, "we have many a strong young chap come to us meaning to earn his living at diving. They go down, and directly they get below the surface the blood gushes out from their nose and mouth. They don't take long in signaling to come up, you may bet your life on that."

I asked him the cause of the pressure on the brain.

He replied that it was in consequence of the extreme density of the compressed air. "The deeper you go the worse it is," he said. "I've been down as low as a hundred and twenty-five feet. But you can't work much at that depth; they can't force air enough down to you. It's just as difficult to force air down to a great depth as it is to force water up to a great height."

"What is the greatest depth that a diver has been known to go down?" I asked.

"Well, in the lakes you can't go lower than a hundred and fifty feet. But I have heard of a man in England who went down a hundred and fifty-six feet. You see, at that depth, you can breathe out much more easily than you can breathe in. This makes it very difficult to keep the lungs full of air, and produces a short, quick, almost gasping for breath. Any work would exhaust a man in a minute or two down there. In twenty feet of water a man can go down and work four hours at a stretch. Four hours is a days' work for a diver. There is a great difference between Summer and Winter. In Summer the air has to be pumped through ice-cylinders. Divers earn good wages—the best of them $10 a day; but it ain't much pay when you take into consideration the work they do. It tells on them in time; it affects their lungs and hearing. I am, myself, very deaf at times. And, if man has got anything wrong with his heart, he'll soon kill himself. One never seems to get accustomed to it. If I stay off for a month or so I feel all the pressure in the head I felt the first time I went down. The only natural-born divers I ever met are the natives of Honolulu. They dive without a dress—just catch hold of a big stone, hold on tight to it, and let it carry them down, head first. They think nothing of going down four or five fathoms. They will dive and steal the copper from piles or the bottoms of tenders. The water's very clear out there, you know. At Midway Island, half way between China and San Francisco, I could see the diver at work at least twenty-four feet down. No. The natives of Honolulu beat all others. I once saw one of their naked divers go down in thirty fathoms of water and bend a line round the lost anchor of a man-of-war. But that was, of course, quite an exceptional case."

All the divers had stories to tell of hair-breadth escapes in searching wrecks and from suffocation. They seem to have traveled in all parts of the world; the demand for their services being greater than the supply of good divers. I found them exceedingly intelligent men, but all looking forward to the time when they could take contracts for themselves and employ other divers to do the work, instead of having to go down themselves. I think they are right. Diving is far from a pleasant occupation. Personally, I would rather sweep a crossing than go in for diving as a means of earning a living.

Curious Predicament of a Young Man at the Top of a Church Steeple.

From the Boston Journal, May 2.

East Cambridge, usually so staid and quiet, was the scene of a genuine sensation last evening, which for the time at least furnished excitement for a large number of persons. For some time past the bronze vane on the steeple of the Methodist Church, on the corner of Cambridge and Third streets, has been in a dangerous condition, and attention was particularly called to the fact yesterday afternoon by the falling of a piece weighing about seven pounds. Mr. SOLOMON LENFEST and a child who were passing at the time, narrowly escaping. At 6½ o'clock last evening, while several persons were discussing the affair in front of the church, a young man, named JOHN S. DURESS, came along and said he would take down the vane for $10. Somebody called out "I'll give it to you," when DURESS immediately set off and soon returned with two ladders and made his arrangements for the ascent. He placed one of the ladders against the west side of the church, and, ascending this, pulled up the second ladder, which was provided with a hook at one end. With this ladder he ascended gradually the steeple, pulling up the ladder at each resting-place and hooking it into the one above. He soon reached the summit and accomplished his purpose. But now the difficulties of the affair presented themselves. He soon found that he was securely caged, as the ladder refused to be disengaged from the spot into which it was hooked, and after a long time spent in trying to do this, it was decided that help must be obtained if he was to return to terra firma that night. An alarm was accordingly sounded from Box No. 13 at 8:15 o'clock, for the purpose of bringing the hook and ladder company to the spot, and was answered by the entire Fire Department, except steamer No. 3, which had in some way learned the true state of the case. Ladders were placed at once, and members of the Company ascended to the main roof of the building, from which point they worked to reach the prisoned man. By this time the news of the occurrence was widespread, and nearly 2,000 persons crowded the vicinity, eagerly discussing the matter. About 10 o'clock DURESS had reached the main roof, and all fears on his account were at an end. The Franklin Hook and Ladder boys, however, were bound to finish the job while they were about it, and continued working until very late before they succeeded in getting down the short ladder from the steeple.

Fierce Attack by a Shark on a Sandwich Islander.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of April 3 gives the following account of the narrow escape of a native Sandwich Islander from being devoured by a shark:

"We learn from Kawaihae that about two weeks since a native, KAHOLO, was attacked by a shark while on his way from the shore to the fishing ground in the bay. The old man was going out in a small canoe, which, by his weight, was depressed in the water so that his legs were but a few inches above the surface. He had just passed beyond the reef, and was padling along unaware of any danger, when a large and hungry shark made a break for him. The jaws of the ravenous fish closed upon the man's thigh and the canoe, making a hideous wound in the former, some eleven inches long, and tearing the flesh from the bone nearly half the circumference of the thigh, leaving it hanging down in shreds as the teeth drew away, and leaving in the wood of the latter three or four teeth, broken off. The man was nearly dragged out of his canoe, which at the same time was almost swamped by the onset of the fish, which, disappointed of its prey, immediately disappeared. The old man, though bleeding profusely from several wounded arteries, was able to get his canoe back to shore, thankful for escaping with his life, and on landing received from Mr. CHILLINGWORTH and his native neighbors whatever help they were able to bestow. From Mr. CHILLINGWORTH we hear that the wound is doing well, and that the old man is in a fair way of recovering. The teeth that remained in the canoe were two inches across the line where broken, thus indicating a shark of unusual size as well as strength. The accident has caused the natives of Kawaihae to regard the placid waters of their bay as somewhat more unsafe than they have heretofore been considered to be."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The city debt of Chicago is now $19,931,040.

Indiana is sending large quantities of lumber to Chicago.

The crop prospects in California continue to be cheering.

Ex-Gov. W. W. HOLDEN has gone back to Raleigh, N. C., to reside.

Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, will probably be renominated by the Democrats.

Clergymen must take out a license under the peculiar License law of South Carolina.

There were 911 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania last year.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* called last week's gathering there the "Convention of relics."

Ex-Congressman TIMOTHY DAVIS, of Iowa, died on Sunday last, aged eighty-three years.

The former residence of the late ISAAC TOUCEY, in Hartford, has just been sold for $35,000.

The new building for Phillips Exeter Academy is completed, and will be dedicated this month.

Dartmouth College has just received a portrait of SAMPSON OCCUM, the first ordained Indian preacher.

A young girl has been sent to jail for sixty days in Burlington, Vt., for appearing on the streets in boy's clothing.

Hon. FRANCIS SEGER, for many years a prominent politician in this State, died in Albany on Tuesday evening.

A church in Derby, Conn., has had nine pastors within eighteen years. It is not a Methodist church.

The Psi Upsilon fraternity will hold its annual convention with the Amherst College Chapter early in June.

There are now seven candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in New-Hampshire.

Nevada's delegates to Philadelphia are instructed to vote for the nomination of Gen. GRANT for a second term.

The Hartford *Times* thinks the National Democratic Convention ought to be held as early as the 12th of June.

Some Kansas politicians threaten the speedy impeachment of one of the United States Senators from that State.

Hon. DAVID GALLUP, of Connecticut, refused to go up to Cincinnati, although somebody signed his name to the call.

There are already four candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District of New-Jersey.

There has been great and unusual mortality throughout the burnt district of Wisconsin, during the Winter and Spring.

Col. A. C. NOYES, of Clinton County, is a new candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

A prominent business man in Milwaukee, Wis., has discovered that he is one of ANNEKE JANS' heirs, and he wants $3,000,000.

Hon. ANDREW STUART, an Ohio member of the Thirty-third Congress, died in Washington on Tuesday, aged forty-nine years.

The proposed constitution for West Virginia, makes persons in the employ of railroad companies ineligible to the State Legislature.

Philadelphia paid $164,638 for cleaning its streets last year. The work was pretty well done, but not as well as the public demanded.

"Gone where a white man can open on Sunday" is the inscription left in the window of a deserted barber-shop in New-Bedford, Mass.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Herald* has taken on a new dress, and is urging the nomination of GRANT and WILSON more energetically than ever.

Chicago recently shipped 1,930,114 bushels of grain in three days, which is doing pretty well for a city that was "destroyed" last October.

The people of Manitoba have been amusing themselves and harming no one by burning Ex-President RIEL and Ex-Gov. ARCHIBALD in effigy.

Hon. JOHN W. STEWART will not decline a second nomination for the office of Governor of Vermont, if tendered to him by the Republicans.

A good old man, who died up in New-Hampshire, the other day, left $1,000, the interest to be expended in warming the church he had attended.

Gen. E. N. BATES, Treasurer of Illinois, is becoming prominent as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of that State.

Hon. ALEXANDER WHITE is named for the Republican nomination for Governor of Alabama. He is very popular among the old Whigs and Union men.

A Georgia negro interrupted his funeral last week by suddenly raising his head from the coffin and assuring his sorrowing friends that he was not dead.

The Chicago City Council refuses to pay the soldier boys who volunteered to preserve order during the brief troublesome times succeeding the great fire.

The St. Louis alumni of Union College, had their annual dinner on the evening of the 27th ult. A letter was read from H. LOOMIS, a member of the Class of 1799.

Through a disagreement between the two Houses, the Ohio Legislature failed to designate a time for the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

The question of nominations is agitating the Republicans of Michigan. The nomination of Gov. BALDWIN is urged, but Gen. WILLIAM HUMPHREY is named for the position.

LARKIN G. MEADE, JR., hopes to have the statuary for the Lincoln national monument in Springfield, Ill., completed in time to have it inaugurated on the Fourth of July, 1876.

SAMUEL A. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts, has given Amherst College $100,000, and the Phillips Academy, in Andover, $50,000. He had previously given each institution $75,000.

The Republicans of Rochester elected Grant delegates to the State Convention, on Wednesday evening. There was a unanimous feeling in favor of the re-election of the President.

The time for the annual meeting of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association in Boston has been changed to June 11. All master mechanics in the country are invited to attend.

The third annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics is bitterly denounced in the newspapers as a libel on the State, and a loud call is made for the abolition of the bureau.

The Republicans of the Second and Tenth Districts of Massachusetts have chosen delegates to Philadelphia, and, like the State Convention, instructed them to vote as a unit for GRANT and WILSON.

Under the new Congressional apportionment of Ohio, the Republicans will have sixteen districts and the Democrats five, the two Hamilton districts being as doubtful as that county has heretofore been.

The Kentucky Republican State Central Committee has issued a circular urging the immediate organization of County Executive Committees throughout the State. This looks like an energetic campaign.

A Nebraska paper tells of the effects of some queer freaks by lightning in its vicinity, saying it "struck the ground between a lady and a cow, and, although both were stunned, and leaped into the air, nobody was hurt."

A certain cat down in Maine is described as of a blue color, with fur from three to six inches long, and a tail as long and as large as that of a fox. This queer puss was raised with a litter of three "regular built" kittens.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, the new Republican paper, is apparently fast winning friends, and by its able advocacy of the re-election of President GRANT, is taking the position once held undisputed by the *Tribune*, of the same city.

Since the opening of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania in 1829, 896 convicts, or 4.24 per cent. of the whole number confined, have been pardoned out. And of these, 56, or 6.25 per cent., have been subsequently again convicted of crime.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* believes that with good candidates the Republicans of California can elect three of the four Congressmen to be chosen next November. But it insists upon an utter absence of railroad and land ring influence.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Courier* insists that Gen. GEORGE W. CASS stands not the slightest chance of being nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Democrats. It believes that Gen. A. B. MCCALMONT will secure the nomination.

Liquor-dealers in Salem, Mass., complain of Police officers who come around with large sponges, and swab up the liquor they throw away on being apprised of their approach. Usually, liquor-dealers complain of a different kind of sponge.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* denies that there has been any "turbulency" in that city, and says "the Saints have enjoyed their victory with becoming modesty." It thinks, however, that they feel it would be impolitic for them to act otherwise just now.

The people of West Virginia are to vote separately on a clause of their proposed Constitution, which provides that none but white persons shall be eligible to office in the State. If carried, the Supreme Court may have something to say about it.

A newspaper proprietor in Maine, having a larger field than any of his State contemporaries, says in a private note that daily newspaper business in Maine, according to his experience, is not conducive to early retirement with superabundant riches.

The interior Press of California very generally deprecated the effort of San Francisco to make the Goat Island question an issue in the Republican State Convention. It was the almost unanimous opinion that the question was a local one, and had no business there.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* reports that various stone implements, evidently of human manufacture, have recently been found in San Mateo County, California, imbedded in rock of a formation far anterior to the period usually assigned as the time of the origin of man.

In a recent letter, JEFF. DAVIS says that, whatever the future may bring, the heroic struggle of the Southern people in the rebellion will fill a bright and glorious page in history, "provided they do not disgrace, dishonor, and brand themselves as criminals, by accepting amnesty."

A beautiful mirage was visible on Lake Ontario on the morning of April 27, lasting nearly three hours. It was plainest to the northwest of Oswego, about noon, when thirteen vessels, apparently inverted, were plainly seen, as were also the hills and woods of the Canadian shore.

The Democrats of Oregon, at their late State Convention, once more formally declared that they insist upon the restoration and preservation of the rights of the States to regulate their internal affairs, and especially the elective franchise, free from the control or interference of the General Government.

President CLARK, of the Amherst Agricultural College, has been elected President of the Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind. The latter institution has the whole agricultural college land grant of that State, amounting to 390,000 acres, ample endowments, and an accumulated interest of $50,000 on its bonds.

Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM has withdrawn as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, and the moderate papers, who justly feared the effect of the nomination of such an ex-rebel, affectionately pat him on the back, and tell him he deserves all the honors his grateful citizens could bestow.

The meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society, in Newbern, on the 21st inst., will be agitated by the application of a lady for admission. She is a native of the State, and is now studying in Paris. She holds a diploma from the Medical University of Zurich, is anxious to secure fellowship in the Medical Society of her State, and promises to abide always by the statutes and code of the same.

Alas, a supposed-to-be guileless freshman of Harvard College, has proved to be a confidence man and swindler, and after borrowing money from his class-mates and cheating tailors, furniture dealers, &c., he has fled. Investigation has shown that he owes $1,500, that the names upon his bond were forged, and that last year he played the same despicable tricks at Trinity College.

A Missouri couple who couldn't agree, agreed to disagree. They live in a double dwelling, and one daughter, of eighteen, keeps house for the father in one side, while the mother and two children live by themselves in the other part of the building, the kitchen and pantry arrangements only being used in common. The husband provides the provisions, fuel, &c., and the cooking is done on the same stove.

The City Council of San Francisco has just passed an ordinance which provides that "any person, not being a professional musician or employed in that capacity, who shall, in a public place in the city toot or blow a horn, or use and perform upon an instrument or thing commonly called and designated as the devil's fiddle, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding $20, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding ten days."

RESULT OF A POLITICAL BET.

The Loser Claims His Money on the Ground that it Belonged to His Wife—The Case Decided Against Him.

From the Albany Times, May 2.

In the Presidential campaign of 1868 a wager of $600 a side was made between ROBERT HARPER, deceased, and DANIEL WORMER, of this city, on the result of the election, HARPER betting that SEYMOUR would carry the State of New-York, and WORMER betting that GRANT would carry the State. The State was carried by SEYMOUR, and the stake-holder paid the money over to Mr. HARPER. WORMER then asked for the return of the $600 put up by him, claiming that the money belonged to his wife, MARY ANN WORMER. Mr. HARPER refused to return the money, and a suit was commenced against him in the name of MARY ANN WORMER to recover the amount. Upon the death of Mr. HARPER and the appointment of Mrs. HARPER as administratrix, the claim for the $600 was presented to her and disallowed. The case was then referred to A. B. VOORHEES, as referee. The defense set forth that, on several occasions, WORMER had won considerable sums from HARPER in betting on elections, and that the claim that $600 in this case belonged to his wife was a pretext for the purpose of preventing the amounts lost by HARPER from being used as an offset. The referee rendered a decision in favor of the amount of $600, with interest, amounting to $765.

Death and Burial of a Much-Traveled Dog.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 30.

On Saturday, Napoleon, JOHN WILSON'S old circus-dog, died in this city, at the advanced age of twenty-three. Dogs die daily that deserve no particular mention, but Napoleon merits as fair a share of honorable reference as any dog that ever lived or died in this city. One fact alone will prove it. He accomplished in his lifetime more than thousands of men do in theirs; he saved three persons from drowning at the risk of losing his own life. Napoleon knew all about the circus, and was never better pleased than when witnessing or participating in the sports of the sawdust arena. When he reached the years of doghood he became subject to fits, resulting from precipitation of blood to his over-wrought brain. He became his own physician, and instead of resorting, as men similarly afflicted sometimes do, to stimulating drinks, which aggravate their malady, he tried cold water. Whenever he felt an attack coming on Napoleon would start for a bucket of water or a trough, plunge his head into the water and hold it there as long as he could hold his breath. This generally had the effect which he desired. As age advanced he became deaf and blind, and his limbs were stiff and almost useless. The last attack killed him. Napoleon was a "traveled" dog. He came to this city from New-Orleans when but a youth, and soon engaged with Wilson's Circus. With that he visited nearly every county and town in the State and on the coast. He also visited Australia and China, and became a favorite of men wherever he went, for he was honest and true. Yesterday Napoleon was buried on a hill at the corner of Powell and Sacramento streets, in the presence of a very large company of men who had known and respected him. A gentleman read a sketch of his life, and when they all went away, fresh flowers and wreaths lay on old Napoleon's grave.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Nope Tucker Breaks Ground Against Grant—Probable Position of Gilead Centre in the Coming Contest—Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GILEAD CENTRE, Friday, April 26, 1872.

Nope Tucker has broke ground agin GRANT. This may be regarded as ominous of the position which the Center will occupy in the coming Presidential contest. You see Nope was for GRANT in '68. He had "GRANT and COLFAX" painted with tar on his barn-door—raised a "Grant and Colfax" pole in his front yard—and had a little "Grant and Colfax" flag run up all the Fall. There wasn't a more bred-and-born Grant man in all this district than Nope Tucker was. He named a bull pup, which he was raisin, "Ulyss." He'd harness up any night and go 'leven mile to a Grant meeting, and many's the time I've rode home with him at 2 o'clock in the morning, carrying his and my wide-awake torch while he drove. Probably Nope Tucker jawed more for GRANT that Fall than any man within five mile of here; and yet just as soon as GRANT was elected and in position to do something for his friends, does he appint Nope Tucker Postmaster at the Center? Not much. That honor was reserved for Widder Fergerson's Hiel, who hadn't *half* the political strength that Nope Tucker had, just because Hiel (everybody calls him *Hiel*, but his name is *Je-hiel*) lost a leg at Chancellorville and fooled away three months in Libby Prison, and drew full pay for the whole time. Nope Tucker was naturally disgusted with such favoritism, and cut down his Grant pole the next day; got a new barn-door, and traded off his bull pup "Ulyss" for a one-eyed hound, with Ki Babcock, son of old Gersh Babcock.

I mention this circumstance to show how little gratitude animates the bosom of this Administration. Nope Tucker (everybody calls him *Nope* because his real name, *Constantinople*, is unhandy for off-hand talk,) told me, when we was folding tickets the night before election, that the business of our Post-office, with a competent Postmaster, might be doubled in the next four years.

"Then you're the man to do it, Mr. Tucker," said I, feeling of him, for he hadn't started his petition yet. He looked kind of evasive, but made no reply.

I mention this incident to show the extravagant profligacy of this Administration.

Nope Tucker never really feathered out on the Cincinnati Convention till last night. We was all settin on the tavern stoop, and Lem Peabody all at once come out of the bar-room door, wiping his mouth, and, raising his arm in a majestic gesture, says he, "I'm a Democrat of the old stripe—a Jackson Democrat, true blue, never voted anything but the Democratic ticket pure and simple—but now when the statesman and patriot, Carl Shirts, and the philosopher and philanthropist, H. GREELEY, are willing to bury their political prejudices and unite with a justly indignant people to put down nepotism, and corruption and fraud in the Administration, I for one am willing to meet them half way. Bad as I hate a nigger, I would vote for FRED. DOUGLASS to beat the tyrant GRANT."

Lem Peabody takes two newspapers; knows *Cowan's Treatise* and the *Clerk's Assistant* from end to end; pleads most all the cases in 'Squire Eldridge's Court, and his side always beats. In fact, most anybody who knows his abilities will confess judgment when he hears that Lem Peabody is for the plaintiff. (I mention these facts to show that Lem Peabody's opinion is no slouch of an opinion.)

I watched Nope Tucker anxiously to see what effect these remarks would produce upon him. Nope kept on smoking and considering for a minnit; then he took his pipe out of his mouth and spit, and says he:

"The nepotism of this Administration is abominable. Only yesterday I was reading of a Collector out West who had absconded with a supposed deficiency of forty-three million dollars. If such nepotism isn't put a stop to, the days of this Republic is numbered."

Nope Tucker ain't quite so well read, probably, as Lem Peabody, but when he says anything his remarks is full of meat. I mention this circumstance to show that the above remarks was considered ominous.

Lem Peabody, who isn't slow to see a pint, twisted off a big chaw of plug tobacker, and then says he, as he poked it up into his left cheek with his tongue:

"Nope, less appint a delegation to Cincinnati, and I'll send it down and have it printed in the *World* for credentials."

Nope Tucker smoked and considered a minnit, and said he saw the importance of having Gilead Center represented in the Convention, and as it was considerable trouble to call a caucus, that would be the best way to do it. So we agreed that Nope Tucker, being a prominent and influential Republican, should head the list, and then, to show that it wasn't a partisan movement, Lem Peabody consented to have his name come next. Then came my name, and after us other names of less importance. Nope Tucker thought at first that it would be better to go around and see the ones whose names they put down, but Lem Peabody said he'd risk the Democrats, and the Republicans would feel kind of committed to it if they saw their names printed, and wouldn't go back on it then. So they put 'em all down—first a Republican and then a Democrat—till they got enough. They asked Gersh Babcock's boy, 'Ki, if they should put his dad's name down, and he said he guessed the old man would goose-pimple on it if they did, because he was tail up for GRANT. 'Ki is red-headed and freckled, and don't know much. Gersh Babcock married widder Fergerson's sister Almeda, which accounts for *his* position. Lem Peabody said that a Postmaster in a family is like a Canada thistle in a sheep pasture—it ramifies to the remotest bounds. After the delegation was all made up, Lem Peabody said he had a hoss suit set down for the first day of the Convention, and unless he could get that adjourned, he wouldn't be able to start with the delegation. But he wished it understood that he was heartily in the movement. Says he, gesturing with his right hand, "The question of Finances, of Tariffs, of internal and external Improvements, of Fisheries, of Foreign Relations, of Game Laws—all—all pale and dwindle into insignificance when compared with beating the Usurper GRANT."

Nope Tucker slewed himself around in his chair, and looking up toward the north star, says he, "Having been honored with the Chairmanship of the delegation by my constituents, I should be derlict to duty if I failed to respond to the call of my country in the hour of danger. I look upon the growing nepotism of the President with great concern, especially as shown in his obstinate persistency in the civil Reform service and the Geneva Conference."

Considerable more was said by other persons of less importance, which I haven't time to write in this letter. Lem Peabody swears some considerable, which I have also left out for obvious reasons.

It's a settled fact, in my opinion, that Nope Tucker will go to Cincinnati. If the Convention is discreetly managed he will be recognized by making him one of the Vice Presidents or putting him on the Committee on Credentials, which would help the ticket in this district. If he gets roused up enough to make a speech, then look out for thunder. Next to Shirts and Trumbull, he will probably be the most eloquent and influential layman in the Convention.

After the last foregoing above remark of Nope Tucker, Lem Peabody pinted over his shoulder with his thumb, and he and Nope got up and went in and talked by the bar a minnit or two and then took something, after which Nope came out and we went home. Nope don't seem to talk as fluently after taking bitters, because he ain't much accustomed to it, and it seems to *fill* up his tongue. I mention this circumstance to explain why there was nothing said on the way home.

Shirts and Greeley stands high in the Center.

Yours truly, F. PIERCE BEERS.

The Iron-Clad Terror on Fire at Sea.

A private letter from an officer on board the United States iron-clad *Terror*, written from Key West, April 21, contains the following:

"I wrote you a day or two since that we were to sail from Havana for this port on the 18th. We did, and arrived here at sundown on the 19th. We were on fire all day of the 19th, and just got the fire fairly extinguished after we had taken a pilot at the entrance of this harbor. It was daylight, a smooth sea, and our convoy near by, all of which made the matter as favorable as could be. But had the fire occurred at night and with sea enough to oblige us to close our deck-ports, (and it does not take much of a sea for that,) no one can say what would have happened. In that condition we are supplied with artificial air by blower engines, and with the ship filled with smoke, the blowers would have taken it up and fed us on smoke instead of air. You can see the result. The fire originated in the coal-bunker from the galley stove-pipe, which runs through the coal-bunker, surrounded by a white pine casing! The brilliant genius who originated this idea ought to be presented with a medal by the Humane Society, and the thanks of Congress. At one time, about noon, when I came below, the smoke was so dense that I got out a sheet and pillow-case in which I purposed to put some of my personal effects and my public funds in case we should be obliged to abandon the ship, and then lighted a cigar and went on deck and sat down in an arm-chair to watch the smoke pour out of the deck-lights. We had Rear Admiral INGLEFIELD on board, (R. N.,) who came over with us to see how the ship behaved in a sea-way. He told me he took the chances of going down but did not expect to be burnt up."

DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Closing Scenes at the Cincinnati Convention.

Dissatisfaction of the Ohio Delegates at the Nominations.

Opinions of the Press as to the Results.

Fifteen Buildings Destroyed by Fire at Hudson, Wis.

Gov. Reed, of Florida, Acquitted by the Court of Impeachment.

AFTER THE CONVENTION.

Dissatisfaction Expressed by the Delegates as to the Results—Appointment of a National Executive Committee.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4.—After the adjournment of the Liberal Republican Convention yesterday the delegates were not long in finding their way to the hotels and boarding-houses, which have, since the commencement of the week been filled to repletion. The reception rooms were soon crowded with excited delegates and friends of the Liberal movement who were busy discussing the results of the day's work. In some of the hotels speeches were made by enthusiastic delegates approving the course of the Convention, while everywhere the nomination was the sole topic of conversation.

The larger number of delegates appeared decidedly satisfied with the issue of their labors, but the excitement at the termination of the Convention was not all in the shape of ratification. At College Hall a meeting of Ohio delegates was held, which comprised about half of the Ohio delegation to the Liberal Convention, and which turned out to be very stormy. Judge W. B. SLOANE, of Port Clinton, was called to the chair. The larger number of delegates made speeches, and some of them were denunciatory and exciting, while others counseled moderation and consideration. Among the most prominent was Judge HOADLEY, who was one of the Committee on Resolutions. He said that Judge STANLEY MATTHEWS, the temporary President, JOHN W. JOHN, as well as himself, had left the Convention in disgust.

THOMAS E. POWELL, of Delaware County, said he was dissatisfied with the nomination, but would support the ticket.

J. HEATON, of Columbiana, Ohio, said he was dissatisfied, but urged moderation. Judge BRINKENHOFF said he would not be made a victim of a choice between two evils. Men came to the Convention from New-York and Pennsylvania who were as much intruders as the devil was when he intruded himself among the sons of men. They came and outwitted and outnumbered them. He did not belong to anybody now. He was not yet willing to say he wouldn't vote for GRANT, but he shouldn't vote for GREELEY. Gen. JACK CASEMENT asked if they were not all pleased with the platform. Other members answered, "Yes, yes." He further inquired if GREELEY was not an honest man? What more was wanted? He (Gen. CASEMENT) had joined this movement and torn up his bridge behind him. He was going to stick by the nomination.

Gen. BURNETT said he now felt discouraged and disheartened; he didn't think the civil service reform had anything to hope for from the hands of such men. GREELEY was honest, progressive and liberal in his views; yet he was a man of crotchets; he had no judgment of men; his political friends and associates in New-York were among a class of men who did not enjoy the public confidence, who were nearly allied to the Tammany corruption. Though he was deeply grieved at the result today, he thought they ought to maintain their organization for future work, and not take hasty steps which they might repent.

Col. PARROTT, of Montgomery County, said there never was a more shameless trade made by men than that made by GRATZ BROWN in the Convention. Mr. FRY, of Clark County, said the bargain and sale were evident. Some members asked where was the evidence? Mr. FRY replied that the evidence was in GRATZ BROWN's speech. Mr. AYERS, of the Fourteenth District, urged them not to judge too harshly, and counseled moderation.

Gen. BRINKERHOFF announced his resignation as a member of the State Central Committee. He was not willing to abide the determination of the Convention.

Gen. S. LARUE also declined to support the ticket, and resigned his position as a member of the Central Committee.

Judge SPALDING, of Cuyahoga, and Mr. SMITH, of Columbiana, came to the defense of the Convention. The latter, in his remarks, said Mr. GREELEY was among the first to fight Tammany, whereupon two or three persons arose, saying that he did not; he rather defended them.

Judge HOADLEY again got the floor, charging that Tammany had triumphed. He said he would defeat GREELEY and BROWN, if he had to vote for GRANT to do it. He was no office-seeker, but was after men to punish them before they got their hands in the public Treasury. But he was not in favor of abandoning their organization. He said they should remain together, maintaining their organization until the time should arrive when their principles could prevail. Several other members spoke for and against the nomination, and finally, after a long session, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

A large number of delegates departed for their homes last night, others will leave today, while a few will remain over the Sabbath. The hotels, even now, are well cleared out, and though small groups of gentlemen are discussing the situation, still compared with the immense crowds that have thronged the corridors and halls for a week past the public houses look comparatively deserted. The excitement in the city during the balloting for President was intense, the anxiety for news pervading all classes. On 'Change the President of the Chamber of Commerce read the results of the balloting as they were made; each result was received with applause, and the interest was so great that it seriously interfered with business. A considerable number of persons remained on the floor of the Exchange until the final result was received. The Liberal Republican Convention before the adjournment appointed the following National Executive Committee:

South Carolina, S. A. Pierce; Texas, E. M. Pease; West Virginia, Hon. M. C. Church; District of Columbia, C. M. Alexander; Maine, J. L. Lyford; Nevada, George G. Lyon; Ohio, J. F. Brooks; North Carolina, D. R. Goodloe; Montana, J. C. Eberts; Pennsylvania, Hon. William H. Ruddiman; Louisiana, H. C. Warmoth; Minnesota, Thomas Wilson; Arkansas, John Kirkward; New-Hampshire, Henry O. Kent; Iowa, James D. Campbell; Florida, J. C. Drew; New-Jersey, Jas. M. Scovell; Colorado, S. C. Brown; New-York, Ethan Allen; California, Frank M. Pixley; Maryland, Sam. M. Gouverneur; Connecticut, David Clark; Indiana, Isaac T. Gray; Tennessee, J. S. Fowler; Nebraska, J. P. Tipton; Kansas, S. A. Rigg; Illinois, L. Swett; Kentucky, L. N. Deubets; Wisconsin, A. Scott Sloan; Vermont, John P. Hudd; Massachusetts, Chas. G. Davis; Oregon, Jasper W. Johnson; Alabama, Wm. T. Hatchett; Mississippi, E. Jeffards; Delaware, Geo. Alfred Townsend; Missouri, Geo. W. Anderson; Georgia, R. T. McWharton; Michigan, E. Corbett; Rhode Island not reported.

The National Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Party met at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, at the Burnett House, and organised by the election of ETHAN ALLEN, of New-York, Chairman, and DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, Secretary. They then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Ohio State Central Committee has been organised by the election of JOHN G. DESHLER, of Columbus, Chairman, and adjourned to meet at Columbus, subject to the call of a majority of the Committee, for the organization of elective committees and other business.

The following have been elected members of the New-York Liberal Republican State Executive Committee:

John Cochrane, B. A. Willis, J. W. Coe, Grinnell Burt, J. W. Hasbrouck, M. L. Filkins, E. W. Merritt, D. E. Parks, Alfred Wilkinson, G. W. Flower, J. R. Allaben, W. P. Raymond, N. D. S. Brown, E. R. Reynolds, John Walls, A. F. Allen. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE was elected Chairman, and A. WILKINSON, Secretary.

THE CANDIDATE.

Opinions of the Press of the Country on the Liberal Nominee for President.

BOSTON, May 4.—The Boston Post, a leading Democratic paper, speaking of the Cincinnati Convention and its nominations, says:

"Proposing lofty results, with which the people everywhere were in actual sympathy, when it came to the application of its means, it failed miserably. Few persons in their sober hours will deny that the selection of HORACE GREELEY, by an assembly so powerfully equipped with the popular sympathy, as a candidate for the Presidency is a disappointment for which they were not prepared."

The Boston *Advertiser* heads a leading editorial on the subject, "The Ridiculous Muss," and says the reckless joke of the New-York *Sun* has been metamorphosed into a verity by a convention of gentlemen who called themselves to a task of statesmanship by nominating for President "The Great and Good HORACE GREELEY."

The Boston *Journal* says: "The general opinion of the Republicans is that Mr. GREELEY is decidedly the best nominee whom the Cincinnati Convention could have selected for the benefit of the Republican Party."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The *Chronicle*, of today, in a leader on the Cincinnati platform and candidates, says: "They may perhaps appeal to some few thousands more of the Republicans than those who assisted in the Convention, but the great mass of the party will see with unerring instinct the real meaning of the action of the Liberals, and, refusing to be seduced, refuse to aid in the destruction of the grand Republican Party."

The *Republican* says: "The Cincinnati Convention had a chance to give trouble to the Republican Party in the coming campaign, but it threw it away. The nomination of Mr. ADAMS would have been formidable. It would have raised the entire movement into the upper atmosphere of statesmanship and respectability. It would have made an inroad into the party, appealed to its traditions and aspirations. It would have divided, if anything could have divided, the Republican ranks. Mr. GREELEY's nomination will utterly fail of these results."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—The *Union & American* (Democratic) newspaper publishes, this morning, sketches of HORACE GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN, and editorially expresses the opinion that the ticket would have been stronger with BROWN for President, but it speaks kindly of GREELEY. It says the ticket can and will sweep the North-west if seconded by the National Democracy. It adds, the election of the ticket depends solely upon the action of the Democracy. Whatever they shall conclude is best to be done for the higher interest of the country will be done cheerfully. They will preserve their organization intact, and act as a body.

The *Banner* says that the ticket cannot fail to command the respect of the American people, and that it, from its truly national character, to say nothing of its truly national platform, which was and is its superstructure, ought to possess irresistible strength and satisfy the liberal sentiment of the whole country.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The *Evening Bulletin* styles the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention as ridiculous, and says months are before us in which to work a rich mine on this ridiculous conclusion. Let us laugh.

The *Evening Telegraph* says the Democratic rejection of GREELEY, which seems inevitable, would cause a complete Republican reunion. Even if indorsed by the Democrats, it would be with little heartiness, and have the effect of making the Republicans adhere to their own candidate.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 4.—The *Commercial* says: "The Democrats will repudiate GREELEY, whose appearance in the field is simply a threat of injury to the Republican candidate, giving new hopes to the Democracy."

The *Gazette*, Democratic organ, says: "The Democrats will vote for the Democratic candidate, and in doing so will vote for the next President."

The *Delawarian*, SAULSBURY's organ, says: "The nomination relieves the Democratic Party of any alliance with Liberal Republicans."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The *Call* says: "The nomination of Mr. GREELEY produces the greatest dismay among the Federal office-holders. All now depends on the action of the Democracy."

The *Alta California* says: "To deny that the Cincinnati ticket has strength before the people is idle; but the Democracy will probably nominate a ticket of their own, and drive Mr. GREELEY's friends to support GRANT."

The *Chronicle* says: "The Cincinnati platform is unexceptionable, but the nomination of Mr. GREELEY is such a surprise that we can form no idea at present as to its effects upon a mercantile people."

NEW-ORLEANS, May 4.—The morning papers of this city comment as follows on the Cincinnati nominations:

The *Times* has a column of an editorial eulogistic of the character and attainments of GREELEY, which closes by expressing the belief that he will defeat GRANT.

The *Republican* thinks that the choice is a good one, and that it will undoubtedly command the confidence and support of a large majority of the American people.

The *Bee* thinks that the nomination of GREELEY is a bad one, and has no idea that the Democratic Party will indorse it. On the contrary, it thinks it insures a straight-out nomination by the Democratic Convention.

The *Picayune* believes that the nomination of ADAMS would have been preferable; but says that many accept HORACE GREELEY on the ground that he is at least honest. It does not think the nomination of a Democratic ticket within the range of possibility.

The *National Republic* says the deed is done, and the Schurzites and Trumbullites are undone. It does not think that HORACE GREELEY can command the support of the Democratic Party.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—The *Anzeiger*, (German Democratic paper,) which was a strong supporter of the Liberal movement, emphatically declares against GREELEY and BROWN, and takes the ground that these nominations by the Convention are untrue to the ideas which called the Liberal movement into existence, as selecting two men for the highest positions in the country whose erratic and whimsical characters make them unfit, and, in reality, most unsafe persons in the United States for the Executive Department of the nation. It furthermore believes that the Convention which nominated BROWN must either have been absolutely blinded as to the character of the man, or entangled within a network of intrigues from which it was impossible to escape—it being perfectly absurd to make a man the guardian of Constitutional Government who always treated the Federal Constitution as an obsolete piece of paper.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fifteen Buildings Destroyed at Hudson, Wis.—Loss $125,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Sentinel* from St. Paul, Minn., this evening, says: "About noon today a fire broke out in the basement of the Chapin Hall House, in Hudson, Wis., spreading rapidly, and burning between ten and fifteen buildings. An extra issued from the *Democrat* office while the fire was still burning gives the following losses and insurance, as near as could be obtained: The Chapin Hall House and furniture, $50,000, no insurance; R. C. Libbey, $2,000; A. D. Richardson, $3,000; Darling Brothers, $3,000; Gibson & Staples, $3,000; L. North, $5,000; H. Taylor & Co., on the building, $2,000; Jewell & Davis, $15,000, no insurance, and a large number of smaller losses. Aside from these, not less than $15,000 was lost by the removal of goods, &c. The total loss will reach $125,000, with about $20,000 insurance. A portion of the St. Paul Fire Department was sent by a special train, but arrived there too late to render much assistance. An old man named CONNOLLY was burned to death."

A Town Nearly Destroyed in Central Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, May 4.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Central Iowa took place about noon today.

It commenced in STANLEY's elevator, and quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. Fanned by the high wind, it at one time threatened the whole town. The entire south-east part of the city is in ruins. The loss is estimated at about $300,000. Five elevators with a vast amount of grain, a woolen-mill, two hotels, four lumber-yards, the North-western Depot tanks and pump building, five stores and shops and three dwelling-houses were destroyed. The Cedar Rapids, Grinnel and Des Moines fire-engines were telegraphed for, and promptly came in aid. The citizens are in a state of intense excitement, and full particulars cannot be ascertained.

Planing-Mill at Newton Corner, Mass.—Loss, $10,000.

BOSTON, Mass., May 4.—WHIPPLE's extensive planing and grist mills, at Newton Corner, were burned last night. The loss is $10,000, which was partly insured against.

In Taunton and Wenham, Mass.

BOSTON, May 4.—The premises of FRANKLIN T. WRIGHT & SONS, stone and earthen-ware manufacturers, in Taunton, were burned this morning. Loss, $12,000; mostly insured.

A. G. LAW's barn, in Wenham, was struck by lightning and burned today. Loss, $2,500.

Great Fire in Plainfield, N. J.—Loss, $100,000.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the most disastrous conflagration that has ever visited Plainfield broke out in BASHMAN's dry-goods store, on the north side of Main-street, near the corner of Somerset. Within a few minutes the flames had spread from this building, which was of wood, to OLIVER RUNYON's furniture-store, and thence to SAMUEL S. VERMEULE's clothing and furniture store. Next to this was a drug-store, owned by J. VOORHEES, which, with the buildings last named, was totally destroyed. A boot and shoe store owned by J. O. CAMPBELL, and a paint-store owned by MARTIN GILES, in Main-street, adjoining these buildings, fell next, and when the flames had finally been suppressed, nearly a block of ground was covered with blackened and smoking ruins. A building owned by PETER DUNN, and occupied by a meat-store, on the same block, but situated at a considerable distance from the above-named buildings, between which and the meat-store there was a vacant lot, was also destroyed. Above the stores were dwellings of private families. The occupants escaped without injury, except Mr. ROBERT J. BRAND, who was probably fatally injured by a falling chimney. The loss altogether is $100,000; insurance, $27,000, in Newark companies.

FLORIDA.

Acquittal of Gov. Reed by the High Court of Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 4.—Gov. REED has just been fully acquitted and discharged by the High Court of Impeachment, and restored to office.

The High Court of Impeachment met this morning, at 10½, to hear the arguments for and against Gov. REED's acquittal of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office. The Court, after hearing the arguments of T. W. BREVARD and Ex-Gov. WALKER for the Board of Managers, and of J. R. C. EMMONS, counsel for Gov. REED, granted the motion made by Mr. EMMONS yesterday, and Gov. REED was, this evening, at 6 o'clock, acquitted and discharged by the Senate of the impeachment charges by a vote of 7 to 10. Gov. REED resumes the functions of his office this evening, which event gives general satisfaction.

LATER.—Gov. REED has taken possession of the Executive office, and Acting Gov. DAY is to-night presiding over the Senate. Everything quiet.

The following bill passed both Houses: "An act to protect the State against an over issue of jurors and witnesses' certificates, and to make the same receivable for taxes." This bill will afford much relief to the people of the State.

UTAH.

Political Movements in the Territory—Effect of the Englebrecht Decision.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 3.—A call will be published to-morrow from the Territorial Republican Committee for the election of delegates to a National Republican Convention to be held at Corinne on the 16th inst., for the election of two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The election of FITCH and FULLER, under the auspices of the Mormon Church leaders, some weeks ago, is not indorsed or recognized by the Gentile Republicans. The news of the nomination of Mr. GREELEY created quite a commotion in political circles here. Democrats express the opinion that GREELEY will develop less strength against GRANT than any other of the candidates before the Convention.

The Mormon Attorney-General has addressed a circular to the County Courts representing that, under the decision in the Englebrecht case, it will be necessary that they resume their duty of selecting grand and petit juries for the District Courts.

Trial of a Murder Case in Maryland—The Prisoner Found Guilty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, May 4.—The Robinson murder case was resumed this morning. The defense contended for an acquittal on the grounds that ROBINSON feared bodily harm; the State asked conviction for murder in the first degree. At 2:55 the case was given to the jury, who, in about an hour, rendered a verdict of manslaughter, the punishment for which is eighteen months to ten years in the Penitentiary. The counsel for the defense filed an exception to the rulings of the Court, and will take the case to the Court of Appeals and ask for a new trial.

EARTHQUAKES.

Some Curious Stories About the Manifestations of Electricity in California.

The Inyo (Cal.) *Independent*, of April 20, relates these singular circumstances:

"Scientific men everywhere are busy in investigating the cause of those terrible convulsions of the earth—earthquakes, and there is a faint hope that something of value may be deduced from their inquiries. It seems to be generally conceded that electricity in some form is the prime cause of these movements of the earth. It is much to be hoped that some person or persons, possessing the necessary scientific attainments, will pay this section a visit. No better place or opportunity was ever presented to American scientists to investigate these phenomena on their own soil than this country has afforded during the past two or three weeks. For the information of such we will mention a few facts, mainly relating to electrical phenomena, that have occurred within our knowledge. A few days after the big shock, so called, at Cerro Gordo, very loud thunder was heard during a violent snow-storm. With the exception of the snow, the same thing occurred here, and, perhaps, at other places in the valley. This is remarkable, because almost unprecedented. Immediately following the great shock, men whose judgment and veracity are beyond question, while sitting on the ground near the Eclipse Mine, saw sheets of flame on the rocky sides of the Inyo Mountains but a half mile distant. These flames, observed in several places, waved to and fro apparently clear of the ground, like vast torches. They continued for only a few minutes. In this office one day last week, while one of the proprietors was running a large number of sheets of flat-cap paper through a job-press, these sheets, after leaving the press, were affected by the movements of the operator's hand, as a strong magnet would affect iron filings. When his hand was near them the whole pile, or at least a hundred of them from the top, seemed to float in the air like tissue paper in a slight breeze. The top sheet would raise at each end up to the hand when held four inches above it, and thus by attraction be moved entirely away from the others. At times during the night sparks of fire were repeatedly emitted from a woolen shawl on being touched by the hand. At the Kearsarge Mill, located at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, the following occurrence was noted by HARRY CLAWSON and P. J. JOSLYN: The former, while sitting with his knee within about three inches of a cast-iron stove, felt a peculiar numbing sensation, and supposing his limbs were 'asleep,' essayed to rub them with his hand. As soon as his hand touched his knee he felt a shock, and immediately after and for a number of seconds a stream of fire ran between both knees and the stove. We will here, on the authority of a man who had an opportunity of knowing, state that the item going the rounds to the effect that no movement of the earth was observable 300 feet under ground, in the mines, is not correct. At Cerro Gordo, and also at the Eclipse Mine, the rocking motion was distinctly observed, especially in the timbering. Small particles of rock were detached, and in both places the miners went to the surface in alarm, but at Cerro Gordo they soon resumed work as before. No subsequent shock has been remarked at that depth."

KUKLUX.

Sixteen Sentenced in Charleston—The Penalties.

Sixteen Kuklux prisoners, most of whom had pleaded guilty, were sentenced by Judge DYER, at Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday last, as follows:

LEANDER SPENSER, convicted of conspiracy, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. WM. SMITH, convicted of the same offense, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. PINCKNEY CALDWELL, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. JULIUS HOWE, who plead guilty of conspiracy, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and $100 fine. ALLISON HAYES, who plead guilty of conspiracy, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and $100 fine. W. LAFAYETTE HOOD, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $100 fine. ELIJAH HARDY, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and $100 fine. JAMES A. SANDERS, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and $100 fine. FELIX DOVER, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $100 fine. WILLIAM RAMSEY, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and $100 fine. WALTER DAWSON, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and $100 fine. WALTER MOORE, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and $100 fine. JOSEPH LUCKEY, who plead guilty to conspiracy, was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and $100 fine. H. F. FLOYD was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. CREIGHTON POPE was called up for sentence, but upon a statement from his counsel, judgment was suspended.

The Geneva Conference—Further Complications.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1872.

In reply to a dispatch sent to Gen. SCHENCK, conveying the position the United States have assumed concerning consequential damages, he has informed the State Department that England has agreed to accept our intimation that the proposition from her would be accepted, based on the proposition that we did not desire to collect money, but only have the principle involved settled. Following this came the text of the English proposition, but it turns out to be of such a character that in its present shape it cannot be accepted by our Government, and shows, moreover, that England does not understand the position we assumed as it was intended here. The result is an unexpected obstacle in the way of the speedy arrangement of the pending difficulties. It has been decided, in view of the present situation of the matter, to submit the entire correspondence to the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and this afternoon Secretary FISH sent a note to the Republican members of these Committees, asking them to meet him at the State Department to-morrow morning.

DANA A FUGITIVE.

How the Editor of the Sun Answers His Libels.

He Shows Himself at a Philadelphia Hotel and Then Runs Away—Curious Scenes in the Court—Mr. Bartlett Learns a Lesson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

The innumerable victims of CHARLES A. DANA, and his almost as numerous enemies, will be delighted to learn that he did not care to face the Sessions Court of this City, but ignominiously fled, leaving to his bailsman, Mr. JAMES MCCANDLEY, the pleasure of answering for the forfeited five thousand dollars.

Mr. DANA came down to Philadelphia yesterday, with his usual bluster, took a room at the Continental, and gave out that KEMBLE's affair was something that could easily be settled and gave him no uneasiness whatever. He was attended by his counsel, Mr. BARTLETT, and by a stenographer. The fact of his presence was well known, and therefore Judge ALLASON's Court, corner of Chestnut and Sixth, was crowded with eager visitors. There was a homicide case on the docket for prior hearing, but such was the general desire to see DANA punished for his buccaneering that it was waived and the suit of The People against CHAS. A. DANA, at the complaint of WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, was called by the crier in the formal antiquated style which still lingers in the Courts of Pennsylvania.

As the prisoner did not appear, the District Attorney, Mr. B. MANN moved the Court that the bail should be forfeited, and a bench-warrant issued for the arrest of the fugitive. Mr. BARTLETT rose and stated that Mr. DANA had fully expected to be ready to proceed, but it had proved impossible for him to be present. Here there was an audible laugh among the audience, who knew perfectly well that the culprit was hiding in a room of the Continental, but this was quickly repressed by the Court. It was not always considered necessary in cases of misdemeanor for the prisoner to be present in Court, and counsel hoped also the Court would consider the fact that the Counsel then representing Mr. DANA had only been recently substituted for others, and were not as yet fully posted in the case, having, indeed, only seen the indictment that same morning. From the cursory examination he had made of that document, he was ready to aver that there were statements in it of which the framers could have no sufficient knowledge, unless some of the evidence given to them had been flat perjuries. He would like, if it were possible, to examine and discuss the evidence upon which the Grand Jury had found this bill of indictment. Another point he would like to present was, that a civil suit had been commenced against Mr. DANA in the State of New-York by the complainant in this action, and it was contrary to the comity and good feeling that should subsist between the Bar of Pennsylvania and New-York to go on with this suit until the New-York one had been decided.

Mr. HURST, a Philadelphia lawyer engaged by Mr. DANA to assist the forensic BARTLETT, rose to say that he would take a demurrer against the indictment, in that it averred that the libel complained of was published in the *Sun*, and did not aver that he was the proprietor or the editor of that paper, or that the article was published with his knowledge.

The District-Attorney renewed his motion for a warrant, and said that Mr. DANA had abused the courtesy that had been shown him hitherto. The case had been put off three several times to suit his convenience—once because of his daughter's marriage, and on two other occasions because he was very busy. He had fixed upon this day, the last day of the term, himself, and must abide by it. The District-Attorney had yielded to these postponements against his judgment, in mercy to Mr. DANA, who certainly had abused his kindness. He was bound to be present, both by the law and the obligations of his own word of honor. He was not present, and therefore the bail ought to be forfeited.

Judge ALLASON reviewed the circumstances of the case at length, and made considerable fun at the expense of Mr. BARTLETT, whose flimsy subterfuges he tore to pieces, while BARTLETT turned pale with passion and trembled with mortification. He granted the motion of the District-Attorney.

Mr. BARTLETT rose quivering with rage at the sarcastic manner with which the Judge had treated his extraordinary proposal to try the Grand Jury, and stammered out, "I thought I had the right, your Honor, to make that motion—a right to make it and to discuss it with due deference to the Court, but the austerity with which your Honor—"

Judge ALLASON—Take your seat, Sir. If you have any legal motion to make I will hear you, but I do not sit here to listen to comments upon the Bench.

Mr. BARTLETT apologized in a lame way, and then said that Mr. DANA, through his counsel, offered the demurrer, or plea in abatement, mentioned by Mr. HURST, and that it would take until Wednesday to prepare it and the argument upon it.

The crier then formally summoned CHAS. A. DANA three times, and then summoned JAMES MCCANDLEY three times to produce his body, after which formality the bail was declared forfeited and a bench warrent was made out for the runaway. The crowd then poured out of the Court-room, and Mr. HURST was observed endeavoring to soothe the angry passions of Mr. KEMBLE, who was inveighing against the cowardice of CHAS. A. DANA, and declaring that he would have him in prison sooner or later. Some of the bystanders went up to the Continental and ascertained there that Mr. DANA had left the hotel about 10 o'clock in the morning. G.

JAPANESE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Legation Visits the United States Naval Academy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 4.—The Japanese Legation visited the Naval Academy to-day, arriving there between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. The Chief Ambassador, IWAKURA, Assistant Ambassadors KIDO and INAMGUCHI, Secretaries TANABE and SHIODA, Minister MORI and about twenty others constituted the foreign visitors, who were accompanied from Washington by Secretary ROBESON and over 100 ladies and gentlemen. The visitors were met at the gate by Commodore WORDEN, Capt. SAMUEL P. CARTER, and a number of naval officers in full uniform. As they entered the grounds the marines under Major FENDALL, presented arms, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and a salvo of cannon thundered a welcome to guests. The Legation was escorted through the Academy to Commodore WORDEN's residence. After remaining there a few minutes they came out in front of the old mess hall, where they witnessed some skillful and interesting manœvres and a dress parade by the midshipmen, after which they received a marching salute from them, and then the middies wheeled and double-quicked from the field. The Japanese were then shown the models in the steamship room. Upon coming out the middies were found prepared to give an artillery drill; unlimbering and limbering up again, and changing front at double-quick, and firing blank cartridges as fast as they could load. The Legation were also shown the trophies and curiosities in the old chapel. They then visited the new quarters of the midshipmen and the steam-house, after which they went to the academic boarding-house, where they were entertained. They left the Academy at about 4 o'clock.

The Latest Pacific Railroad Enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The St. Louis Delegation today submitted to the Committee of One Hundred a counter proposition for the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the Company to receive $10,000,000 in San Francisco six per cent. bonds and terminal privileges, and guarantee to build the road with reasonable dispatch from San Francisco to the Colorado River, expending all the funds received here on the California end of the road, to run the whole as one road, never to sell out or incorporate with another company, to give this city stock in the company equal to the amount of its subscription bonds, to allow the city a representative in the Board of Directors, to give an equivalent in stock for the interest on the bonds paid for terminal accommodations.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

Speech of Sir John A. Macdonald in the Canadian Parliament on the Treaty With the United States.

OTTAWA, Canada, May 4.—Last night Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Premier of the Dominion Government and one of the Joint High Commissioners, introduced a bill to give effect to certain clauses of the Treaty of Washington. He said he had originally intended merely to suspend the Fishing laws which prevent Americans from fishing in our waters during the coming season. As, however, the American Government had acted on all the claims, the Canadian Government had decided to follow the same course.

The first clause of the bill was to suspend the present Fishery laws, which prohibit Americans from fishing in Canadian waters. The second clause of the bill provided that during the existence of the treaty fish and fish-oil, with the exception of such products of the inland lakes, shall be admitted from the United States free of duty. The third clause provided for the continuance of the bonding system during the operation of the treaty. The fourth clause provided that the right of transhipment contained in the thirteenth clause of the treaty shall be insured to citizens of the United States during the existence of the treaty. The last clause provides that the act shall go into effect on the issuance by the Government of an order in Council.

This bill brought all the subjects of the treaty which the Canadian Parliament had power to act upon, before the House. The treaty had been largely discussed in the public Press, and his position with reference to it had been the subject of comment. No matter what might be the consequences, this Parliament had the right to reject clauses of the treaty affecting Canada, if they pleased. If such rights did not exist, he would have had no right to sign the treaty as plenipotentiary.

Sir JOHN spoke for over five hours, and his speech reviewed the whole proceedings of the Commission, strongly urging the House to assent to the bill, contending that the treaty as a whole was favorable to Canada. He stated that it was a matter of surprise that the portion of the treaty which they supposed would prove most prejudicial to the maritime provinces was the most favorably regarded by the people it affected most nearly. All our fisheries were not open to Americans. We still reserve our inshore fisheries, and on the Pacific coast they were as exhaustless, and, he believed, as priceless as the fisheries of Hudson Bay. Under the treaty we have access to the markets of the United States with the products of those fisheries, while the American fishermen were excluded from Canada. Therefore we have the best of the bargain in this respect. As to yielding the privilege of the navigation of the St. Lawrence River no territorial rights were yielded. The management of the tolls and regulations still belong to Canada, the only stipulation made in the treaty being that the United States may use the St. Lawrence on as free terms as Canadian subjects for the purpose of commerce, and commerce only. As to the St. Clair Flats Canal, it was located where it is by United States engineers in good faith, believing that it was on American Territory. The Commissioners, when discussing the question, the point was submitted that the map did not agree with the engineer's report. By looking at the clause of the treaty relating to it, it appeared that it was no matter whether the canal was partly on Canadian territory or not, as, according to the treaty, it was to be used for all time, on equal terms, by vessels of the people of the United States and of Canada. In regard to Fenian raids, it was admitted that Canada was wronged on that point. England admitted it, and believed that due exertion and due vigilance had not been exercised by the American Government to break up Fenian organizations who were preparing for an invasion of our country, to slay our people and destroy our property. Therefore it was a fit thing for Canada to press their claims for damages through England, and they had done so. In the correspondence and instructions to the Commons it was stated that Canada had been invited to send a statement of her claims to England, but they had not done so, and this he had seen mentioned in certain newspapers as an instance of Canadian neglect. He said it was not so; it was an instance of Canadian caution. The Canadian Government felt in pressing for claims that not only they, but every private person who has suffered from Fenian raids, had a right for compensation, but Canada had no desire to limit or strictly define these claims. What was wanted was an admission of principle, after which the Government could file all right and reasonable claims for damages. The United States took ground that the Fenian claims were not included in the correspondence between the Governments, and he could not but feel there was a great weight in the argument of the British Commissioners. He felt justified in pressing the question, but the American Commissioners declined to ask from their Government any fresh instructions or any enlargement of the treaty. England had assumed the responsibility of the error committed. Respecting the claims, England had refused to demand compensation from the Americans, and was wise in so doing. It would have entailed an investigation and arbitration between England and the United States of an unseemly character, that would create difficulties between the two countries; they therefore suggested an arrangement that would be an advantage to Canada, that would be of more benefit to us than any money compensation we could expect, which was a guarantee for the Pacific Railroad.

The honorable gentleman concluded by saying: "It had been stated that England sacrificed the interests of Canada. If she had done so what sacrifices had she not made herself for the sake of peace? Had she not made herself liable for millions of dollars and done what a great nation must have felt keenly—made an apology for what she had done? But for whose sake had she done this? Principally for the sake of Canada, which was to her a source of weakness, as she herself was impregnable, while she could attack the United States on a thousand points. If we were to drive a hard bargain as a portion of the Empire, we would not join in the sacrifice which England made for us and for the sake of peace. We should be unworthy of the position which we hope to attain, as the right arm of England's power. This treaty rendered war with the United States almost an impossibility, as any question could be treated as the *Alabama* question, and settled by arbitration."

Sir JOHN's speech was received with loud and prolonged applause.

After a few remarks from Mr. MACKENZIE, the bill was read a first time, Tuesday being set down for the second reading.

PORT JERVIS.

Ravages of the Small-Pox—Death of a Well-Known Hotel Proprietor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

Notwithstanding the return of warm weather the small-pox is raging to considerable extent in various quarters hereabout. It first made its appearance at Monticello, at which place and vicinity there have been numerous cases, and several of the victims have died within the past few days. Since then the disease has appeared at various points along the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad. At Huguenot, four miles above this place, it is now almost epidemic. Several of the leading families of the place have been quarantined, among them that of Hon. A. J. CUDDLEBACK, ex-member of Assembly for this district. Two deaths occurred in one family in one day. In this place the infection has broken out in Sussex-street, in a boarding-house, which has been placed in quarantine by the Board of Health. Col. F. YOUNG, Esq., General Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, has ordered all boats coming from tide-water to be quarantined at Eddyville, in order that no further cases of the disease may be brought up by the boats, as it is believed it was thus that the disease was introduced hereabout. A few days since, before the quarantine was ordered, a Captain of a canal-boat put a boy off his boat at Hawley who was in the worst stages of the small-pox. He wandered about the streets of the place until taken in charge by the Poor authorities, creating the greatest consternation among the populace. He was placed in a barn and given medical attendance. Other cases have broken out since his advent, and although great precaution is being taken, it is feared that there will be many other cases.

A distressing case of small-pox is reported from Wawayanda, this county. A Mr. D. A. TALMADGE, of that place, contracted the disease at Huguenot. On Thursday he became delirious, and broke away from his attendants and ran wildly about the neighborhood. He roamed the whole night through the woods and fields with no attendant but his little girl, who followed him with noble heroism and coaxed him away from the neighbors' houses as best she could. The excitement in the community was intense. Dr. W. C. TERRY, who had been called to attend him, endeavored to get him to stay in the house, but without avail. Application was made to the Overseers of the Poor to have him confined, but no one was daring enough to approach him. He finally became so exhausted as to be unable to leave the house, and he died last night.

In Wartsboro' a man named CHARLES PITTSLEY was buried last night, and his wife and a servant, who attended him, have been removed to an isolated house in the mountains until all danger of their breaking out with the disease is over.

JAMES B. CORNELIUS, proprietor of the Sawkill House in the village of Milford, Penn., a popular resort of many prominent New-York and Philadelphia families and citizens during the Summer months, died yesterday of typhoid fever, aged forty years. JOE JEFFERSON, EDWIN BOOTH, DREXEL, the banker, and other eminent persons, have partaken of the hospitality of the Sawkill House, and the deceased proprietor ranked among landlord princes.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Freights are scarce at Peru, South America.

A great fire has occurred in Valparaiso, Chili.

Maple-sugar is selling at twelve cents a pound in Minnesota.

Los Angeles, Cal., has produced 5,000,000 oranges this season.

Gov. WIGLEY, of St. Kitt's Island, West Indies, died very suddenly.

One planter sold in Petersburg, Va., one day last week, 500 bales of cotton.

Gen. GARCIA, of Chili, S. A., a hero of the war of independence, died on March 4.

VALLANDIGHAM's personal property was sold at auction in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

Coffee has advanced to $12 per quintal at Guatemala. The cochineal crop will also be small.

There have been several incendiary attempts upon cane fields at Barbados during last month.

Twelve thousand dollars have been appropriated for the repair of the dilapidated Capitol of Virginia.

The gross receipts of the Boston Homeopathic Hospital Fair were about $85,000, and the net profit $75,000.

The Indians of La Estrella, Costa Rica, have assassinated their King. His nephew reigns in his stead.

The treaty of friendship between Salvador and Guatemala has been approved by the Congress of Salvador.

Brazil has a force of 8,000 men in the province of Rio Grande, and is prepared for any future contingency.

On Friday, 150 merino sheep, valued at $15,000, were shipped from Nashville, Tenn., via St. Louis, for San Francisco.

A. R. PAYNE has been appointed Superintendent of the Susquehanna Valley Home, in Binghamton, vice VAN EPPS, resigned.

The Binghamton *Republican* reports that the State Inebriate Asylum was never in a more flourishing condition than at present.

The dry weather at Antigua, in the West Indies, gives the planters much anxiety, not only for the present crop now being reaped, but for the crop of 1873.

The American vessel *Mary Taylor* has arrived at Ecuador, S. A., to wreck the treasure of the Spanish frigate *Leocodio*, which was lost sixty years ago.

REYONARI YOSHIDE, Japanese Special Commissioner, and Gen. G. B. WILLIAMS and suite left San Francisco for the East overland, yesterday morning.

The SPRAGUES have decided to stop all work in Augusta, Me., it is said, because they can buy goods cheaper abroad than they can manufacture them there.

Private letters from Aroostook County, Maine, contain the surprising statement that the Spring has opened, down there, about three weeks earlier than last year.

LEWIS W. CLARK, of Manchester, was appointed Attorney-General of New-Hampshire, yesterday, by the Governor and Council, in place of WM. CLARK, deceased.

Twenty churches in Virginia have contributed $453 the past year for the education of candidates for the ministry. The ladies of one church gave $250 of the amount.

The Pottsville puddlers are still on a strike, and there is nothing to indicate an early resumption. The great evil is that they keep many other hands out of employment.

The Selectmen of Gloucester, Mass., have decided that no more circuses shall exhibit there at present, because they create disturbance in the schools and interfere with business.

Gov. RAWSON advocates the establishment of a meteorological observatory on on the island of Barbados, so as to record and telegraph the approach and progress of hurricanes and storms.

SAM KEEFER, keeper of a stage station at New-River, on the Colorado desert, between San Diego and Fort Yuma, has been killed and the station sacked by Mexicans, supposed to be from Lower California.

A New-Hampshire clergyman recently attached twenty-five hens and three turkeys, the property of a member of his congregation, to recover the sum of $10, subscribed by him for the support of the minister. He won his case, but an appeal was taken.

Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, of Worcester, Mass., has added $40,000 to his liberal gifts to the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science. This sum is to be used as a fund for the establishment of a department of English and modern languages.

Gov. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, has appointed GEORGE M. BROOKS, member of Congress for the Seventh District, Judge of Probate, vice D. N. RICHARDSON, resigned. The appointment, if confirmed and accepted, will make a vacancy to be filled in the Massachusetts delegation.

Lieut.-Commander J. T. JEWELL, from the Naval Academy, is ordered to the *Tuscarora*. Commander GEO. E. BELKNAP is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the *Tuscarora*. Lieut.-Commander R. S. CHEW is ordered to duty as executive officer of the *Tuscarora*.

A man was acquitted in Boston, last week, of the charge of murder in the first degree, and it is believed to be the first acquittal in that city, on such a charge, since the famous trial of ALBERT J. TIRRELL for the murder of ANN MARIA BICKFORD, which took place nearly thirty years ago.

The difficulties heretofore existing between the Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, have been amicably adjusted, and the trains of the Kansas Pacific and Rock Island Roads now make connection, forming an unbroken line from Chicago to Colorado, through Leavenworth, Kansas.

A party of Indians, supposed to be Cherokees, attacked the mail escort from Omaha at Lafonté Creek, twenty miles west of Fort Laramie, Wednesday, killing the Sergeant in command. The party returned to Fort Laramie, bringing his body. The party left again on Friday for Fort Fetterman, having been reinforced.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Important State Conference—Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—Much interest is manifested to learn the result of the conference today between the President, the Secretary of State, and the Republican members of the Committees on Foreign Affairs, the Democratic members not having been invited. Those who have been questioned on the subject of the Conference say they do not feel at liberty to disclose it—the understanding being that their business should be kept secret. The conjecture is, however, (from an incidental remark of one of the members,) that the *Alabama* claims were under consideration.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received during the week	$880,800
Shipments	602,400
Notes shipped	3,245,000
Bonds held as security for circulation	376,934,950
For public deposits	15,519,000
Internal revenue receipts today	572,430
Internal revenue receipts for month to date	2,468,084
Total for the fiscal year	109,017,925
National bank circulation	333,771,627

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill prohibiting distinctions on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, in public schools of Georgetown and Washington, was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD argued against it, as uncalled for, unwise, unjust and cruel, and predicted that if it passed it would react upon the party which forced it upon the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. BAYARD's remarks the bill went over and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The question was, on the amendment, offered by Mr. WINDOM on behalf of the Committee, increasing the subsidy for mail service with Brazil, and providing for semi-monthly mails between New-York and Rio Janiero, which was discussed without action until the Senate adjourned at 4¼ o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. RUSH in the chair, and with thirty or forty members present. Several tariff speeches were read or filed for publication.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Insurrection in Spain Assuming Formidable Proportions.

Don Carlos in Command of the Rebel Forces.

Bazaine to be Tried for the Surrender of Metz.

Resignation of the Members of the Dutch Cabinet.

Meetings of Internationalists Forbidden by the Government of Denmark.

SPAIN.

Entry of Don Carlos—He is Enthusiastically Received.

MADRID, May 4.—A rising of Carlists on a large scale is expected to-day in Catalonia. The Government has distributed troops throughout the province to suppress whatever demonstration may be made. It is positively asserted by the partisans of DON CARLOS that their leader has not left Spanish territory, as was reported, but is yet at some point in the province of Navarre. The government hopes to capture him. Marshal SERRANO, with his troops, has come up with the principal Carlist band in Navarre, and the two forces now confront each other. An engagement is expected soon.

Communication between this city and Bilboa, which was interrupted by the Carlists burning the railroad bridges in the Province of Biscay, has been re-established.

A force of Government troops encountered a Carlist band in the Province of Tarragona, and after a short conflict repulsed the insurrectionists.

It is now said that DON CARLOS entered Vera, a town in Navarre, on the Bidassoa River, which forms a part of the boundary line between France and Spain, yesterday. His entry was greeted by the ringing of the church bells and the cheering of the people of the town. It is also said that DON CARLOS was joined at Vera, by RODA, the Carlist leader, who, it was reported, had fled into France with his troops.

MADRID, May 4—Evening.—The latest information from the Province of Navarre, is that hostilities have commenced between the insurrectionists commanded by DON CARLOS and the troops led by Marshal SERRANO.

Gen. RIVERA is harrassing the rear of the insurgent's forces, who, it is said, are surrounded by the loyal troops. A band of Carlists under command of ROTUNDO, has been completely defeated.

FRANCE.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine for the Surrender of Metz.

PARIS, May 4.—The trial by Court-martial of Marshal BAZAINE, who was censured by the Committee on Capitulations for his conduct at Metz, will be held in the Riding School at Versailles. The trial will probably last over 100 days. Twelve hundred witnesses will be summoned to testify before the Court. The Government will allow Marshal BAZAINE to employ as his counsel M. LACHAUD, the well-known advocate.

A remarkable speech was delivered in the National Assembly today by Deputy ANDIFFRET-PASQUIER upon the conduct of the army contractors, whom he stigmatized as shameless and dishonest, and said the Government should see to it that the frauds of the past, which led to such disastrous results, should not be tolerated in the future. In the army only could be found the best school for the young generation, and all must serve in it alike, and it should not be subject to demoralization consequent upon the bad service of contractors.

The speech created a genuine enthusiasm in the Chamber, which was unprecedented, and the Assembly passed a resolution ordering it to be printed, and copies circulated throughout all the communes of France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Internationalists of Denmark in Trouble—Resignation of the Dutch Cabinet.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—The police authorities have forbidden the members of the International Society from holding a meeting in this city to-morrow.

M. DE BILLE, the Governor of the Danish West Indian colonies, will be relieved from his office in the latter part of June. He will be succeeded by M. GARDE.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch from the Hague announces that the entire Dutch Cabinet has resigned, owing to an adverse vote in the States General on the question of income taxes.

The Atalanta Crew on the Thames.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Times* this morning urges President GRANT to send to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration a communication which shall supersede the original American case, containing the claims for consequential damages.

The *Atalanta* crew are out daily on the Thames. The London papers continue to praise their practice.

JAMAICA.

Postal Treaty with the United States—Influx of Americans.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 9.—The Government offices and the Legislative Council have been removed from Spanish Town, the old capital of the island, to the new capital.

The Government is receiving tenders for a monthly steam-ship service between this island and New-York. The contract is to be for five years and the tenders are to be opened on the 1st of May. After the contract is concluded there will be a postal convention between this island and the Government of the United States.

The fruit trade between this island and the United States is becoming very brisk. All the northern ports of the colony promise a large supply.

The colony is becoming a perfect asylum of invalid Americans. Every steamer brings fresh arrivals.

The cable steamers *Dacia and International* have had to put back into this port, in consequence of severe weather. The sea ran so high that it was found impossible even to drop a "mark buoy" where the cable was lost.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4—7 P. M.—The lowest barometer has moved eastwardly from Lake Ontario over New-England, followed by brisk and very brisk north-westerly winds from the lakes to the Middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy weather with light rain continues over New-England, otherwise clear weather very generally. The barometer has fallen over the North-west and is probably lowest over Eastern Dakota. High south-easterly winds are prevailing over Minnesota; partially cloudy weather has prevailed at San Diego and Portland, Oregon, but clear weather at San Francisco with brisk westerly winds. The rivers have continued rising at Pittsburg and St. Louis, but falling at Memphis, Cairo, Cincinnati and Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising over the New England and Middle States, but falling north and west of the Ohio Valley. An area of low barometer will probably move eastward over Southern Minnesota and the upper lake region. Clear weather will generally prevail on Sunday over the New-England, Middle and Southern States. Cloudy and possibly threatening weather from the lower Missouri Valley north-eastward over the upper lake region. Brisk to high south-easterly winds, veering to south-westerly to-night, are probable for the latter, to north-westerly on Sunday. Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

Cannons for Church-Use.

A large part of the cannon captured in the last French war is to be employed, says the *North German Correspondent*, for a purpose which could scarcely have been divined at the time of their casting at Bourges. The Emperor WILLIAM has presented gratuitously to several parishes which have hitherto possessed no church-bells, in compliance with petitions, the requisite quantity of metal for the long-desired ornaments to the churches, out of the French cannon in the Strasburg artillery depot. In this way not less than twenty parishes on the Rhine alone have been provided with bell-metal. The Cathedral of Cologne also obtained 500 centners and that of Frankfort-on-Main 260 centners.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone and the House of Commons—Three Defeats in Four Days—The Land Question—The Secrecy of the Ballot—The Political Horizon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 20, 1872.

It is quite clear that Mr. GLADSTONE has ceased to lead the House of Commons, and the only question now is whether he will dissolve it or allow it to dismiss him. This week the Government has been left in a minority three times in four days, and it would have had to submit to a fourth defeat had it not been that on Wednesday the House of Commons is bound to terminate its sitting at 6 o'clock in the evening, and the Government talked against time—that is to say, they took care to spin out the debate until the hands of the clock pointed to 6, and the division was put off till another day. The three defeats related, two of them to the Ballot bill, and the third to the question of local taxation. It appears that the parish and county rates which are levied in the United Kingdom for what are supposed to be local purposes, have risen to forty millions sterling a year. This is a heavy burden, and it is continually increasing. All kinds of sanitary reforms are constantly being carried out; great schemes of drainage are undertaken; vast fever hospitals, small-pox hospitals and lunatic asylums are built; the poor receive more attention, and education rates have come into operation. If local taxation continues to increase at the same rates as it has done during the last few years, the people will find it amounting to something like fifty millions before the end of the century. There can be no doubt that the gold discoveries of some years back are now beginning to have a serious effect on English prices. Everything is going up, and a pound now, measured by what it will fetch, is worth scarcely more than fifteen shillings thirty years ago. The rise in prices is not an absolute increase in value, for the money wealth of the country has been refunding too. At the same time people who compare expenditure in 1830 or 1850 with expenditure in 1872, have some reason to feel alarmed.

THE LAND QUESTION AGAIN.

It is the more natural that the increase of local taxation should excite uneasiness and irritation because it is levied, not on the community at large, but only on real property. Personalty escapes, and houses and lands alone are rated. It is calculated that the rates are raised from only a seventh part of the total estimated income of the country. At first sight this looks very bad, and no doubt it is bad, only not quite so bad as it looks. In the first place taxation which has been imposed during a long period adjusts itself pretty equitably all round, and indirectly the people who pay rates have contrived to make other people share their burden. In the next place personalty is also taxed indirectly, railways and other joint stock enterprises being assessed for local rates, which have to be paid out of dividends. Still the system looks too unfair to be maintained in its present form, and the Government should have devised some means of redressing its inequalities. Instead of this, they last year brought in a bill which was regarded as an attack on the land-owners, and which had to be instantly withdrawn. The effect of the alarm and irritation thus produced are shown by a majority of one hundred against the Government on Tuesday last, when a resolution was carried by 259 to 159, asserting that two millions of local taxation ought to be paid out of imperial funds. It may be doubted whether the landed gentry have not displayed characteristic imprudence in opening a question which in the long run will certainly not be answered as they desire. They had better bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of, and Mr. STANSFELD warned them in a pointed manner that this question could not be settled without raising also the "consideration of the rights and duties of property, and the conditions under which property should be enjoyed." If the land-owners desire to lighten the taxes on land, they should exert themselves to multiply the number of holders of land by facilitating its transfer. This may seem a dull subject, but it belongs to the great question of the future—the relations between the land and the people—and nobody can understand the drift of English politics who does not keep an eye on it.

SECRET VOTING.

The other question on which the Government was defeated was simply this: Shall a voter be liable to imprisonment for showing his voting paper? The Government said yes, because you cannot have optional secret voting. If a voter is at liberty to show his voting paper, he will certainly be asked to do so by those who have an interest in knowing how he is going to vote; if he refuses to show the paper, it will be assumed that he is not going to vote as the person who wishes to see the paper would like him to vote, and he might as well say so at once. On the other hand, it was argued that it was tyranny to prevent a voter from telling how he was going to vote; but it may be remarked that the voter was to be punished not for telling, but for allowing his assertion to be tested by a sight of his voting paper, which is a different thing. The Government do not desire to protect a voter from having to tell a lie, but only to protect him from being required to prove that he is telling the truth. A good deal of fun was got out of the subject. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT came out in great force. There seemed, he said, to be a mania for the creation of misdemeanors:

> "The moment they got hold of something they did not like they wanted to send everybody to prison who did it. An eminent draughtsman had told him that they were now manufacturing misdemeanors at the rate of about five hundred per annum, and creating more of them in a year than had formerly been created in centuries. If a man told a lie the Government would treat it as venial, but his saying what was true was to be made a misdemeanor."

The proper course, he urged, was to punish the person who asked to see a voting paper, not the voter who chose of his own accord to show it. Prof. FAWCETT was equally vehement in denouncing the silly despotism of sending a man to prison because he preferred to discharge a public duty publicly. When the subject was again debated Mr. HARCOURT returned to the attack. The action of protecting English voters against what they disliked by putting them in prison for doing what they liked, was to him an utterly new doctrine; and he believed the great majority of the people were anxious and determined to vote openly. What, he asked, would be said if, because they objected to a man beating his wife, they made it a misdemeanor in the wife to be beaten? Or if a shocking case of an old woman catching cold were to occur, would any one recommend an application for an act of Parliament to send people to prison unless they wore muffettees? Sir GEORGE GREY asked whether the punishment for disclosing a vote was to be followed up by imprisonment for not voting at all? Mr. BOUVERIE sarcastically recommended that the constable should attend at the polling booth with a pair of handcuffs, and that the prison van should be waiting outside to carry off the free and independent British elector to the treadmill. Mr. CHILDERS also opposed the proposal, which had, he said, been tried in Australia, and having been found inoperative, had been given up. The weak point of the Government position was that last year they proposed that the exhibition of a voting paper should be punished only by a small fine, and had afterward withdrawn the clause as immaterial when they were anxious to hurry through the bill so that the Lords should have the responsibility of rejecting it. This clause was not in the bill which they asked the House of Lords to pass, nor in the bill which they introduced this year. In fact, they forgot all about it till this week, when Mr. LEATHAM, (Mr. BRIGHT's brother-in-law, but not the one who was imprisoned for bribery,) moved an amendment, which the Government accepted, attaching three months' imprisonment for the offense. If the Government had taken up a firm and consistent attitude at first they would have carried their point, but their wavering and indecision and general carelessness provoked attention and rendered their defeat inevitable. Mr. HARCOURT's amendment was carried, making it an offense to exercise undue influence to compel a voter to show his balloting-paper.

THE POLITICAL FAILURE.

It is quite possible that Mr. GLADSTONE, unable to endure the annoyance and humiliation of his present position, may fling up office in a pet, but the chances are that there will be a general election in the Autumn, and that the Government will try their luck with the ballot. They would hardly have a more unpleasant House to deal with than the present one, and it would almost be better to encounter open foes than half friends who turn round and lecture them, and then "pass on the other side" whenever they fall into a difficulty. The Government have evidently no heart in anything they do. They go from day to day anyhow, trusting that somehow or other things will settle themselves without taking the trouble to think what they had better do, or caring how they do it. All this is very bad both for Parliament and the country. The truth is, the country is sick of great measures and heroic efforts, and Mr. GLADSTONE, apparently, cannot stoop to the small affairs of life unless he can contrive to magnify them into a sublime effort of duty and devotion. "Messages of peace" may be fine things to prate about, but many people think that recent experience of them in Ireland and elsewhere is not encouraging. "Let us do the right thing, when we have made up our mind what it is; and let it be a sufficient reason for doing it that we think it the right thing; and for God's sake let us have as little jaw about it as possible!"—this is what one hears on every side. Mr. GLADSTONE may have been a necessary alternative after PALMERSTON, but he is a kind of physic which is bad as diet, and the country is squeamish after an overdose of sentimental statesmanship.

F. H. J.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Significance of a Royal Trip—The President's Receptions—A Duellist in Court—The Case of Bazaine—The Alabama Commission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 15, 1872.

Up to this time no special meaning has been attached to the Queen's hasty trip to Germany, but the diplomatists and the journals inspired by them are beginning to show that the object of Her Majesty's visit was purely political and of great importance. Opinions are divided as to the effect it will have upon the fortunes of France, but all are agreed in saying that it was in the interests of Germany as well as of England. Whether it is a question of abdication, or to procure the aid of Germany against Russian intrigues in the East, is not decided, but the French, ever ready to believe in a coming rupture between Russia and Germany, assume that some profit may accrue to them in either event. The *Mémorial Diplomatique*, which has made a good reputation by the general solidity of its informations, lays great stress upon this journey. Queen VICTORIA, it says, has always interfered in political matters in the most active manner. It was due to her influence that Lord PALMERSTON left Prussia, in 1864, free to act against the Duchies of the Elbe, and it was also due to her influence that the English cabinet refrained from aiding the French in the late war. These, says this journal, are facts for a long time well known in diplomacy, and upon which it will not accept any contradiction. That the trip was made in the interests of Germany, or of England and Germany, there can be no doubt, it thinks, and the result is a new ground for hope in an alliance between France, Austria and Russia. Such hopes are very consoling, beyond question, but unless I am greatly mistaken Prince BISMARK will take steps to make a Russian alliance of little value to France before undertaking any new project.

M. THIERS' RECEPTIONS.

The second of M. THIERS' receptions at the Elysée was hardly more successful than the first, yet there was a successful side. Although the doors were thrown wide open, and no check put upon any man who came in evening dress and with a carte de visite to leave at the door, the rooms were more than half empty. Indeed, taking out the military element, there was a very poor show of guests, and those present, or a majority of them, seemed timid and ill at ease. The second was a little better because attended by the Orleans Princes, who were surrounded by their friends the entire evening. The Comte de Paris proved the "great attraction." But looking over the list one finds scarcely any French names except those of men in office under M. THIERS. This brave old man was himself the gayest of the gay, and during his stay was exceedingly lively and chirping, and, considering that he then lacked but a day or two of seventy-five, one may well say that he was as "peart" a man as could be found in the world. Knowing that he was in the right, M. THIERS did not allow himself to be discouraged by frowns or by the timidity of his friends, for he is not only aiming at the formation of a party in the *grand monde*, but a party among the *bourgeoisie* of Paris. It is here that I may notice the successful side of this new political move. There are in Paris something like one hundred and fifty thousand shopkeepers and modistes, who drew their incomes entirely from the trade of the Court of the Tuileries. To these people no Government would seem a Government which did not have some Court ceremonies, entailing expense in gloves, flowers, robes and the *articles de Paris* so much in vogue. Although the expense on these occasions was very small, it was yet looked upon as a beginning, and many thought that, after all, M. THIERS might know how to govern France. The two dinners at the Elysée were, therefore, practically successful with the tradespeople. It would be too much to say that they were so with the other class. At the first reception there was neither Orleanist, Legitimist, Bonapartist nor *gauche* Republican present, and the party of M. THIERS counts barely a score of members. At the second the Orleans Princes thought that they could draw some profit from the occasion, and were present in a body. But some idea of the general feeling may be gleaned from the fact that about half the persons present begged the journalists there not to publish their names, and that day one reporter received eleven notes asking him, as a personal favor, to suppress the names of the writers in his report. Despite all this, the idea is a most excellent one, and I have no doubt that M. THIERS will derive great profit from his Elysée soirées.

A DUELLIST PUNISHED.

The Courts of the Republic have taken a new step in the matter of duelling, by sentencing Prince GEORGE BIBESCO to fifteen days' imprisonment for fighting with the Prince DE BEAUFFREMONT. The latter was slightly wounded. GEORGE BIBESCO, the son of the last reigning Prince of WALLACHIA, is allied by the marriage of his brother to the family of VALENTINE DE CHIMAY, Princess DE BEAUFFREMONT, and this explains, if any explanation is needed, his visits to Menars while the divorce suit was in progress. To his account of the family quarrel Prince DE BEAUFFREMONT appended a note which was highly offensive to Prince BIBESCO; but it was not until two years later that the latter heard of it. The Court took eight days for its decision, and meantime Prince BIBESCO wrote to the President of the tribunal to say that he should make a demand upon the author of that note, and then wrote in order that he might not appear to take exception to the judgment of the Court, which might be inferred were he to wait for the judgment before announcing his intention. The day after the verdict was rendered Prince BIBESCO sent his challenge, the duel was with cavalry sabres, and the Prince DE BEAUFFREMONT was slightly wounded. His friends refused to let the duel proceed. On being summoned before the Court, Prince DE BEAUFFREMONT refused to appear, and the case was adjourned. He did not appear eight days after, and under these circumstances it would seem to be unjust to condemn one party to the duel without condemning the other. Prince DE BEAUFFREMONT would not say that his antagonist was not the aggressor, as is usual in such cases, through a feeling of chivalry, and so Prince BIBESCO was tried for "cutting and maiming." The public prosecutor took extreme ground. He said that these duels must be stopped, and that, in the case of so rich a man as GEORGE BIBESCO a mere pecuniary fine would be ridiculous. There was general satisfaction in Court when the judgment of fifteen days in prison was pronounced, for it seemed strange, to say the least, that while half-a-dozen Parisians have been left alone, a stranger who had fought well for France, and who had been a prisoner in Germany, refusing Prince BISMARCK's offer of release, should be pounced upon first in order to make an example. Maître ALLON at once appealed, contrary to the wish of his client, and the next time the whole matter will be made public, and the Prince DE BEAUFFREMONT will not be allowed to shirk the responsibility of his declarations. I very much fear, however, that Mme. VALENTINE DE CHIMAY, Princess DE BEAUFFREMONT, will be the greatest sufferer, although her conduct has been above reproach or suspicion.

THE CASE OF BAZAINE.

The committee appointed to investigate the surrender of fortified places, during the war, has just made its report upon the surrender of Metz and the conduct of Marshal BAZAINE. I am told that this report is strongly unfavorable to the Marshal, and that he is condemned upon nearly every point. It seems to me that the real question is not whether the Marshal was justified in surrendering Metz, but whether he had any business whatever to be in the town of Metz. The only possible excuse which I can see is not much of an excuse in these times. In the days of VAUBAN and JOMINI it was a maxim that no invading army should leave a fortified town in its rear; but all that was before the time of Krupp guns and armies of half a million or more of men. Marshal BAZAINE knew, after Woerth and Wissembourg, that Prussia's million of men was not "a mere phantasmagoria," as M. THIERS asserted, and he knew that five hundred thousand Germans were already over the Rhine. He further knew that about one-third of this number would be able to besiege him in a town like Metz. Why in the world then after Gravelotte did he go into Metz instead of falling back slowly upon Chalons? I fear it must be confessed that BAZAINE was totally unequal to the occasion, and it seems a most ridiculous thing in a modern soldier to use the tactics of JOMINI and VAUBAN against the science of VON MOLTKE and the practical lessons drawn from our own great war. The worst point in the case of BAZAINE is that he knew of MACMAHON's advance and did nothing to aid it. The explanation is that he was tricked by an agent of some sort who held out to him brilliant terms to keep him quiet, keeping him quiet in fact until MCMAHON's army had been routed. It may be that Marshal BAZAINE can justify the surrender of Metz, but I should like to hear what reasons he can give for being there at all. By the by, a reflection in connection with this subject, but not pertinent to the case: It is unorthodox in Paris to give the common pronunciation to the word Metz, which the French pronounce Mess, and if not taken for a German for saying Metz, you will very probably be reproved for not saying Mess. It is one of those small points by which a patriotic sentiment can be very cheaply expressed, and everything Anti-German is naturally regarded as patriotic and popular.

THE ALABAMA COMMISSION.

Our legal representatives in the *Alabama* case have gone to Geneva for the purpose of laying the necessary documents before the Court, but there is nothing which I could tell you further which your active Washington correspondent would not have sent you a week ago. Mr. J. BANCROFT DAVIS has received much attention here, with the other gentlemen of the Commission, and I see their names given very often in connection with private dinners. They have also dined with the President, and some of the party were at the Elysée the other evening. An exceedingly well-prepared and well-printed digest of the case has been issued in French, for the benefit of those members of the tribunal who do not read English. This work is in two volumes, one of seven hundred, and one of eight hundred and seventy pages. The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that the question of indirect claims has been settled. As the American reply did not arrive before the 15th, the day all documents had to be presented, the English case was presented under protest, and with the view to a future withdrawal if the action of the Court is not satisfactory. This is ingenious, but it seems to be inspired by good authority.

THE SEASON.

Spring has burst upon us suddenly after a fortnight of very bad weather, and the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne are once more gay. To-night the open air concerts, one of the charms of Paris, are to begin.

ASHBY.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Poor and Small-Pox.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very glad to see that you called attention, a few days ago, to the great need of some charitable provision for the large number of poor now suffering from the small-pox. That such a provision was not long ago made does not reflect over-much credit upon the well-known munificence of New-Yorkers. Surely no need can be more pressing than the need of those afflicted with the scourge of the most loathsome pestilence of modern times. We have aided the destitute in every quarter of the globe, but I have yet to hear of any assistance being rendered to these suffering ones at our own doors, save the tender mercies of the Blackwell's Island pest-house.

To see what can be done by well-directed relief, we have only to glance at the example afforded us by London under similar circumstances. While the pestilence was raging there last year, Mr. BRETT, an able and influential layman, well known in this country as the author of the *Churchman's Guide*, issued a call for help, which was at once most liberally answered—over $100,000 being subscribed; I have not at present the exact figures. The East Grinstead nursing Sisters (founded by Dr. NEALE, translator of the world-renowned hymn "Jerusalem the Golden,") took charge of a small-pox hospital, which they still continue; and I have myself heard one of them speak of it in the same common-place way that we should of a sewing school. Another Sisterhood, the Sisters of the Poor, undertook house to house visiting and distribution of relief, and also, I think, hospital nursing; while still another Sisterhood, Miss Sellon's, built a convalescent home in which nearly 1,000 patients were accommodated.

In view of these facts we shall not be astonished to learn that the mortality from small-pox in London was about fifty per cent. less than in New-York. Such a tale points its own moral.

F. L. R.

Broadway Widening Job.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am the owner of 178 feet of land on Broadway, above Thirty-fourth-street, and desire to improve the same, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs relative to the widening of the street I am unable to do so, thereby losing the income from my property and the City the taxes on my contemplated improvement.

Will you kindly say a word for us, that the scheme may be carried through at once or abandoned. I think you will agree with me that no greater eye-sore exists in this City than Broadway above Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street. Respectfully yours, a willing tax-payer for all decided IMPROVEMENT.

Marriage of Count Mitkiewicz and Miss Lester.

From the Springfield Republican, May 1.

The marriage of EUGENE MITKIEWIEZ, the alleged Russian Count, and Miss CARRIE LESTER, of Rochester, N. Y., an event long looked for and talked about, took place on Tuesday afternoon. The first wedding took place privately in the parlor of Father FRANCIS BRENNAN, the Catholic priest, at 2 o'clock. The Catholic ceremony was here gone through with, W. R. PEABODY and Mrs. LUCIUS BOLTWOOD acting respectively as groomsman and bridesmaid. After the service, refreshments of wine and cake were partaken of, with the drinking the healths to the Count and bride. The Count then produced his cigarettes, and, after offering one to Father BRENNAN, which was refused, proceeded to light one for himself, with the remark, "We Russians can't forego our cigarettes, you know." A short conversation on politics ensued, in which the Count expressed his belief that NAPOLEON would be on the throne of France in six months. Hence they proceeded to the Grace Church, where they were married again according to the Episcopal service. The doors had been opened at 2½, and the church filled completely in less than ten minutes. The rector, Rev. H. F. ALLEN, conducted the ceremony, and when he came to that part requiring any one who had reason therefor to stand up and forbid the marriage, the Count smiled almost audibly. The bride was given away by Mr. LUCIUS BOLTWOOD. No members of the bride's family were present, her mother having been made quite unwell in consequence of her grief at her daughter's approaching marriage. The bride was arrayed in heavy corded white silk, with a long train, white lace vail, reaching to the floor; orange-blossoms in her hair, and Etruscan jewelry. The Count was in full dress. There was a private reception after the wedding at the Amherst House, after which the bride and bridegroom took the cars for Boston. After a short stay in that city they will spend some time in travel.

CANADA.

The Treaty of Washington in the Dominion Parliament—The Proposed Pacific Railroad—Canal Improvements—Success of the Labor Movement—A Railway War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, April 28, 1872.

The reference to the Treaty of Washington in the Governor-General's speech at the opening of the present session of the Dominion Parliament, caused considerable dissatisfaction in the public mind, because it gave no assurance of any action either for or against the terms proposed in the interests of Canada. There was naturally, therefore, a good deal of surprise occasioned by the submission of the correspondence on the subject, in which it was found that the whole matter had been arranged in such a manner as to leave no doubt that a measure would be introduced having for its object the acceptance of the treaty in so far as it concerns this country. The bill will be submitted to Parliament in a few days. It is contended by those who have clamored so loudly for action of some kind, that the Canadian Ministry have been outwitted; in other words, that they have bartered away the interests of the country, and pandered to both England and the United States. This, it should be borne in mind, is only the wailing of heated partizans, who have suddenly become super-loyal, but it can have little effect in influencing the discussion of the question when it comes up in due form. Recently the Press and public men in opposition to the Government were belaboring Mr. HOWE, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of North-west notoriety, for merely telling the people of this country that a strong desire was manifested in England to get rid of Canada; but there has been a wonderful revulsion of sentiment among them, and the accusers of Messrs. HOWE and MCDOUGALL have become imbued themselves with the very views they attributed to others. England, or rather the Government of England, is berated for exacting the hardest terms from us in connection with the settlement of pending difficulties with the United States, and we are gravely informed that our rights have been sold, at the instance of England, for a miserable mess of pottage. Let us see how the matter really stands. For the purpose of restoring amicable relations and removing every cause of difficulty between the two foremost countries in the world, it was proposed to settle by means of a commission, and the result has been a treaty framed on the broad ground of fairness to all. Canada happens to be interested, or perhaps more properly speaking, we should say the United States had a cause of difference with her, and in order to its removal England asked that we should forego any slight claims we might have on the score of compensation for injuries done by lawless hordes of Fenians, and this, it will be seen, shows a strong, earnest ness in the interests of peace on the part of England. She is asked to reciprocate in the matter of fishing privileges, and concede the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to American shipping. Surely there can be nothing in all this to excite indignation, much less to bitter and determined opposition that presents itself; yet it is held by some to be a monstrous proceeding, and the Governments of Canada and England are denounced accordingly. It has apparently given force, too, to the denunciations of the United States Government in connection with the demands relative to the *Alabama* claims, for latterly certain journals here have taken a fierce stand on this question, and are exceedingly angry because a claim has been put in for consequential damages. One would think, to read the diatribes appearing from day to day, that Canada was great deal more interested than England in obtaining the best terms in settlement of the American claims. It is not to be denied that the Canadian Government resisted the treaty at first, and the correspondence shows that they were strongly disinclined to accept the terms proposed in it in consideration of the demands made upon this country. Rumor all along had it that the Government would not agree to the terms of the treaty; yet Lord LISGAR intimated that their acceptance could not be a matter of dispute at all, and it now appears that the resistance offered was simply an excuse for a counter demand upon England. Our Ministers saw a prospect of making such an arrangement as would be beneficial to this country, and they were not slow to take advantage of it. In a word, they wanted money, or its equivalent, a loan. England, when guaranteeing the loan for the Intercolonial Railway, made it a condition that no public guarantee of any kind should be asked, but the refusal of Canada to ratify the treaty placed the Imperial Government in an awkward position, hence it became necessary to relax a little, and our Government being persistent in refusing unless the Fenian raid claims were allowed, a compromise was effected, and we got the guarantee for a loan, without which we could not undertake the public works now in contemplation. The guarantee could not have been obtained on any other conditions, and Canada must be largely the gainer by the arrangement, since she will be enabled to carry out all the public improvements that have been contemplated for some time past.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The enlargement of the canals is no longer in doubt, and a bill has already been introduced to give effect to the construction of the proposed Pacific Railroad. The plan proposed is to build a line 2,700 miles in length, including a short line from Fort Garry to the United States frontier. Toward its construction the Government will ask Parliament for a grant of not less than fifty millions of acres of land, in alternate blocks, extending back twenty miles on each side of the road—the Government asking for power to substitute lands in any other part of the Dominion, if deemed desirable. In addition to the land-grant will be thirty million dollars, part of which England has promised to guarantee by loan. The road is to be entirely free from Government control, and will be unedrtaken by a private company or companies, as may seem best, the Government being bound to see that the work is properly done and the road completed within the prescribed time of ten years, say to 1881. The scheme should be regarded as highly satisfactory, and any opposition to it can only be in matters of detail, as the proposition commends itself to public attention and approbation. It is also in contemplation, on the part of a private company already incorporated, to put into effect the provisions of a charter for constructing what will be known as the Pacific Junction Railway, a line to be built from Sault Ste. Marie eastward to connect with the railway system of Ontario, through the counties adjacent to this city, thus forming direct connection with all parts of Canada and Lake Superior, at which point (Sault Ste. Marie) it will unite the North-western territories of the United States via Duluth, thence by way of Pembina, bringing Manitoba into subjection at Fort Garry. The Pacific Junction, it is claimed, will bring Montreal 510 miles nearer Duluth than New-York is to that place by its present connections, and effect a saving of 800 miles between Duluth and Liverpool. The projectors of this enterprise have great hopes of accomplishing much, and think a portion of the line will be utilized in the construction of the main Pacific Railway, and that for some time the whole line will be used to communicate with the province of Manitoba until the principal line is completed.

CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

With respect to the canals, it is proposed to carry out their enlargement, in accordance with the report of the Commissioners appointed last year to inquire into their condition, and a new canal, to be called the Bay Verte Canal, will be made, to connect the St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, thereby obviating the necessity of incurring the dangerous passage of the Lower St. Lawrence at certain seasons of the year. It is also intended to improve the navigation between Montreal and Quebec, and enlarge the basin at the former place. The Welland Canal has been the scene of heavy operations during the greater part of Winter, and more extensive operations will be gone on with next Winter. The Minister of Public Works is shortly to introduce a bill authorizing the improvements in question, and the necessary preparations will be made, immediately after its passage, to get everything in readiness for what will certainly be a great undertaking. The proposed improvements will be of the greatest value to the country, for they cannot stop short of providing for the passage of ocean-going vessels to any point on our inland waters, and the United States shipping, too, will be largely benefited by it.

SUCCESS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The labor movement, which at first gave little promise of success, is meeting with greater encouragement than was expected—in fact, it is now regarded as certain to be successful in every respect. The Great Western and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies have conceded the demand for shorter hours, and the nine-hour arrangement goes into effect on the 1st proximo. The 15th of May is the time set down for a general strike in case the masters do not all comply with the demand. It is with the manufacturers and the other extensive employers of labor outside the railroad companies that the great battle is to be fought. In anticipation of the proposed strike, it is understood that the employers will propose that piece-work shall take the place of day-work, and in this way the nine hours demand will be got over. There appears to be very little prospect of a termination to the strike among the printers in this city. In other places the printers will be satisfied with increased prices. The master printers evidently feel assured that they can get along without their old hands, and as they now have a full complement in their establishments, they have nothing to fear. In the meantime, aid in the shape of money contributions from various quarters comes forward, and the strikers proclaim themselves happy. Some arrests were made for alleged intimidation, and a good deal of ill blood has been engendered by it. The Dominion Premier has introduced a bill to legalize trades unions, and in this way it is likely no punishment will be meted to the so-called printer conspirators. Several meetings have been held in the open air in the interest of the labor movement, and they have all been conducted with uniform propriety.

A RAILWAY WAR.

A rather high-handed proceeding has been taken in the stoppage of the Erie and Niagara Railroad, a short line running from the town of Niagara to Fort Erie, and which connects Lakes Erie and Ontario. The cause of the difficulty is at present somewhat of a mystery, but there can be no doubt that the road is in the hands of a number of persons who took forcible means Sunday before last to get possession of it by fastening up the stations, removing rails and otherwise impeding the passage of trains. The road was projected by the late Mr. ZIMMERMAN, and completed by Mr. THOMPSON, who is well known in connection with the Canada Southern Railroad now under construction. It has been operated for some years by the Great Western Company, but on what terms is not publicly known. It is understood, however, that the Company have a claim against the road, and were probably working it out; at all events a forcible seizure was made at the instance of Mr. THOMPSON, and in all probability we shall have a lengthened course of litigation arising out of this new Erie Railroad war. An injunction has been granted to stay the hands of the despoilers.

FINE ARTS.

Donations of the French and Dusseldorf Artists in Aid of Chicago—Mr. Moran's Picture—The Vanderlip Collection—Notes.

The oil and water-color paintings, drawings and bronzes donated by artists of the French and Dusseldorf schools in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, are now on exhibition at the Art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The paintings number 290 in all, with nineteen lithographs and etchings. To the Messrs. GOUPIL & Co., of Paris, is due the thanks of those for whose benefit these donations are intended, for with them originated the movement that led to this generous response. In accordance with their suggestions, committees of French and Dusseldorf artists were formed, headed by J. C. MEISSONIER on the part of the French school, and CARL HUBNER on behalf of the Dusseldorf. Prof. HUBNER then wrote to this City, asking that a ladies' committee might be formed here, to take charge of the pictures contributed, that they might be exhibited "by themselves alone," and then disposed of at public auction for the benefit of the Germans of Chicago. The French pictures were given without any restriction being placed on the manner in which the proceeds of their sale should be disposed of. Committees were organized here to take charge of the pictures on arrival, comprising Hon. E. D. MORGAN as President, Mr. J. H. SHERWOOD as Treasurer, and Mr. R. L. CUTTING as Secretary. Another committee was also formed to take charge of the Dusseldorf pictures, with Mr. W. H. APPLETON as President, assisted by Mrs. BELMONT and other well-known ladies.

We have already published the names of the contributors to the French collection, which comprises almost every artist of note at present in Paris. Foremost among them, of course, stand the names of CABANEL, MERLE, GEROME, MEISSONIER, BOUGUERAU and JULES BRETON. The last sends quite a large composition, (No. 22,) "Woman of Brittany at Church." The face is somewhat harsh and sullen, but full of devotional feeling. The lights are effectively managed. BAUGNIET is represented by "Sorrow and Sympathy," (No. 8,) two young women locked in each other's arms. The composition is a pleasing and expressive one, though less highly finished than some of this artist's works. HENRY BACON, a native of Boston, now studying in Paris, sends "Taking Toll," (No. 5.) A lady and gentleman are flying along in a sleigh, and the gentleman is following the time-honored custom of taking toll from his companion's lips. It is a pleasing and carefully executed picture, in spite of some crudeness of color. BERANGER, who finishes his works with microscopic minuteness, is represented by "The Oyster," (No. 10,) a waiting woman swallowing a bivalve. This is a small but most graceful composition, brilliant in color and exquisitely finished. BOUGUERAU sends "The Happy Wife," (No. 17,) a smiling woman's face, pure in color and beautifully molded. BOULANGER, whose works are too seldom seen here, is adequately represented by "The Arab's Friends," (No. 18,) an Arab woman standing near a well and leaning on the saddle of a splendidly caparisoned horse. In drawing, expression and brilliancy of color, we have seen nothing from this artist superior to this. BOUTIBONNE sends "Industry and Ease," (No. 20,) which, like all his works, is graceful and charming, if nothing more. BRION's "At the Outpost," (No. 25,) though not at all in his usual style, is fine in expression and general treatment. The "Washington" (No. 27) of J. L. BROWN, is not only a good portrait of the great General, but an admirable picture in every way. The attitude of both horse and rider are simple and natural, and the serious earnestness of expression of the General's face finely rendered. BUTIN's "The King's Fool," (No. 30,) is a humorous and strongly-painted picture, brilliant in color, and telling its story perfectly. CABANEL, whose name ranks second to none, is represented by "An Italian Girl," (No. 31.) It is a beautiful face, full of womanly feeling and admirably molded, though perhaps a trifle low in tone. We next come to a brilliant "Daughter of Pompeii," (No. 36,) by COOMAN's. This artist's works are fully appreciated here, but we believe those who know him best will be astonished by this superb painting. DELORT's "Early Visitors," (No. 46,) represents a well-fed inn-keeper, with hand raised to his forehead, looking up the street at some approaching cavaliers. The drawing and coloring are remarkably fine. DETAILLE, whose sketches of military subjects have made him famous, for his soldiers are real ones, and not mere men of pipe-clay and waxed moustaches, sends a "Grenadier of the Guards," No. 47. "The Washerwoman," (No. 53,) by FAIVE-DUFFER, is a notable work, telling a story which does not meet the eye at the first glance. FORTUNY and FREEE are both represented by "Interiors," both sketchy and both suggestive. GEROME sends a "Souvenir of Mount Sinai," (No. 58,) an Arab wrapped in his *bernouse*, with his tall lance stuck in the sand near him, as Saul stuck his 2,000 years ago; GOUBIE "The Morning Walk," (No. 63,) a work of almost Pre-Raphaelite finish; HAMMAN "The Rivals," telling the old, old story in a very striking manner; KAEMMERER "Innocence," (No. 75,) a superb piece of flesh-painting; MADELINE LEMAIRE "The Guitar," (No. 82,) a strong painting, and unquestionably a portrait. MAZEROLLE is represented by "The Prophet Elijah," (No. 88,) one of the finest compositions in the collection, and altogether the most impressive. The prophet stands in the midst of a poor home; at his feet lies a figure wrapped in grave clothes, and near by are the relatives of the dead. The prophet, a grand and imposing figure, is engaged in prayer, and is extending his hand over the body lying at his feet, which is starting into life. This composition is a grand one, and the subject most admirably treated. MERLE is represented by a half length, which he entitles "Industry," (No. 89,) an effective picture, with an admirable effect of light and shade; PASINI by "The Mosque," (No. 100,) an example of brilliant yet most delicate coloring; PERIGNON by "Joan of Arc," (No. 101,) a peasant girl's face, yet possessing much quiet dignity and power; SAINTIN by "Charity," (No. 108,) a choice specimen of this artist's work. The Messrs. GOUPIL & Co. contribute on their own behalf a picture painted by HORACE VERNET, in 1823, for the Duke of ORLEANS, representing "Allan Macauley;" one of the heroes of SCOTT's *Legend of Montrose*. It is as fresh and brilliant in color as the day it was painted. While on exhibition in Paris, this picture was claimed by the ORLEANS Princes as their property, it having been taken from the palace at Neuilly during the revolution of '48. Mr. GOUPIL of course offered to restore the picture, but the Princes, hearing it was intended for Chicago, waived all claim to it.

Among the water-colors is an exquisite specimen by MEISSONIER, "Soldier of the Time of Louis XIII.," (No. 145,) finished in the most careful manner, and acknowledged to be one of the finest works of this artist ever sent to this country.

The Dusseldorf collection, though not so fine as the French, contains some excellent pictures. CARL HUBNER is represented by "The Stricken Home," (No. 205,) a girl lamenting over the ruins of her father's house; KNAUS by two fine crayon drawings; JACOBSEN by "A Winter Landscape," and ANDREAS ACHENBACH by a vigorous sketch.

As the pictures can remain on exhibition but a limited time, the sale commencing on the 16th inst., our readers should not delay visiting the collection.

THE VANDERLIP COLLECTION.

Reference has already been made to the Vanderlip collection of oil-paintings on view at the Somerville Gallery, and which are to be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The collection contains, besides some remarkably fine foreign works, six paintings by GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, one or two by W. J. HENNESSY, one by J. T. PEELE, of London, one by EASTMAN JOHNSON, and two by GEORGE INNES. It is also especially interesting as comprising several specimens of the earlier style of WM. and JAMES HART, KENSETT, and EASTMAN JOHNSON. RIEFSTAHL's "Procession of Capuchin Monks" attracts much attention from its strength and variety of expression, effective distribution of light and shade, and the admirable manner in which the difficulty of dealing with double lights has been overcome. BRION is represented by "A Breton Study," an old farmer reading a newspaper; GESSELCHAP, of Dusseldorf, by "The First Note," a baby trying to play on the violin, a strong picture, and well treated; EASTMAN JOHNSON by "The Freedmen" and "Street Musicians;" GEO. A. BAKER by a capitally-painted head, which he entitles "The Old Baron;" GEO. INNES by "Evening" and "View Near Leeds;" S. J. GUY by a strong portrait of WM. HART and "Baby's Bath," the latter, perhaps, one of the best works he has ever executed; HY. P. GRAY by "The Venetian Girl" and "The Lorgnette," both graceful conceptions and admirably executed.

The sale of the collection will take place on the 7th and 8th inst.

MR. THOMAS MORAN'S PICTURE.

"The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," Mr. THOMAS MORAN's latest work, was exhibited on Thursday evening at Clinton Hall. The subject chosen by Mr. MORAN is a most difficult one, but one which he has treated most successfully, and with great technical power. Of the purity and truthfulness of the color it is almost impossible to judge by gas-light, but we hope to have an opportunity of seeing the picture by daylight and speaking of it at greater length hereafter.

NOTES.

BIERSTADT's "Domes of the Yosemite" will shortly be on exhibition at the Snedecor Gallery, in Broadway.

Messrs. COLMAN, HALL, LOUIS LANG and GEO. A. BAKER are all off for Europe.

Extensive preparations are being made in London for the reception of the statues and bas-reliefs taken from the recently-discovered ruins of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus.

A Colored Boy Ties Himself to a Horse, and is Dragged and Kicked to Death.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, April 28.

A horrible accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the House of Refuge. A negro boy named GEORGE, the son of a man who was formerly a trainer under Mr. L. L. DORSEY, was holding a horse to feed upon the grass. The bridle or halter was tied to his arm, and the boy foolishly lay down upon the ground and let the horse thus fastened feed around him. A short time later the cars came along, passing near the spot, and frightened the horse, which dashed off with terrific speed. The boy could not extricate himself, and was dragged under the heels of the scared and infuriated animal. The horse kicked and stamped the boy, and swung him back and forth in a horrible manner. The animal ran perhaps a hundred yards, and then, turning in the opposite direction, went, with still greater speed and fury, about the same distance.

The spectators who were near went to the relief of the boy, but at first found great difficulty in getting hold of the horse, which seemed every moment to be getting more furious. He was finally caught, however, but the lad was so mangled and bruised that he died in less than twenty minutes, without having uttered a word or having cast a glance of recognition at those who had made every effort to save his life.

How Circus Children are Sometimes Obtained.

From the Troy Times, May 2.

Yesterday forenoon a woman named Mrs. SHANAHAN arrived here from New-York in company with a lawyer, and proceeding to the hotel where the members of the International Circus troupe are stopping, demanded the restoration of her daughter, a child of eleven years of age, which was in the custody of Mr. PERRY, the bareback and four-horse equestrian of the company. Mr. and Mrs. PERRY obtained the child four or five years ago from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the City of New-York, the little girl, then a mere babe, having been abandoned by her mother, as we understand. Mr. PERRY took out the necessary papers giving him supreme control of the girl, and was educating her as an equestrienne. The mother was armed with legal documents to recover the child, and although Mr. and Mrs. PERRY were much attached to her and she to them, Mr. PERRY deemed it the wisest course to surrender the girl. It is said the child did not know its mother, and cried bitterly on parting with her friends—the only parents she had ever known. She was known on the play-bills as "Julie, the infant female equestrienne."

What the Word "Ought" Means in the Missouri Constitution.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 30.

A grammatical hallucination, entertained by one of the framers of the present State Constitution, resulted in consequences costly and disastrous. The error was corrected yesterday by the Supreme Court in deciding the case of the Life Association of America against the Board of Assessors of St. Louis County. The Insurance Company sought relief from an assessment made against them, and contended that, under the law of 1868, they were exempted from taxation upon the payment of certain fees toward the support of the State Insurance Department. The question turned on the construction of the word "ought" in the clause in the Constitution which says that "all property subject to taxation ought to be taxed in proportion to its value." The counsel for the Association contended that the word had simply the force of a recommendation, and left the question in the discretion of the Legislature. This interpretation was negatived by the Supreme Court, who decide that it is evident from the whole instrument that the word had an imperative force, and the State Convention meant to take from the Legislature the power to exempt or commute the taxes of corporate bodies.

FRENCH IMPERIALISM.

Existence of an Active Bonapartist Faction—An Organized Ministry in Continual Session—A Systematized Propaganda.

Paris (April 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

You have lately been shown by an ingenious and witty paradox who are the real promoters of the "Great Bonapartist Conspiracy," and by what methods equally rapid and certain they are unconsciously hastening the restoration of the Napoleon dynasty. I would not desire to add anything to the picture; it is perfect; but it may not be superfluous to show what on their side the Bonapartists are doing to assist the work of their powerful auxiliaries. It would be unjust to suppose that they are not taking their share in the plot. It is true they manifest less zeal, less unity of action, less successful results than their adversaries, who are really bearing all the burden of the task, but they follow the course of events with a very natural degree of solicitude.

It must be observed, in the first place, that the machinery of the Imperial Government has been but very slightly changed. The same form of administration is continued in the same manner and under the same inspiration. If the men who direct the machine have changed in name, it cannot be said that they have changed their object or the methods by which they seek to attain it, and the subordinate agents have not had in any way to alter their former course. Liberty in all respects is the same as under the Empire, with the distinction, however, that we have returned to the early days of the Imperial system, whose traditions still lingered in the various departments. Thus no one may reproduce his thoughts in a printed form without previous permission; and as regards the Press, no one can transfer his property to another without the assent of the superior authority. Newspapers are now, as they used to be, suspended, prohibited, suppressed; associations may not be formed, citizens may not assemble to deliberate; neither a man's house nor his private life is inviolable. It is possible for men to enter my house at any moment, to ransack my papers, to remove me from my home, to put me into prison, and even send me to the pontoons, with no other reservation than the obligation to put me upon my trial within six months, or to set me free without explanation, if it be considered more convenient to do so. All the reforms, all the economical measures, which were heretofore so loudly demanded, all the guarantees of personal liberty have been not only forgotten, but the radius of arbitrary power has been extended, expenditure has increased, and new abuses have been added to the old ones. The law affecting the *Internationale* allows men's minds to be scrutinized, and if the Lefranc law had not inspired legitimate apprehension among all parties, it would have placed in the hands of the Chief of the State powers more extensive than those possessed by LOUIS XIV.; he would have become something analogous to Dr. FRANCIA, the Dictator of the Republic of Paraguay, with a power of life or death over all citizens. Indeed, the restoration of "personal power" is gradually advancing, and the Imperial bed, which of late years has been somewhat tumbled by liberal ideas, is at the present moment being remade, and only awaits its former occupant. In place of the Tuileries, burnt by the Commune, the Palace of the Elysée has been repainted and redecorated, and already the kitchen chimneys give forth volumes of smoke, as in old times. Why, then, should not the Bonapartists be full of hope? "You are turning our spit," they say, "but we can turn it better than you."

Thus the Bonapartist Party keeps its eyes open, and, without taking the most prominent part in the "great conspiracy," it does not fail to profit by it. Its Ministry exists; it is in full force; it commands and governs; its orders meet with obedience in the offices, the chief *employés* in which work with it in the evenings after having worked during the day with the Ministers of M. THIERS. I am able to give you some precise information respecting the composition of this Cabinet, which has no concealment about it, and which lives in open day. It is a mystery to no one that M. ROUHER is its head and Secretary of State, just as in 1869. He gives audiences at the same hours, receives in the day time the departmental chiefs under him, and in the evening his confidants. His offices are no longer at the Louvre, but they are near to that Elysée which, at the present moment, is the only palace in Paris worthy of receiving a Sovereign. M. CHEVREAU has resumed the direction of the Ministry of the Interior; he has under his orders intelligent men who keep him informed of all that is going on in the Provinces. Correspondence with the Prefects is active, but in contains nothing to compromise any one. It is only known that there is the Government of today and the Government of to-morrow; naturally it is the latter which is the better informed. One very well-managed department, that of Police, has M. PIETRI as its Minister. He has under his control his former agents. I am not able to tell you exactly who has charge of the Department of Justice; it is asserted that he is still absent, but his place is supplied by a former magistrate, who, at one time, was secretary to M. BILLAULT. It is he who makes arrangements and manages the law-suits, and he does so in a manner which shows a thorough knowledge of his business. To him are due the success of the Janvier de la Motte affair, the tears of M. JULES FAVRE in the Laluyé business, and the painful incidents of the Trochu trial. He has made it a matter of conscience that all the men who assisted in the Revolution of the 4th of September should be made to appear at the bar of a Court of justice, and he draws up the indictments against them precisely as though he were still sitting upon the Judges' bench in the Palais de Justice. At this very time he is busy with the indictment against M. THIERS, and the documents which are accumulating in his hands afford him grounds for believing that the hour of "revenge" is not far distant. As to the Radical Republicans, no attention is paid to them; they know very well how to devour each other, and no one is required to excite them to the task. You will not, therefore, see M. GAMBETTA placed at the bar; he is considered to be already nearly extinguished; a more ardent and therefore more useful co-operation had been expected from him.

One very important department in the Imperial Cabinet is that of War, but it is not exactly known who presides over it. So many persons have been mentioned as filling that office that it becomes very difficult to decide who is the real functionary. I am inclined to think that up to this time there are only candidates for the post, but they are numerous. All of them declare that they do not covet the post, but all would be delighted to accept it. I think I may venture to state that it will not fall to any of the Generals who have been before the public during the last two years. The Marshal's *baton* is presented to them in perspective, but their talents have not been sufficiently conspicuous for an active and pre-eminent position to be assigned to any of them.

There is less doubt as to the Department of Finance. That is the weak point, and it appears that a simple treasurer suffices to manage the receipts and expenditures for the present. It is a minor office, although one very difficult to fulfill. The revenues are small, and the claims are numerous—often exorbitant. In default of other resources, an appeal has been made for voluntary contributions, but they have hitherto not produced anything like Pactolus. Some of those who have enriched themselves under the Empire deem it prudent not to impoverish themselves under the Republic; moreover, they reserve their capital for the day when a second Napoleonic Restoration shall afford them an opportunity of displaying their devotion by realizing heavy premiums upon the Stock Exchange. As to the dynastic wealth, invested as we were told in foreign countries, it is now very well ascertained to be a mere delusion. That is a subject of unceasing regret with those faithful ones whose fidelity would be more long suffering if they were exposed to less severe trials. All the financial efforts of the Bonapartist Government, therefore, are concentrated in a system of propaganda, and in that there is no lack of energy. A majority of the Paris newspapers obey under different forms an impulse very adroitly given. In the Provinces there is less to be done, but still public opinion is carefully worked up. A great many journals concurring in this movement publish articles which are distributed among them by a central correspondence. Small pamphlets, often very well written and sometimes crushing for the people of the 4th of September, are scattered about profusely, and we have lately seen that it has been found necessary to prevent the soldiery from learning the "truth about Sedan." It is on these publications and among the newspapers that the "voluntary contributions" are chiefly expended. It has therefore been found necessary to place the finances under the direction of the Minister of the Interior. The other portions of the administrative hierarchy exist and are working as in the past, and the work which is done for the Ministers of M. THIERS, is also done for the Ministers of M. ROUHER. It is thus that, with very severe preventive and repressive laws, with an arbitrary system as absolute as it is possible to conceive, with the State of Siege, the Councils of War, and, in case of need, the Courts-martial, without the existence in principle of any liberty, without any guarantee being left to the citizens, the Bonapartist Government lives, carries on its operations, and gives its orders without its being possible to prevent it and without any one daring to do so even were it believed to be possible.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., May 4, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 30.053 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., April 30, 30.344 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., May 4, 29.828 inches; range, .516 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 54.3°; maximum at 3 P. M., May 2, 72°; minimum at 6 A. M., April 30, 42.5°; range, 29.5°. Remarks—May 2, rain from 1 A. M. to 9.15 A. M.; amount of water, .62 inch. May 4, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 1½ A. M.; amount of water, .05 inch. Total amount of water for the week, .67 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,218 miles.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

An Attempt to Investigate the Book Concern—Exciting Debates—The Old Book Committee Objecting to be Interfered With—The Whole Subject Laid on the Table.

The Academy of Music was yesterday better attended than on any other day by visitors anxious to witness the proceedings of the fourth day's session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The dress circle was nearly filled with ladies, and others occupied seats in the balcony, while the private boxes were equally crowded. Great interest was manifested by these auditors in the debates, which during the day, became very excited, owing to a vexed subject having been unexpectedly sprung upon the Conference.

The proceedings were begun by Bishop **Simpson** taking the chair, Bishops **Ames** and **Scott** also being present. The presiding Bishop called upon **Thos. Tasker**, a lay delegate from the Philadelphia Conference, to perform the devotional exercises, which being done, the minutes of the preceding day's work were read, after which the organization of six of the standing Committees was reported, particulars of which were published in yesterday's **Times**.

An invitation from the American Bible Society for the Conference to attend the Society's annual meeting on Thursday next was referred to a committee of five, who recommended the sending of a deputation, the Conference as a body being unable to spare the time, as the anniversary meeting occurred during the hours of the morning session of the Conference.

Dr. **Nutt**, of Indiana, moved the appointment of special committees, each to consist of seven members, on the following subjects: Temperance, Pastoral Address, Expenses of Delegates, American Bible Society, and the Metropolitan Church. Adopted.

Dr. **Sapp** moved that a special committee of thirteen be appointed to consider the matter of insuring church property against fire, the Church being in possession of about $70,000,000 worth of church property, loss upon which might be covered by a system of mutual insurance.

Dr. **Strong**, of the Drew Theological Seminary, moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Church Extension, which motion was laid on the table.

It was then moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which being lost, the special committee was ordered by a vote of the Conference.

A committee of seven was appointed on the subject of the Scandinavian work.

Dr. **George** moved that a committee, to consist of ten ministers and fifteen laymen be appointed to provide the means for defraying the expenses of the General Conference, delegates from other bodies, &c., without trespassing on the funds designed for other purposes.

The resolution caused some discussion on the question of discriminating between clerical and lay representation, and after some modification a committee of twenty-five was ordered.

THE BOOK CONCERN TROUBLE.

Dr. **Hunter** moved the following resolution, which was signed by four members of the Conference, viz.; Messrs. **Hunter**, **Jewett**, **Smart** and **Chafee**.

Whereas, It is known to this General Conference that a long and painful controversy has existed in the Book Concern at New-York in regard to its financial management; and,

Whereas, It is time that this question be so settled as to secure the stability and great usefulness of the Concern in the accomplishment of its legitimate work; and,

Whereas, It is believed that important questions relating to the management of the Book Concern and its publishing interests will be brought before the regular Book Committee, demanding all their time in devising ways and means for the greater efficiency of our publishing interests; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed consisting of one minister and one layman from each Book Committee District, to whom all papers and charges relating to the question of fraud and mismanagement in the Book Concern be referred, and that this Committee report at as early a day as possible.

A debate was about to commence on this subject, when one of the members of the Conference sprang to his feet and moved that the resolution lay on the table. A vote was taken, and resulted in 236 members voting to lay the resolution on the table.

Dr. **Lanahan**, who had voted in the affirmative, moved to reconsider the action just taken.

Some excitement here arose as to the way in which Dr. **Lanahan** had voted. The Doctor replied that he had purposely voted in the affirmative, so that he might have the right to move a reconsideration.

Bishop **Simpson** decided that Dr. **Lanahan** had the right he claimed.

Dr. **Lanahan** then said that he wished to know if the Conference would deny the right of a Committee being appointed on a question which involved so grave a matter as this, and under the burden of which he had suffered for the past two years.

Judge **McCalmont** rose to a point of order. He wished to know whether the reconsideration of a question, which had to be decided without debate, was subject to debate on being reconsidered?

Bishop **Simpson** replied that the rules governing the Conference allowed of such debate, although parliamentary rule did not.

It was then suggested to send the resolution to the Book Committee.

Dr. **Lanahan** resumed his remarks. He said he had suffered for two years from public reproach and scorn for asserting, in his capacity as agent, that the Book Concern had been mismanaged and defrauded, not by an accident, which might occur in the most careful administration of affairs, but by gross fraud in all its progress—a fraud well planned, deliberate, persistent and enormous. Of this fraud he was ready to furnish the proofs, and for saying less than this on two occasions he had been suspended and his reputation held up to public scorn and odium. If he could not show his assertions to be true, then the Conference might cast his name out as evil, and hang his character on the gibbet of Methodist history; but if he could prove it to be true he desired that the Conference should vindicate his character. He was prepared to lay before a special committee a report which should show facts of fraud. He had had the report printed, and now offered to present the proofs. If the matter came before a special committee charged with the work, it could be settled in ten days. This was a right to which he felt himself entitled, and was he to be denied that right? He had too much confidence in the integrity of the Church to believe they would allow the matter, so important to its interests, to be thus choked off by sending it a Committee overburdened with other labors—the effect of which would be that this Conference would adjourn without arriving at any result. He intended to confine himself solely to matters connected with the Book Concern; and although there were matters of grave moment outside, he would not bring them before this Special Committee, but carry them to another committee if he could get it. For two years he had borne the opprobrium of this matter, and he now appealed to the Conference by the memory of those fathers of the Church who had made the Book Concern, not to let the question be entangled by reference to a Standing Committee that had other work to do, but refer it to a committee whose decision would be final. The funds of the Book Concern had been wielded for the speaker's destruction, but still he could afford to wait, provided that the question was in the end properly investigated.

Several persons here got up and wanted the matter referred to the Book Committee.

Dr. **Buckley**, of the New-York East Conference, said if the question was referred to the Book Committee it would be bad for several reasons, one of which was that the Committee was so large that all of them could not be present during the whole of the investigation, but would be present when the vote was taken, and must necessarily form their decision from the opinions of others. He had other objections. There were members on that Committee, who, having strongly taken sides in this matter, were hardly fit to sit in judgment on such an issue. The editor of the *Christian Advocate & Journal* had already expressed himself in decided language, and he had been made a member of the Book Committee. His history on this matter should be enough to exclude him from acting as judge now. The editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* was also a member of this Committee.

Dr. **Buckley** was here called to order for discussing the qualifications of the members of the Book Committee. Dr. **Buckley**, however, concluded that he had the right so to do, when a grave question was proposed to be referred to that Committee. Another member interrupting him, Dr. **Buckley** said he hoped the Chair would deduct the interruptions from the time allowed him as a speaker; if so, the members might interrupt him as often as they pleased, as he had good lungs, and could await the pleasure of the Conference. He was allowed to proceed.

Dr. **Buckley** then said it was a necessity that the question should be referred to a special committee to settle the matter, and it must be settled by either a special or a standing committee. He was in favor of a special committee, for a standing committee could not be without members who, from past history, would be incompetent, in his opinion, to sit in judgment. And, if it were referred to a standing committee, they would refer it to a subcommittee that would not have power to report direct, and whose reports might be amended and altered by the main Committee. All standing committees have a large amount of business before them, and all matters appertaining to the business for which they are appointed will be referred to them. The consequence would be that they would be so burdened with other business that they would have no time to attend to this. If referred to a special committee, no other business could be referred to it except such as appertained to the question, and they could then make an authoritative report to the Conference. The speaker did not care how the Committee was appointed; a portion of the Standing Committee might be made the Special Committee, providing it was separated entirely from the main Committee and allowed to act independently, so as to be able to present a special report.

Mr. **Jewett**, of Rock River, said he had signed his name to the resolution, calling for a special committee, so that those knowing nothing definite about the matter might gain information. The Book Committee have not the time to give the matter proper attention. He had heretofore been inclined to the side of the Book Concern, but now he wished to know all about it. He had that day noticed that the very men who were most intensely interested in the settlement of this matter were now the most anxious to prevent it being referred to a special committee, and he was, therefore, the more strongly in favor of such a reference.

Dr. **Hodgson** wanted to know what there was to refer to a special committee. There was nothing yet before the Conference. It had been remarked that certain members of the Standing Committee were not fit to sit, but that others were fit to sit. It must be a wonderful special committee that could do in ten days what the Book Committee had not been able to accomplish in four years.

Dr. **Queale** was not prepared to meet the question until the reports of the Book Committee had been brought in. If there were to be two reports, he wanted to have before him both the majority and minority reports. Then there would be something to act upon. He would, therefore, move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Dr. **Foster** moved that it be made the special order of Tuesday next, and called for all the reports on the matter.

Dr. **Curry** opposed the motion of Dr. **Foster**, as he did not see why the regular business of the Conference should be thus diverted from its usual course. The very calling for the report showed a feverish element—something wrong in the body. Let it come up in the regular course, and then let the Conference judge as to what it will do with it.

Some disorder here arose, and one of the members wanted the reports printed and placed in the hands of each member of the Conference before they acted upon it.

Gen. **Bedell** said he understood the report to be as voluminous as the Bible, so that if the Conference ordered it to be printed they knew what they had to expect.

Dr. **Slicer** wanted all the papers taken in the investigation to be presented to the Conference by the Book Committee, including the reports of **Gunn** and **Kilbredth**.

Dr. **Hodgson** replied that the Book Committee did not employ **Gunn**.

Dr. **Slicer** said that he had been paid by the Book Concern, and no matter how the Book Committee might repudiate him, his report was a part of the papers and he called for it.

A great amount of excitement here arose, during which the question of indefinite postponement was laid on the table, and Dr. **Foster** withdrawing his motion, the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 199 to 153.

Judge **McCalmont** offered a motion that in future any reconsideration of a non-debatable vote shall be decided without debate. Adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES, &C.

A committee of five was then appointed on the question of the emolument of Bishop **Kingsley**.

On motion the report of the Bishops on the boundary question was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

The following is the report in question:

Dear Brethren: The last General Conference adopted the following resolution, namely:

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to consider and report to the next General Conference whether it be lawful and practicable to determine the boundaries of the Annual Conferences without the details being discussed on the floor of the General Conference, and, if so, report a plan of action.

The authority of the General Conference in the premises is paramount, and it has often been delegated to the Annual Conferences and Bishops, by whom it has frequently been exercised. We suggest that when the delegates of an Annual Conference apply to the General Conference for a division of their territory into one or more conferences, the General Conference may grant authority to make such division, and to determine the boundaries, with the approval of the Bishop who presided at their last session.

If parties interested shall give notice on the floor of the General Conference that they desire a change in the boundaries of their Conference, which will affect the boundaries of other Conferences, the delegates of the Conferences whose boundaries will be thus affected shall appoint one minister and one layman each, to constitute a committee to consider and decide upon such division, and if their decision shall be unanimous, and not objected to by a majority of any of the delegation interested, it shall be final. If otherwise, the General Conference shall appoint a committee of five or seven as umpire, whose decision shall be final.

This arrangement gives the decision of the question to parties who are directly interested in the case, and who are acquainted with the facts. By the adoption of such a plan it is probable that more satisfactory results would be reached than by the method heretofore pursued. By direction of the Bishops,

(Signed,) E. R. AMES.

Mr. J. T. **Devore** moved for a special committee of fifteen on the question of district conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

A special committee of seven was appointed on correspondence, to which all documents of that nature should be referred.

The regular call by conferences was then made for petitions, memorials, appeals, resolutions, &c., necessary to be laid before the Standing Committees.

The following Standing Committees reported that they had organized with the following officers:

Sunday-schools and Tracts—W. McAllister, Chairman, and H. C. Sigler, Secretary.

Church Extension—W. C. Depeauw, Chairman, and Dr. Woodruff, Secretary.

There are yet two Standing Committees to organize, and are expected to report their organization on Monday.

It was announced that Rev. Dr. E. O. **Haven** would preach in the Academy of Music this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, after which the Conference adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Bills Submitted and Paid Yesterday—Accounts Presented and Laid Over for Examination.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Audit was held yesterday. The following claims were declared audited, and ordered to be paid:

New-York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, for board, tuition and clothing of three pupils	$557 20
Philip Farley and William McMahon, Inspectors of Streets	262 00
Clark & Maynard, books	3,274 01
S. Coburn & Co., washing fluid	654 30
A. S. Barnes & Co., text-books	2,812 78
National School Furniture Company, furniture	5,564 70
Charles Scribner & Co., text-books	2,882 29
Harper Brothers	328 65
Mr. Fitzsimmon's balance contract, for repairs	990 00
The Woodward Steam-pumping Company	1,038 50
Thomas Angell, heating schools Nos. 57 and 58	8,800 00
Slate, Woodman & Co., stationery	3,309 36
Thomas Angell, labor and materials	1,107 50
S. M. Blake, for rent of premises on East Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, occupied by Primary School No. 21, for eight months	2,333 33
James Britt, for serving processes for the Board of Health	517 86
John Harrison, for repairing roofs	1,218 33
Minor claims for carpentery work and repairs	1,571 61
Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, for official services for the quarters ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1871	36,712 90

The following, presented yesterday for the first time, were laid over:

Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, bill for commitments from Dec. 31, 1870, to April 30, 1871	$27,213 00
Salaries and wages—Gunning S. Bedford, balance of salary as City Judge for 1871	5,000 00
John K. Hackett, balance of salary as Recorder for 1871	5,000 00
John K. Hackett, salary as member of the Board of Revision and Corrections of assessment lists from Aug. 31 to Dec. 31, 1871	333 32
Recorder's Office—Pay-roll of officers and appointees from July to December, 1871	3,020 00
D. P. Smith, salary as first assistant book-keeper to December, 1871	500 00
Salaries Law Department—Officers and appointees in the office of the Attorney to the Corporation from September to December, 1871	5,800 04
Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation, salary and allowance for one-half year, from Dec. 31	10,750 00
Richard O'Gorman, salary as legal adviser to the Board of Supervisors quarter ending Dec. 31	500 00
Richard O'Gorman, disbursements for the months of September, October, November and December, (details sent to Controller Jan. 26, 1872)	2,306 99
John W. Crump, fire-works furnished at reception of Irish exiles	1,017 00

The Board adjourned to Saturday next.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler—The Franklin Savings Bank Defrauded Out of Five Thousand Dollars.

Two months ago a young man calling himself O. M. **Barnard** called at the Franklin Savings Bank, Seventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, and expressed himself as desirous of opening an account there. He deposited $2,500 as a beginning, and said that his office boy would make further deposits and withdrawals for him. From that time up to the present, in the aggregate his deposits in the bank reached the sum of $16,000. The greater part of this sum was deposited by checks of various firms in the City, duly certified by the banks on which they were drawn. During the past week **Barnard** drew heavily on his deposit account, leaving but a balance of $1,600 to his credit. The Franklin Savings Bank not being a member of the Clearing-house, deposits with the West-side Bank. On Friday Mr. J. F. **Chamberlain**, President of the Franklin Bank, was notified by the West-side Bank that three of the checks deposited by **Barnard** had been thrown out of the Clearing-house as fraudulent. The checks, which amounted to $5,000, had been, it is alleged, "raised," or altered from small amounts to large ones, one check for $22 having been dexterously altered to $2,250. Mr. **Chamberlain**, on receiving this notification, reported the case to Capt. **Caffrey**, of the Twentieth Precinct, who detailed Detective **McConnell** to arrest **Barnard**. The officer learned that **Barnard** had a small office at Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and proceeding there yesterday morning, arrested him. He endeavored to escape, but was speedily overpowered and taken before Justice **Ledwith**, at Jefferson Market. The prisoner, who, it is alleged, has been known to the Police previously in similar transactions by the name of Gilbert, was remanded back to the Station-house, in order that the exact amount of his operations might be learned, as other checks of a like character are thought to have been deposited and drawn on by him.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Grand Army of the Republic announce in General Orders No. 20, that in accordance with the rules and regulations, the 30th day of May next will be observed as Decoration Day, by all Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the customary honors will be paid to the memory of their dead comrades.

Posts are recommended to invite the unanimous co-operation of comrades not members of the Grand Army, and of all citizens who wish to join in these Memorial Services.

In addition to the custom of strewing the graves with flowers, it is suggested that they be planted with flowers and shrubs, so that the seasons in their ceaseless round may adorn the sleeping-places of departed heroes.

The Army and Navy Club has leased the spacious brown-stone building, No. 8 West Twenty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and is having it elegantly fitted up for its use. It will be ready for occupation early next week. The Club now numbers over two hundred members.

The Ninth Regiment parades for battalion drill on Tompkins-square during the ensuing week. The Board of Officers met at the armory on last Wednesday evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee delegated to obtain a suitable candidate for the vacant Colonelcy. The Committee reported on Jerome B. Fellows, Esq., and Mr. R. G. Gregg. A motion was then made and carried to lay the matter on the table. One of the officers gave vent to his indignation by stating that the regiment was not for sale, and so the matter stands.

The sword exercise manual of Capt. O'Rourke has been adopted by the Secretary of War for the use of the army, and that functionary has ordered 3,000 copies of the same.

The Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments indulge in a street parade on the 15th of May. Gen. Ward and staff will review the two commands at Tompkins-square.

Major Hallen, of the Fifth Regiment, has been placed in charge of the recruit class, with power to appoint any non-commissioned officers that he may see fit as assistants.

Weeks Culver, Esq., and Assistant Alderman Conner, have been appointed on the staff of Col. Spencer, commanding Fifth; Major Culver as Pay-master, and Alderman Connor as Assistant Quartermaster. The Fifth proposes an encampment at Long Branch during the coming Summer. A meeting of the Board of Officers will shortly take place, to determine upon the exact location of the camp.

The Twelfth Regiment has found a successor to the late Drum-Major Bevens in the person of Drum-Major Brown. Adjt. Murphy purchased some handsome new equipments for the present incumbent on Thursday.

On the 9th inst. the Twelfth winds up the drill season by a battalion drill at the State Arsenal. Full dress, white gloves and plumes. The regimental band will be in attendance.

On Wednesday evening last the company commandants of the Fifth Regiment met at the armory for the purpose of presenting their company records for examination. Col. Spencer examined the books and expressed himself as being well pleased with their condition.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment took place at the armory, on Friday evening. The question of an encampment during the coming Summer was debated at length, but no final decision was arrived at. A great number of the officers favored a trip to Boston, and an encampment on Bunker Hill during the Gilmore Jubilee, while others leaned toward a visit to Baltimore. A trip to Boston seemed to be the most popular, however. Another meeting will take place in a few days to determine this matter.

Adjt. Murphy, Twelfth, has raised upward of $200 for the benefit of Drum-Major Beven's widow.

Drum-Major Berchet, of the Fifth, was, on Wednesday evening, the recipient of a handsome seal ring, the gift of the drum corps. Col. Spencer, Lieut.-Col. Kraeger, Major Hallen, Capt. Gimpel, and a dozen other officers of the regiment were present at the festive board. Major Berchet has been for sixteen years the Drum-Major of the Fifth.

On Tuesday evening the Twenty-second Regiment entertained its friends at the Regimental Armory by one of those delightful promenade concerts and hops for which the regiment is proverbial. The ball-room was magnificently decorated, and the music, furnished by Rehm's Band, was excellent. A military march, composed by Lieut.-Col. Brown, and played by the band during the promenade, formed an interesting feature of the entertainment.

Capt. Duckworth, of "I" Company, had charge of the House Committee, and did all in his power to render every one happy. The room of "G" Company, Capt. Briggs, was handsomely decorated with flowers, while a sumptuous repast of jellies, creams, and lemonade had been prepared for their lady friends by the members of the company. Lieut.-Col. Vose and staff, of the Seventy-first, and Col. Spencer, of the Fifth, were the especial guests of Col. Porter and staff.

On Monday evening, 29th inst., the officers, members, and ex-members of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, assembled at the armory for the purpose of celebrating, in a carnival manner, their company anniversary, commemorative of their entrance into the Twelfth Regiment. Capt. Knox McAfee, in a few happy remarks, graphically related the history of the "Webster Light Guard." Corp. Bliss, and privates Abel and Waldron favored the company with a few songs. A repast had been prepared in one of the company rooms. A touching tribute to the memory of their deceased comrades was rendered by having seven chairs placed side by side draped by the American flag, and representing the number of deaths in the command since 1862.

The Ninth Regiment Veteran Association partakes of a dinner at the Metropolitan on the 27th inst. One hundred veterans have promised to be present. One of the most important features of the festivities will be the presence of all the corps commanders under whom the regiment served during the war.

An amateur musical and dramatic entertainment was given at the Union League Club Theatre, on Thursday evening, by the Murray Hill Dramatic Association, under the auspices of the Light Guard, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment. The laughable farce of "Dandelion's Dodger," and the drama of the "Maid of Croissey; or, Theresa's Vow," were presented. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Draper, of Brooklyn, favored the audience with several fine arias. Capt. De Marets, of the Light Guard, had the entire supervision of affairs.

On Thursday evening, the First Infantry, Col. Cooper, assembled at the State Arsenal for drill and inspection. The regiment turned out in good numbers, and presented a handsome appearance. Subsequent to the parade, several medals were bestowed upon some of the most deserving members.

Major Fuller, of the Fifty-fifth, has been determined upon by the Committee as a suitable candidate to succeed Ex-Col. Allen, as commandant of the regiment.

Lieut. John Wood, of the Ninth, has been tendered a Captain's commission in the Fifty-fifth Regiment. Lieut. Wood has always been one of the most efficient officers in the Ninth, and the Fifty-fifth will obtain an experienced disciplinarian.

An election will take place in Company E, Seventh Regiment, on next Wednesday evening, to supply the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Ryder to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment.

The Cox Court-martial held another sitting at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Friday evening. This case has dragged along for the past four months, and yet the Court has not been able to complete the testimony for the prosecution. Allowing four months more to take evidence for the defense, the case will last until next Fall. It is now about time that some decision was arrived at in regard to Capt. Cox. The members of his command regard the whole affair in the light of persecution. In the meantime his company stands together, parading eighteen files front on last Monday evening at the battalion drill of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Capt. Le Moynes' battery (G) is ordered to assemble at the armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on Wednesday evening next, for parade and inspection.

The recruit class of the Twelfth has suspended its drills for the season.

On Monday evening last the Seventy-first Regiment assembled in full uniform at the State Arsenal for battalion drill. The regiment turned out in smaller numbers than usual, "A" Company parading the largest number, nineteen files front, two officers and two sergeants, G, K and F Companies coming next. The appearance presented by the regiment was soldierly in the extreme, and the execution of the different commands very creditable. In passing in review, Companies K and F, commanded by a First and Second Lieutenant, went past the reviewing-stand at a right-shoulder shift. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen was present to view the drill. Col. Porter and staff, of the Twenty-second, reviewed the regiment.

Capt. James Brady, Twelfth Regiment, (a nephew of the late James T. Brady,) has been chosen by the Alumni of Columbia College to deliver the annual address at their next meeting.

The resignation of Adjt. Allien, Ninth, has been laid on the table for one year.

On Tuesday evening the Sixty-ninth Regiment paraded at the State Arsenal for battalion drill and inspection by Brig.-Gen. Ward. The corps, mustering over 400 men, presented a splendid appearance. The men of Companies A and G were conspicuous for the precision with which they executed the various evolutions. Col. Kavanagh put the regiment through the usual battalion exercise—breaking into column of company, line of battle, forming and reducing square, and other field evolutions. The various manœuvres were very well executed. Gen. Ward expressed himself highly pleased with the discipline and fine soldierly bearing of the men.

Statistics for the Week.

The Police in this City arrested 1,677 persons last week.

The vital statistics for the week were 667 deaths, 382 births and 202 marriages, showing a decrease of 29 in the deaths as compared with those of the preceding week. Of these deaths 36 were from small-pox, or 7 more than the previous week. There were 91 cases of small-pox reported and found concealed last week, being 18 more than the preceding week.

Fire-Marshal **McSpedon** reports 45 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $70,690. Amount of insurance, $128,800. Twelve of the fires were caused by carelessness, 7 by foul chimneys, 5 by kerosene and liquid gas, 3 by spontaneous combustion, 3 by leaks in gas-pipes, 2 by defective flues, and the rest by a variety of accidental causes.

THE VAN SAUN FORGERY.

Examination of Mr. Parsons—Testimony of Mrs. Van Saun—The Check Not Produced—Frederick H. Smith Admitted to Bail.

The examination into the charge of forgery preferred against **Albert Van Saun**, in having, on the 29th of August last, passed a check for $50,000 on Mr. F. H. **Smith**, a broker, in payment of that amount in gold, was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge **Dowling**, at the Tombs. Assistant District-Attorney **Sullivan** conducted the prosecution, Mr. **Robinson** appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. **Hall** for Mrs. **Van Saun**.

John E. Parsons, a lawyer, testified that he had in his possession a check drawn by C. M. **Harris & Co.**, dated Aug. 29, 1871, on the Continental Bank for $50,000, payable in gold. He received it from G. B. **Nash**, an attorney, of this City, but could not say when he received it; it was certainly before January last; it was given to him for safe-keeping, and the arrangement with Mr. **Nash** was that he should personally return it for any purpose that eventually might require it to be produced; he acted in the transaction for a client; about a month afterward his client requested him to permit her to take some papers with reference to a certain transaction, including the check, which were to be returned to him, and he could not tell the date of this occurrence; it was a month after the papers had been received by him; he reluctantly acquiesced, and the matter passed from his mind entirely until yesterday morning; he came from Albany during the previous night, and read a report of this case in the newspapers; the circumstance of the papers leaving his possession was then brought to his mind, and he could not remember if they had been returned to him; his client lived in Great Jones-street, and he went there, as he was desirous of seeing the District-Attorney; his client was a sister of Mrs. **Van Saun**, mother of the accused; she informed him that the papers received from him had been returned to his office, but the check she had unintentionally permitted her sister to see or to take into her possession, and it had not been restored; he requested her to obtain it, and left with that understanding; he had not seen her since, but her son called at his office last night. The only paper among those given to his client was an assignment, which was drawn by F. C. **Smith**; he was convinced that the persons concerned in the loss stood at the back of Mrs. **Smith**; he had no reason to suppose there was a disposition on the part of any one to withhold the check, and was under the impression it would come into his possession here; if the assignment was in his possession he would produce it, as also the check, if that were possible; he understood from Mr. **Nash** that he could at least get back three $10,000 certificates—that his client could and she and himself felt called upon to state to **Nash** acting for the parties concerned after the loss, that this might be done; it required a certain amount of expense, the payment to be made not exceeding $5,000; when the transaction was to be consummated we would procure a return of the gold certificates, less this amount, and the difference in his recollection was about $27,000 or $28,000 in currency; it was understood that if he brought about this arrangement the clients of **Nash** would pay him for such trouble as he might take in their interest.

Susannah Van Saun, the mother of the defendant, was then called. She gave her evidence with a great deal of hesitancy, and was frequently reminded by the Court of the impropriety of her conduct. She testified that she resided in Riverdale, Westchester County, and was sister of Mrs. **Post**, whose name had been frequently mentioned in the evidence. She declined to state when she secured the check referred to from her sister, and subsequently stated that she had no recollection of having ever received it from her. She declined to state if she ever saw the check, and deemed it best not to answer anything in connection with it.

Judge **Dowling** refused to receive that as a sufficient ground for not answering the question.

Witness continued to say she did not remember ever to have seen the check in question; saw several of her son's checks; Mrs. **Post** had shown her more than one check that might have come from Mr. **Parsons** during the Winter, and asked her if she could recognize the handwriting; she did not know that she said where she obtained them; she did not remember hearing that if the check for $50,000 was returned $30,000 would be paid; she declined to answer if she received a $50,000 check from her sister, but not because it would tend to criminate or degrade her, but because she did not wish to.

Judge **Dowling** insisted upon an answer.

Mrs. **Van Saun**—As mother of the defendant, I think it is better not to say whether it would criminate or degrade me; I decline to say that if I ever had it I parted with it.

Assistant District-Attorney **Sullivan** said that it was impossible to obtain anything further from the witness, and he asked for an adjournment until Monday.

Judge **Dowling** said that the sex of the witness, and the peculiarity of her position as mother of the defendant, alone prevented him from committing her to prison.

The examination was then adjourned until Monday morning.

Frederick H. Smith, another of the witnesses in the case of **Van Saun**, the alleged forger, who had been committed by Justice **Dowling** to the House of Detention for alleged hesitancy in giving his testimony for the prosecution, was yesterday brought before Judge **Joseph F. Daly**, in the Court of Common Pleas, on a writ of habeas corpus, and an application made for his discharge on bail. The Court ordered his discharge on filing satisfactory bail in $5,000, which was furnished.

THE BURROUGHS MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Libbie Garrabrant—She is Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

The trial of **Libbie Garrabrant** for the murder of **Ransom F. Burroughs**, was concluded yesterday in the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer, and a verdict of murder in the first degree found against the prisoner.

The Court met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and after the ineffectual attempt of the County Prosecutor to reopen the case to secure the admission of a third note, said to have been written by the prisoner, Mr. **Tuttle** commenced the closing argument for the defense. He argued that **Bogert**, the girl's lover, was the real criminal. When **Burroughs** became sick, the prisoner volunteered to go for the doctor, a thing she would not have done had she known that he was poisoned, but **Bogert** prevents her from going and pretends to go himself, but the doctor does not come. After she gave **Bogert** the poison she left the room, with the supper already upon the table, and went for water. Then, doubtless, he used the arsenic. She knew the cause of the sickness on Wednesday, and kept it secret. This was a great wrong, and for that crime she should suffer, not for the one with which she is now charged.

Attorney-General **Gilchrist** summed up for the State, speaking at considerable length. He said all would be glad if the jury could find a sufficient gap in the evidence to justify them in acquitting the prisoner. The evidence against her, in his opinion, was overwhelming, and showed that she knew the murder and did it. The defense was that **Bogert** did the act, and that she was only an accessory after the fact. She professed to have a regard for **Burroughs**, yet did not tell him even after she knew he had been poisoned. Her deposition before the Coroner is a tissue of lies without a truthful statement, and she made many different and equally untruthful statements concerning **Burroughs**' whereabouts while he lay dead in the house. After this continued perjury how can she ask them to charge **Bogert** on her testimony?

Judge **Bedle** then charged the jury at some length, the tenor of his remarks being considered adverse to the prisoner.

The jury went out at 1:50 o'clock, and were absent nearly fifty minutes. On being called, they answered through their foreman—"We find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree." Mayor **Tuttle** demanded that the jury should be polled, which was done, and each juror gave the same answer.

The Court announced that sentence would be pronounced on May 18.

Daring Highway Robbery.

At about 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon **Geo. A. Hauf**, a lad fifteen years of age, residing at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, in the employ of **Taylor, Gibbs & Co.**, importers, at No. 85 Walker-street, was sent by his employers to the Chemical Bank with a check for $250, for which he was to obtain cash. The lad went to the bank, and drawing the money, placed it in the breast-pocket of his coat, and started up Broadway en route to his employers' store. At the corner of Broadway and Walker-street the lad was rudely jostled against by two strange men, who, it is surmised, had followed him from the bank, and before he was aware of what they were about the money had been abstracted from his pocket. The thieves fled and made their escape with the money. The theft was accomplished so suddenly and quickly that the lad is unable to give any positive description of the thieves, and there is very little prospect of their arrest by the Police. Capt. **Petty** and Detective **Field**, of the Fifth Precinct, are making efforts to discover the thieves.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 4.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..118⅛	50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3 ....115⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅜	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.115⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.112⅝	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.......116⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...116	4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C...111⅝
10,000 do.........b3.116	35,000 do..........s3.111⅝
10,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.114¾	2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.C.110⅝
41,000 do.........c.114⅛	
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.c.112⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..116⅜	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. Called Bds., 2d series..........114⅛	1,150 do......small.112⅛
	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅜
	500 do..........115⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Pacific Mail...... 77	1000 Erie.............. 67⅜
100 do........... 76⅞	100 do.............. 67⅜
100 do........... 76⅞	500 N. Y. C. & Hud..... 98⅜
100 do........... 76⅜	400 do.............. 98⅜
100 do........... 76⅜	200 do.............. 98⅜
100 do........... 76⅜	100 North-western.s3. 79⅜
100 do........... 76⅜	100 do.............. 79⅜
300 do........... 76⅛	500 do.............. 79⅜
300 do........... 75⅞	500 do..........b3. 79⅜
200 do........... 75⅞	100 do.............. 79⅜
100 do........... 75⅝	100 do..........b3. 79⅜
200 do........... 75⅞	100 do..........s3. 79⅜
400 do........... 75⅛	100 do..........b3. 79⅜
1000 do........... 75⅞	800 do.............. 79⅜
400 do........... 75⅞	300 Western Union..... 77⅜
300 do........... 75⅝	800 do.............. 77
100 do........... 75⅜	100 do..........s3. 77
400 do........... 75⅞	200 do..........b3. 77
400 do........... 75⅞	300 do.............. 77
300 do........s3. 75⅞	300 do.............. 76⅞
400 do........... 75⅞	400 do.............. 76⅞
1300 do........... 75⅝	800 do.............. 76⅞
200 do........s3. 75⅞	800 do.............. 77
100 do........... 75⅞	1500 Lake Shore....... 96⅜
100 do........... 75⅝	500 do.............. 96⅜
900 do........... 75⅞	100 do..........b3. 96⅜
400 do........... 75⅞	500 do...........c. 96⅜
900 do........... 75⅞	300 do.............. 96⅜
200 do........s3. 75⅞	100 C., C. & I. C......s3. 38⅜
200 Ohio & Miss....... 49⅛	100 do.............. 38⅜
100 do........b3. 49⅛	500 do.............. 37⅞
2500 do........... 49	500 do..........b3. 38
1900 do........... 48⅞	700 do.............. 38⅜
1300 do........... 48⅞	200 do.............. 38⅜
300 do........... 48⅞	1200 Union Pacific...... 40
2500 do........... 48⅞	1200 do.............. 40⅜
1300 do........... 48⅞	500 do..........s3. 40
400 Rock Island.......115⅜	100 B., H. & Erie...... 10
200 do...........115⅜	400 do.............. 9⅞
3200 do...........115	200 do..........b4. 9⅞
100 do........s3.115	200 do.............. 10

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

15,000 Va. 6s, Cons...... 54	200 Md. Coal Co...... 23
10,000 Va.St.6s,Def.s60. 17¼	100 Quick. Pref....... 53⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old. 68⅜	100 Cons. Coal of Md.. 43⅜
20,000 S.C.St.6s,n.,Jan. & July........ 37⅛	200 do.............. 43⅜
	300 do..........b30. 43⅜
5,000 do........... 38	100 At. M. S. Co.....b.c. 38⅜
1,000 S.C.St.6s,n.Ap'l & Oct........... 36	400 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 76⅜
	500 do...........c. 77
5,000 Mo. State 6s..... 96	200 do..........s3. 77
9,000 Ala. St. 5s Bds... 65	300 do...........c. 77
10,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.L.R.108⅜	100 do..........b3. 77⅜
1,000 N.Y. St. B. L..c.108⅜	200 do.............. 77⅜
2,000 B'lyn 6s,W.L.b3. 96	500 do...........c. 77⅜
1,000 Erie 1st..........100	200 do.............. 77⅜
5,000 Erie 4th....... 93⅛	300 do..........b3. 77
12,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 92⅛	200 do.............. 77
8,000 U.P.7s, L.G.Bd. 81⅛	200 do.............. 77⅜
11,000 Un. Pac. Inc..... 87⅜	400 do.............. 77⅜
3,000 C.& N.W.Int.B. 96	500 do.............. 77⅜
1,000 Tol.& W.Eq. B. 86	200 do..........b3. 77⅜
1,000 Gt.West., 2d..... 89⅛	500 U. S. Ex.......... 78
3,000 C.&R.I.&P.R.7s 102⅜	400 N.Y.C.&H.R.R.b.c 98⅜
2,000 M.& E.1st.ex int.102	900 do.............. 98⅜
2,000 C. & Pitts., 4th. 87	200 do...........c. 98⅜
5,000 St.L.&I.M.R.1st 96	600 do..........b3. 99
6,000 M.&S.P.1st,I.di. 89⅜	10000 N. Y. C.& H. Ctfs 92⅜
50,000 Bos. H.& E.1st. 47	1200 do.............. 92⅜
20,000 do........b3. 47⅛	10000 do.........b. c 92⅜
30,000 do........... 47⅛	5000 do.............. 92⅜
10,000 do........... 47	100 Erie R...bet. call. 67⅜
1,000 L. S. Div Bds... 96	800 do.............. 67⅜
13,000 B. H.& E.G. bs. 52	400 do.............. 67⅜
9,000 T.&W.1st.S.L.d. 92⅜	200 do.............. 67⅜
3,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88. 96⅜	300 L. S. & M. S.R.b.c. 96⅜
7 Am. Ex. Bank......111⅛	200 do...........c. 96⅜
50 Ger. Am. Bank.....109⅛	200 do..........b3. 96⅜
39 Fourth Nat. Bk....114⅜	400 do.............. 96⅜
50 Del. & Hud. Can...120⅜	14 Panama R.........114
400 Quick. M.Co.b.c. 42⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. R......117
100 do...........c. 42⅜	400 Un. Pac. R...b. c.. 40⅜
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 74⅜	100 do..........s3. 40⅜
100 do........b3. 74⅜	1000 do.............. 40⅜
200 do........... 74⅜	500 do..........b3. 40⅜
500 do........... 74⅜	300 do...........c. 40⅜
900 do........... 74⅜	600 do.............. 40⅜
100 do........... 74⅜	200 do.............. 40⅜
1000 do........... 74⅜	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 79⅜
200 do...bet. call. 74⅜	300 do.............. 79⅜
100 do........b3. 74⅜	500 do.............. 79⅜
700 do........... 74⅜	400 do..........s3. 79⅜
2000 do........... 74⅜	50 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 94⅜
200 do........... 74⅜	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c..115⅛
1000 do........... 75	500 do..............115⅛
300 do........... 75⅛	150 Del., L. & W. R.....108⅜
1000 do........... 75⅛	200 do..........b3.108⅜
200 do........... 75⅛	200 M. & S. P. R..b. c. 60⅜
400 do........... 75⅛	300 M.& St. P.Pf..b. c. 80
200 do........... 75⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.Pf. 78⅜
100 do........s3. 75⅛	100 Mor. & Essex R.c. 94⅜
100 do........s3. 75⅛	400 Mar. & C., 1st Pf.. 29
900 do........... 75⅛	200 Mar. & C., 2d Pf... 16
1300 do........... 75⅛	200 do...bet. call. 16
200 do........... 75⅜	200 C.C. & Ind. C..b.c. 38⅜
800 do........... 75⅛	300 do.............. 38⅜
500 do.........c. 75⅛	100 do...........c. 38⅜
300 do........... 75⅜	300 do..........s3. 38⅜
800 do........... 76	300 do.............. 38⅜
400 do........... 76⅛	600 O. & Miss. R..b. c. 48⅜
700 do........... 76⅛	500 do.............. 49
1900 do........... 76⅛	500 do..........b3. 49
500 do........... 76⅛	300 do..........s3. 48⅜
200 do........... 76⅛	300 do...........c. 48⅜
200 do........... 76⅛	200 do.............. 48⅜
800 do........... 75⅞	1000 do.............. 49
500 do........... 75⅞	300 do.............. 49⅜
200 Amer. Coal......... 47	500 do.............. 49
100 Mar. Min. Co..b.c. 2½	700 T.W.& W.R.b.c.b3 77⅜
	200 B.H.& E.R.b.c.b3 10

SATURDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Loans at Bank have been run up for the week $5,358,400, and this operation, together with the receipts of Currency ($1,880,000 in Greenbacks,) from the Country, adds $8,497,300 to the Deposit line. The Gold average is $212,900 higher than last Monday. The Circulation is $30,200 less than on the previous return.

The Money market leaves off easy at 7 per cent. The Gold sales of the day firm at 113⅛@113¼@113⅜ per cent. There is an impression on the Street that the Washington Treaty difficulty is not so near final settlement as it appeared to be earlier in the week. The Export of Gold Coin for the day and week is less than $1,000,000. Exchange closed firm at 109⅝@109¾ ₩ cent on London. The Public funds are firm, and the offerings on the market comparatively moderate.

The Stock Exchange opened in the morning with a disposition, apparently, to sell the Railroads and Pacific Mail at a concession from the last prices of Friday, and the general market for an hour or two was weak or indifferent. The transactions in Pacific Mail were exceptionally large and active, and on fluctuations both wide and frequent, the sales which left off 77⅛ ₩ cent. the night before, reopening at 75¼, then running down to 74¼, and up again to 76⅛ ₩ cent. The registered sales in the forenoon were 30,000 shares. There was no formal Second Board, on account of the death of Mr. C. T. **Robinson**, a member of the Exchange; but in the Hall of the Exchange, in the afternoon, Pacific Mail continued active, and the Railroads were better than in the morning by ½@1 ₩ cent. At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with the closing on Friday. Gold was firm at 113¼ ₩ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	113	113
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅛
American Gold	113	113¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99	98⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92⅞	92⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅝	115
North-west Common	79⅞	79⅞
North-west Preferred	94⅞	94⅞
Pacific Mail	77⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Common	61	60⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	49⅛	49⅛
Western Union Telegraph	77⅛	77⅛
Erie	67⅞	67⅞
Union Pacific	40⅛	40⅛
Lake Shore	96⅞	96⅞
C., C. and Ind. Cen.	38⅞	39⅛

At the very close of the Exchange Room, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1872.

Gold receipts	$352,816 05
Gold payments	631,843 37
Gold balances	65,278,224 34
Currency receipts	234,926 37
Currency payments	361,309 81
Currency balance	7,147,453 86
Customs	307,000 00

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81......115⅜	5-20 reg., n. i. '65......114⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81......118	5-20 coup., n. i. '65......114⅜
5-20 reg., '62............112⅜	5-20 reg., '67............115⅜
5-20 coup., '62...........112⅜	5-20 coup., '67...........115⅜
Call bonds, '72..........112⅜	5-20 coup., '68...........115⅜
5-20 reg., '64............112⅜	10-40 reg................110
5-20 coup., '64...........112⅜	10-40 coup...............110⅜
5-20 reg., '65............112⅜	5s coup., '81.............111⅜
5-20 coup., '65...........113	6s currency..............116⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 94½	T. & W. Cons. Conv.. 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........101	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 96½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.......... 99	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 89½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.......... 97	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 91½
Erie 4th 7s, '80......... 98½	C., R. I. & Pac.........102⅜
Erie 5th 7s, '88......... 99	Morris & Essex 1st.....102
Long Dock Bonds........ 98⅜	Cleve. & Tol. S. F......102⅛
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st,'77 96	N. J. Cen. 1st, new.....102⅜
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.'85.106	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st......104⅜
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75.........100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....... 98⅜
Har. Con.M. & S.8 6s. 95⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th...... 86⅜
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds....100	Chic. & Alton S. F......109
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds..... 97	Chic. & Alton 1st.......108
Mich. S. 7s, 2d......... 97	Chic. & Alton Inc....... 96⅜
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s. 99⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st.........101
Pac. R.7s, g'd by Mo..101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st..... 95⅜
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds....102⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s.....107⅜
Union Pac. 1st Bds..... 92⅜	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 96
U. P. Land Grant 7s. 81⅜	M. & St. P. 1st.......... 94⅜
U. P. Income 10s....... 87⅜	M. & St. P., Iowa div. 89⅜
Alton & T. H. 1st....... 98	M. & St. P. 2d.......... 86
A. & T. H. 2d pref...... 83⅜	Marietta & Cin. 1st..... 97
Chic. & N. W. S. F.....102	Joliet & Chic. 1st.......108
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.... 96	Col., C. & I. C. 1st..... 89⅜
C. & N. W. Con. Bds... 95⅜	Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 93
H. & St. Jo L'd G'ts...100	Tol., P. & W., W. D.... 90
H. & St. Jo Conv........ 91⅜	T., P. & W., Bur. div. 88
Del., L. & W. 1st.......100	T. P. & W., B. D., 2d. 83⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d........ 97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......102
Tol. & W. 1st, ext'd.... 97	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s.. 46⅜
T. & W. 1st, St.L. div. 92⅜	B., H. & E. guar....... 50
T. & W. 2d.............. 97	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 85
T. & W. Equip. Bds... 86	

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $7,224,536.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 8 PER CENT. BONDS, ON ST. LOUIS CITY REAL ESTATE.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN CITY OF NEW-YORK, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAXES.

The undersigned offer for sale $500,000 of the above bonds, (whole amount being $800,000,) secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's real estate, lying east of 14th-st., in the City of St. Louis, and fully described in the Deed of Trust. The value being estimated at nearly double the amount of the mortgage.

The Bonds are dated May 1, 1872, and have twenty years to run, coupons payable 1st of May and November, in each year, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

For further particulars, including copy of Deed of Trust, and diagram of the property, apply to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street, New-York. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 25 South Third-street, Philadelphia.

MAY 1, 1872.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ ROBERT BAILE, GOLD BROKER AND MEMBER OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE, has removed from No. 27 Wall-st. to No. 2 Wall-st., under the Bank of the Republic, corner of Broadway.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 4.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

The Star Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Henry H. Godet; order affirmed with costs. Opinions by all the Judges.

John Patten *vs.* William J. Stitt; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion of the Court by Judge Freedman; dissenting opinion by Chief-Justice **Barbour**.

L. Shuster Smith *vs.* A. D. A. Miller; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinions by all the Judges; Judge **Monell** dissenting.

By Judges Monell, Freedman and Curtis.

Mary C. Porter *vs.* Eleazer Parmly; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge **Freedman**.

By Judges Freedman, Curtis and Sedgwick.

Frank Johnson *vs.* Charles J. Oppenheim; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge **Freedman**.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

Hiram A. Crane *vs.* Herman Knubel; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge **Freedman**.

Phebe J. Howard *vs.* Augustin Daly; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge **Freedman**.

John Jay Philbrick *vs.* Henry C. Dallett; exceptions sustained, verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to defendants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge **Freedman**.

James Rowe *vs.* Salmon S. Stevens; order reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge **Freedman**.

By Judges McCunn, Curtis and Sedgwick.

James Lynch *vs.* George D. Crary; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge **Curtis**; dissenting opinion by Judge **Sedgwick**.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 4.

By Judge Brady.

Kasper Andes *vs.* Frances Andes; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

Benjamin F. Hall *vs.* John Godfrey; order granted.

Combs *vs.* Combs; order granted.

The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Marks Crosby; prisoner discharged from House of Refuge, and remanded to the City Prison for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 4.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Rosa Ott *vs.* Frederick Ott; decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

THE MAY TERM OF THE STATE COURTS.

The State Civil Courts commence their session for the May Term to-morrow. The following are the assignment of Judges for the respective branches:

SUPREME COURT.

The General Term of this Court will not sit during the present month.

For the Court of Oyer and Terminer Judge Barnard was assigned, but owing to his disqualification to sit, it is probable no Court will be held the present month.

Circuit, Part I.—Judge Van Brunt.
Circuit, Part II.—Judge Barrett.
Special Term—Judge Brady.
Chambers—Judge Ingraham.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and McCunn.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Sedgwick.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Freedman.
Special Term and Chambers—Judge Curtis.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Loew.
Trial Term, Part II., and Equity Term—No session.
Special Term and Chambers—Judge Joseph F. Daly.

MARINE COURT.

General Term—Judges Shea, Joachimsen and Spaulding.
Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Shea.
Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Joachimsen.
Trial Term, Part III.—Judge Gross.
Chambers—Judge Spaulding.

The Lewis-Street Conflagration.

Below will be found some further particulars in regard to the fire which occurred on Friday night at the building No. 200 Lewis-street, already noticed in the **Times**. The fire originated in the sawing-room on the second floor, and was probably caused by the carelessness of some of the employes. The second and third floors were occupied by **Palmer & Embury**, furniture manufacturers, who sustain a damage of $25,000 to stock and machinery. Insured for $23,500, as follows: Nassau, of Brooklyn, $2,000; Citizens', of Newark, N. J., $1,000; National, of Bangor, Me., $2,500; Union, of Bangor, $1,000; Eastern, of Bangor, $1,000; Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $2,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $1,500; Commercial Union, of London, England, $2,500; German, of Erie, Penn., $1,000; Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $2,000; National, of Boston, $2,000; Adriatic, of New-York, $1,000; Lancaster, of Lancaster, Penn., $2,000, and Triumph, of Cincinnati, Ohio, $2,000.

William W. Webb, who is the owner of the building, and occupied an office on the first floor, estimates his loss at $3,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Home Insurance Company.

George W. Read & Co., who occupied the remaining portion of the first floor, estimate their loss on veneering and machinery at $15,000. The insurance has not yet been ascertained.

The Fatal Conflagration in Wooster-Street.

An inquest was held by Coroner **Young**, yesterday, in the case of **John** and **James McSherry**, the tailors, who were burned to death during a fire at **Erben**'s organ factory, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-street, on Saturday night, the 27th ult. Several witnesses were examined and their testimony was in substance similar to that given before the Fire Marshal, and which has already been published in the **Times**. No new facts were elicited, and the jury in their verdict recommended "that the proper authorities enact a law compelling the erection of fire escapes on manufactories."

The "Big" Pipe Men.

The Committee on behalf of the pipemen now on strike for higher wages, waited on Commissioner **Van Nort**, last evening, and stated the demands of the men—an increase of wages from $2 to $2 50 per day. The Commissioner informed the Committee that he would not consent to any such increase as that demanded. He was desirous to pay the men in his Department the same rates as are now paid by other City Departments, viz.: laborers, $2; rockmen, $2 25; and blasters, $2 50., and from this he would not deviate.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
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INVESTMENTS
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CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
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FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
FOR SALE BY
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BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
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BANKERS,
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Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
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BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
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Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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And Brokers in Western Securities,
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First-class Investment Securities a specialty, and a good supply always on hand.
Correspondence solicited and information given all wishing to buy or sell.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Town, Country and School District Bonds,
Of KANSAS, MISSOURI, COLORADO and WISCONSIN. Principal and interest payable in New-York.
For sale at prices that will pay over twelve per cent. on the investment.
Please call or send for descriptive circulars.
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

10 Per Cent. Kansas School Bonds.
The surest and most remunerative of Bond Investments. A few choice lots, selected by our Kansas agent. For sale by
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 16, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, May 2, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 37 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ADEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Water Loan Bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, are offered for sale at par and accrued interest by the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that day.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.
A DIVIDEND WAS THIS DAY DEclared of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books will be closed until after that date.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

COAL.

COAL AT LOW PRICES.—RED ASH stove at $5 50 per ton; white or red ash nut at $4; screened from yard. No. 479 Broome-st., No. 314 Greene-st., No. 313 Bowery. JACOB WEEKS.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1872.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognising the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. The dispatches we are now receiving from Cincinatti and other points in the West afford examples of the thorough and impartial manner in which our correspondents will perform their work. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We are requested to state that, in the event of Mr. GREELEY'S election as President, he will make up his Cabinet as follows:

Secretary of State	P. B. SWEENY.
Secretary of Treasury	HANK SMITH.
Secretary of War	JEFF. DAVIS.
Secretary of Navy	A. OAKEY HALL.
Secretary of Interior	SOLON ROBINSON.
Postmaster-General	SINCLAIR TOUSEY.
Attorney-General	DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Austria	BEN. MANIERRE.
England	J. G. BENNETT, Jr.
France	THEODORE TILTON.
Italy	W. M. TWEED.
Germany	SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

[Remainder undecided.]

The Springfield *Republican* and some other "Liberal" papers professed themselves rather at a loss to make out the object of Senator FENTON'S sudden visit to Cincinnati. Perhaps they can see their way through the mystery now? Wherever FENTON goes, be sure there is some dirty work in progress. He sets his young friends, the journalistic gushers and essayists, to cry out "TOM MURPHY," and under cover of that he carries on his little game undetected. Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, Mr. MAHLON SANDS, and others will understand better for the future what the cry of "TOM MURPHY" from the *Tribune* really means.

The public will not be slow to observe that all the Tammany organs are enthusiastically in favor of GREELEY. The *Express*, which to this hour has dishonestly suppressed the fraudulent vouchers, and all the proofs of TWEED'S frauds, shouts loudly for GREELEY—knowing well that his candidature can only have the effect, if it has any effect at all, of helping the Democrats back to power. The *Express* naturally desires to see its dear friends, TWEED and SWEENY, occupying positions of public trust and confidence, worthy of their "towering abilities." The same remark holds good of HALL'S *Herald* and its little evening satellite. All this must naturally strengthen the confidence of honest men in the "Greeley ticket."

A complete picture of the past and present of canoeing in England appears in today's TIMES. A sport which combines much of the pleasures of yachting, with the exercise of ordinary boating, and is yet a safe and inexpensive amusement, is sure to be exceedingly popular in this City. Indeed, it may be said to be already popular, since the number of those who wish to obtain canoes is so large as to create a demand for the miniature yachts, which our boat-builders are unable to supply. Should any reader of this morning's TIMES desire any further information on the subject, let him avoid the mistake of adopting the suggestions of Mr. MACGREGOR, to whom belongs the honor of bringing the canoe into public notice, but whose "Rob Roy canoe" is now an obsolete model. The best work on the subject is Mr. BADEN-POWELL'S *Canoe Traveling*, a book which can be obtained from any importer of English books.

The Risk of Supporting Greeley.

Now that the first burst of laughter over the Cincinnati nomination for the Presidency has subsided, Republicans are beginning to reflect over the significance of the Democratic rejoicing which has hailed the candidature of HORACE GREELEY. Throughout his political career Mr. GREELEY has been justly celebrated as a disorganizer. Throughout the period that covers his adhesion to Republican principles he has repeatedly failed the party at most critical junctures. His silly egotism has led him, times innumerable, to set his personal crotchets above the harmonious development of the destiny of a great party. Ever since he attained the character of a public man, he has had a restless itch for office, and his political affiliations have been mainly determined by the comparative chances they afforded of satisfying an ignoble ambition. For years, Mr. GREELEY has been trying to secure such a nomination as that which he has just got at Cincinnati. He has schemed and plotted, slandered good men and screened rascals, outraged every principle of political consistency, and spurned every obligation of public virtue, in the attempt to attract such a following of trading politicians as would bargain with him for the division of the spoils of power, in return for the honor of a nomination for the Presidency. That he is entitled to such a distinction—no man can be so confident as the candidate himself; that he would, if elected, be equal to the responsibilities of the high position—HORACE GREELEY, at least, has no misgivings. On one side, are the great issues which loyal men have sealed with their blood, the safety of Republican principles and the continuance of Republican supremacy; on the other, are the personal vanity of Mr. GREELEY and the corrupt schemes of his immediate political following. On such an alternative, the Cincinnati nominee takes his stand, and on one desperate cast stakes his party, his principles and his political future, in the purblind expectation of a possible election.

What most concerns the Republican Party, is not the fact that Mr. GREELEY has attained the crowning folly of his life, so much as the probable results of his candidature. The leading Democratic organs have already intimated, more or less explicitly, their satisfaction with the nomination of GREELEY, and their desire to see the opportunity embraced to run in a Democrat between two Republicans. Every Republican vote given for GREELEY, will be a vote on the side of the party of reaction. As contributing toward an election, such votes will be absolutely wasted; as aiding to bring about a Democratic triumph, every such vote will tell. Mr. GREELEY has already earned the gratitude of the irreconcilable element in the Southern States, in a variety of ways. At the beginning of the war he, wanted the rebel States to be allowed to go in peace; at a later period he proposed to compromise with the Confederacy, and he assumed the self-conceived mission of negotiating with representatives of a cause with which no honest and resolute citizen desired to parley, and now, to the reviving hopes of the obdurate factions in the South, this candidature of Mr. GREELEY'S comes like quickening heat and moisture to a crop of noxious weeds. With GREELEY as national Executive, the "Lost Cause" would have a far better chance than with GRANT. In any case, GREELEY fights on their side once more, since he comes in to weaken the Republican Party, and to strengthen the candidate of the Democracy.

Mr. GREELEY has chosen to exhibit a reckless disregard for the continued existence of the Republican Party and for the perpetuation of the principles with which they are identified. Is there any considerable section of that party ready to follow his example? The trading politicians have carried the Cincinnati Convention by storm; can they make any appreciable impression on the decision of the people? These are questions which must be answered by the people themselves. If the nation can calmly face the possibility of a renewed Democratic supremacy, bringing with it all the elements of rankling and unsatisfied grudges, sullen discontent with recent additions to the Constitution, and utter absence of either principle or policy, then, indeed, it may be held a matter of indifference whether the Cincinnati nominee is supported or not. But if the nation be determined to preserve inviolate the results of the war, to sustain the party of conviction, of progress, and of administrative honesty, and to keep the country on its present line of material development and peaceful advance, then it is of the very highest consequence that the cause represented by GREELEY should be regarded in its true light—an attack upon the existence of the Republican Party and a base betrayal of its principles.

New Commissioners of Emigration.

The recent reports from Albany show that a new Board of Emigration, in place of the old tool of the Ring, has been constructed. The only conspicuously honest member of the old Board, Mr. WILLY WALLACH, has been very properly retained, but the other names, however respectable in themselves, are not sufficiently well known to claim a position on one of the most responsible Boards of this City. This Commission, through its "head money," enjoys an enormous income, and has exclusive charge of the interests of some two or three hundred thousand foreigners entering this port. In its place of temporary shelter for destitute emigrants—Ward's Island—it houses and supports every Winter several thousands of men, women and children. These it must employ and govern, and consequently through its machinery for distribution, seek to scatter them over the West, where their labor may be in demand. But most important of all, this body has control of the direction and proper care of that vast stream of emigrants which is continually passing into this port. Through their Castle Garden Depot the Commissioners of Emigration shelter and protect the newly-arrived emigrants, who were formerly plundered and ruined in this City by sharpers, runners, and thieves. Now they forward them securely and quietly to the West, where they can reach their destination without accident or being seriously cheated.

A Board having charge of such important administration ought to be of the highest character. The Commission preceding the Ring Commission had on it such respected names as F. W. WINSTON, F. KAPP, ISAAC T. SMITH, and others. What particular influences lead the Senate to put the present names on the Commission, would be an interesting inquiry. Not one of them—except Mr. WALLACH—is much known in this City. The truth is, that the whole matter of the charge of emigration ought to be taken from the hands of a New-York Commission, and put under the control of the General Government. It belongs, quite as much as foreign commerce, to the national interests. The Federal authorities should have exclusive jurisdiction over it, and we had hoped that this session of Congress would have seen it transferred to the Central Government. The large income accruing from the head tax—amounting, if we mistake not, to some three hundred thousand dollars per annum—might be employed by intelligent and honest Federal authorities both in encouraging and directing the best European emigration.

Districts in this country needing labor could thus be speedily supplied, and a respectable class of peasantry be drawn from Germany and Scandinavia by the diffusion of intelligence. At present, the head money is mainly used to nourish pauperism. By the terms of the law, the Commission are bound to support during five years all destitute foreigners applying for relief. The emigrants fully understand their rights, and, at the approach of every Winter, a large number of able-bodied men and women put into Ward's Island as a harbor of refuge, where they can live in idleness, and be well fed during the Winter months. Before Spring, wearied by the lazy life, and in a vigorous physical condition from their good feeding, they usually vary the monotony by a general scrimmage and row, sometimes compelling the military and Police to be called in.

Now, the money thus appropriated to overfeed and support lazy and able-bodied men and women, is enough needed, heaven knows, to care for the truly unfortunate and sick and destitute emigrants, who burden our local authorities everywhere. All this ought be changed by the Federal authorities. The "head money" no more belongs to New-York than to any other State, and instead of being applied to five-year emigrants, able to support themselves, ought to be used for all sick and helpless foreigners, in any portion of the country.

There is needed a reform, too, in the disposition of the orphan or abandoned children in the hands of the Commissioners. The enlightened Poor-law policy of England, France, and all civilized countries, in regard to these "waifs of society," is in favor of the "placing-out" policy, instead of the congregating them in large institutions. This ought to be peculiarly the policy of all charitable institutions and almshouses in the United States, as there is here so great a demand for children's labor, and such a remarkable opportunity for placing out such children. It is a matter greatly to be regretted that our almshouse authorities, who formerly employed the excellent machinery of the Children's Aid Society, to distribute their orphan children throughout the West, have abandoned this enlightened method, and now keep their little ones in public institutions at ten times the cost, and with not one-tenth of the benefit to the children. It is the prejudice of the ignorant Roman Catholics which keeps the poor almhouse children shut up in public asylums, instead of their being allowed the independence of a farmer's life. The same prejudice has cramped the Commission of Emigration in the only wise policy toward their young charge. If the new Board have any vigor of character, they will show their independence in treating this matter.

Reform in Eating.

Rome was not built in a day, and perhaps in time, and despite of BROWN, we may have clean streets. We are going steadily on toward grand opera on a really first-rate scale, and we all feel that sooner or later quick transit we shall have. Thus hopeful of the future as regards external comforts, may we not begin to think of better things for the solace of what some people are so fond of calling the "inner man?" Is it not time in this splendid and swarming City, to give a little more attention to the solemn subject of dinner?

It may strike some people as being a trifling subject, but it is far, very far from being so. On the contrary, it is one of the gravest of our lives, and one which, considering its importance, receives wonderfully little attention. Every man compelled to dine away from home in New-York knows, first, how hard it is to get a good dinner at all, and secondly, what an absurd price he has to pay when he gets it. We do not call Delmonico's a dear house, for everything supplied there is of the best kind, and is cooked and served in a faultless manner. It must be remembered that the expense of keeping up so large and complete an establishment must be enormous. Even at the clubs the price is very extravagant. There is, to be sure, a *table d'hote* at the Union for a fixed price, but at the other leading clubs a respectable dinner, without wine, cannot be had for less than two or three dollars. We know that rents and wages are high, but not so high as to justify the prices charged. New-York is one of the best markets, perhaps *the* best in the world. The vast extent of country in swift and early communication with the City, the abundance and diversity of game, fruits, and vegetables are certainly not equaled at any one point in Europe. Yet the cost of all these is far higher and the cooking, in the average, far inferior to those of most Continental capitals. In England, just now, there is quite a crusade for what is called "Reform in Eating." A late article in *Blackwood* pointed out at great length the waste, slovenliness, and general badness of English cookery, and eloquently pleaded for improvement. Other periodicals and journals have taken up the subject which is now attracting wide attention. It is surely not too soon to consider the matter here.

One of the immediate consequences of the agitation has been the establishment in London of the "Knife and Fork Club." Its inaugural banquet took place on the 4th of March, and was an epicurean feast of the first water. The Club has been founded because of, and as a practical protest against, the evils we complain of here, namely, bad cooking and high prices. It will interest many to read the bill of fare for the average dinner given March 17, which was as follows:

> "Soup—Bouillabaise. Fish—Soles gratinées Bourgeoise. Entres—Roulette de Veau à l'Italienne, Petits filets Bordelais. Légumes—Chouxfleurs Lorrains, Pommes Hollandaises. Rôti—Poulets à l'Alsacienne. Salade—Laitue. Pudding—Croutons glacés à la Vanille; fromage and dessert."

The expense of this dinner to each person was half a crown, or say sixty-five cents currency. Of course, no wine was included, but the light French sorts or the national malt liquors were obtainable at an extremely moderate tariff. Our readers will be amused to know that, when the above *menu* was served for the first time, the managing director of the Club, Capt. ARYMAR, presided in the kitchen. The repast was a success, and, during dessert, Capt. ARYMAR made a highly-instructive speech. In this he read the bills of the butchers, bakers, poulterers and green-grocers, and clearly proved by them that the dinner had not really cost more than the sum charged and named above. This is only one experiment of a series, as the people in charge of the Club are determined to show the public how cheap and good dinners can be supplied. Another dinner was announced, at last accounts, of Australian mutton, at a shilling a head, and another, the "master-piece," was to follow, when "Parisian siege-fare" was to be the staple dish, at four-pence.

We imagine that most Americans would rather admire the enterprise of this latter experiment than imitate it; but the example and the success of the "Knife and Fork Club" are well worth thinking over here, and if it be possible, profiting by. In spite of the failures of the well-intentioned M. BLOT, we hope some courageous and public-spirited persons may be found to adopt the principle of the adventurous reformers in eating in London. There are plenty of associations and societies now flocking hither to attend the May anniversaries, the aims and achievements of which are of far less real moment than those of the "Knife and Fork Club" across the sea.

The Temperance Cry in England.

When, some years ago, a gentleman of large landed estate in an English county was making arrangements for the rejoicing known as the "harvest home," with the special view of opening his entertainment in a way that would at once promote joyousness and check drunkenness, he called an eminent farmer into counsel and asked for suggestions. "Well, Sir GEORGE," said the farmer after a while, "the great thing is to give 'em lots of beer." The landlord was obliged to admit that, so far as the popularity of the entertainment went, this was the best means to secure satisfaction. There is probably nothing which would more effectually disgust the average Briton than to cut off the supply of his favorite beverage, and it is quite clear that the apprehension that such a step is contemplated in the new licensing bill is likely to be attended with serious consequences, and all the more so that the Tories are doing their best, and not without success, to give the matter the color of a party question. A few months ago a Conservative triumph took place in Surrey, in the return of a Tory brewer; and only this week the cable has announced that Mr. HANBURY, of the great firm of TRUMAN & HANBURY, was returned at Tamworth by the Tories against an able and distinguished opponent. In some places the anti-restriction cry has assumed great fierceness; and at Exeter the much-respected Bishop of the diocese, Dr. TEMPLE, formerly Head Master of Rugby, who has been regarded as quite "a people's Bishop," was publicly assaulted, simply because he was in favor of restriction.

The fact is that not only are the popular sympathies, especially those of the noisier and rowdier part of the community, against temperance legislation, but the brewing interest is so enormously powerful, by reason of the wealth and social influence of the leading brewers, that it can give a strong stimulus to any move. For many years past this trade has been assuming gigantic proportions.

In early days, when roads were bad and communication consequently difficult, people brewed at home, but by degrees it became, in towns at least, much more convenient to have it done elsewhere, to say nothing of the purchased article being very superior to that of home manufacture. The first great firm in the brewing line was that of THRALE, Dr. JOHNSON'S friend and host. THRALE lived in grand style. He had a house in Grosvenor-square, alongside those of Dukes and Marquises, a villa at Streatham, and carried on his establishment *en prince*. His income was put at $100,000 a year, then a very large sum, and it will be remembered that at his sale, where JOHNSON officiated as executor, TOPHAM BEAUCLERK declared that "the great lexicographer" stumped up and down the yard vociferating, "It is not these vats and barrels of which we are disposing, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice."

THRALE'S brewery is now, and long has been, carried on under the name of BARCLAY, PERKINS & Co., and is still the largest in London. The fortunes made out of it have been so considerable that if JOHNSON really said what we have referred to, he said little more than the truth. But others have been nearly as successful. The WHITBREADS, the MEUXS, the BUXTONS—Sir FOWELL, the anti-slavery philanthropist, and his son, Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, whose will was lately sworn under $1,500,000, were both members of this firm—and a host more have become much more than millionaires—absolutely a power in the State. They are great landed proprietors, have married into influential families, and next to the railroad interest, possess the greatest influence of any association in Parliament. What is more, brewers have somehow or another contrived to be associated in the public mind with intense respectability. To sell beer by retail is low; to sell it wholesale is consistent with being an exemplary and pious member of the aristocracy, united to the daughter of an evangelical Earl. From all this it is clear that great may be the expected tug when the beer interest is seriously attacked, and it is no doubt a judicious part of Tory tactics to make "the good and wholesome drink of old England,"—which is, in fact, too often a vile compound of salt and deleterious drugs, with a minimum of wholesome ingredient—a Tory cry.

An Indiana Case.

Toward the close of this month, a case will come up for trial in Indiana which has some points of singular interest even at this day, when all manner of devices are resorted to with the view of enabling murderers to cheat the gallows. In October, 1871, a man named SHRYOCK was shot, and mortally wounded, by LEWIS D. WATSON, a hotel-keeper, at Evansville. SHRYOCK, upon the death of a Mr. PEARSON, went to the hotel of WATSON, and claimed to have had a partnership interest in the bar with the deceased. WATSON declined to recognize the claim, and some angry words ensued, which ended in the shooting of SHRYOCK. Later on, the Grand Jury of the county found an indictment against WATSON for assault and battery, with intent to kill. Bail, in the sum of four thousand dollars, was accepted for his appearance. Immediately after the shooting, it appears WATSON had SHRYOCK conveyed to a comfortable room at his hotel, where everything was done for him that medical skill could devise. At the end of two months, notwithstanding the treatment, he was found to be growing worse, and an attempt was made, at WATSON'S expense, to remove him to a convent at Cincinnati, where it was said that he would be restored to health by the superior nursing of the Sisters of Mercy. While on the way, however, it became quite rough, and SHRYOCK died on board a steamboat before arriving at the end of the journey. It seems there was an object in this removal, but no one saw it until the first witness was put upon the stand to testify as to the death of SHRYOCK. Then the prisoner's counsel jumped from his seat, and interposed an objection, on the ground that the Criminal law of Indiana, being purely statutory, could not take cognizance of a death which had occurred in another State. The first day of the trial was lost in arguing this point, but without avail, for the presiding Judge decided that the Court had jurisdiction. Having played and lost what was considered his trump card, counsel then tried the effect of a dozen or more different opinions upon the subject of bullet-wounds. Some of the doctors examined, declared that it would be absolutely impossible for a man to live longer than twenty-four hours after a bullet had penetrated the point where it was found by the surgeons who made the post-mortem, while others proved that death would be instantaneous under the circumstances detailed. As a consequence of such a line of testimony the jurors became hopelessly puzzled, and, after some twenty hours of discussion, returned into Court with a verdict of not guilty. The indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill yet remained, and the State prosecutor decided to go to trial upon it. Counsel for the defense entered a plea to the effect that his client's liberty had once been placed in jeopardy, and could not be endangered a second time for what was practically the same offense. The State demurred to this plea, and the demurrer was sustained. WATSON was then granted leave to amend his answer, and much to the surprise of every person conversant with the circumstances of the shooting, he admitted the murder in order to do away with the charge of assault and battery. Now, it remains to be seen whether a somersault of such an astonishing nature will have the effect intended. Whatever the result may be, however, the course of the defense in this case pretty clearly shows how necessary it is that there should be some limit put to the license given to counsel in introducing opposite theories of medical experts for the purpose of confusing the minds of jurors, and thereby defeating the ends of justice.

The Sunday Concert.

To-night's concert at the Grand Opera-house will be the last of the series of Sunday entertainments, given under the direction of Messrs. JACKSON, TOOKER and MORRISSEY. HERR RICHARD, a tenor new to up-town audiences, is most prominent among many capital artists who are to sing; and the Ninth Regiment Band will, as usual, supply much choice instrumental music.

The Reform Enrollment.

The Executive Committee of the Reform Association met last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. JOHN FOLEY presiding, and received lists of enrollment from twelve Assembly districts, the aggregate enrollment of which was reported as 5,960. This, added to the previous enrollment, (which was confined to the German element,) makes 41,310 organized non-partisan reformers. The enrollment will continue till Saturday next to give the remaining nine districts time to organize and enroll. Enrollment papers were distributed to representatives from the districts not organized.

ITALY.

Visitors to the Capital—A Suppression of Music—Night Sights—A Forthcoming Book—Art Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, April 17, 1872.

One of the greatest of the minor disappointments of the Vatican is the failure of the prophecy as to the number of visitors which would be seen during the present season in Rome. Ended for the moment—or forever, as it may be—the showy pageants of St. Peter's, it was declared by the friends of the Pope that the tens of thousands of foreigners in the habit of coming to Rome to amuse themselves with the sights, would seek in other cities of the world pleasures in compensation for those lost here. The inn-keepers would be obliged to shut the doors of their great houses, and the innumerable vendors of *objet d'art*, be forced to get a living by following other trades. But how different from this is the fact! Rome for years has not had so large a number of visitors, and many of them disposed to make a longer season than usual. The shop-keepers have found a large sale for their merchandise, whether articles of fashion, utility, or taste; and the better class of artists have found purchasers for their works. Crowned heads, royal princes, and the open-pocketed millionaires of the New World have been among the visitors, and the amount of money left has never been exceeded in the golden harvest-season of Peter's pence. Such has been the demand for carriages of luxury, in the manufacture of which the Romans have much skill, that that branch of traffic has been actively plied, and through the narrow gorge of the Via Condotti and the Corso the stream of vehicles is every day increased.

A SUPPRESSION OF MUSIC.

It was said that an order had been given by the Jesuit keepers of the Holy Father that the music, of sweet and beautiful tenderness, of the *Miserere*, should not be sung in St. Peter's, or in the other churches; and the word has been kept. This is the result of an afterthought, to cut off the public of foreigners from every gratification; for last year, when the Pope was as much a prisoner as now, the music was sung. The audience on these occasions is usually made up for the most part of visitors from Protestant countries. The thousand or two who went for three nights last week to the Gregorian Chapel, with an obstinate confidence that the Pope would not take revenge by cutting off so innocent an art gratification, were obliged to stand an hour or more in the crowded inclosure, listening to the gloomy *lamentazioni*, and then go and indulge their own lamentations at the pettiness of the Papal spite. But nothing will be gained by trying to force the public to demand a restoration of the temporal power, simply to enjoy once more the sight of the former Babylonian pomp. To most persons of feeling and taste St. Peter's is more interesting in its present lonely grandeur of art beauty than when decked out like a courtesan, as we have so many times seen it, to attract an unreflecting crowd. The majesty of the architecture can borrow no new beauty from flimsy hangings, no matter of how spendid a tissue of crimson cloth and gold. For the Pope we are sorry, so good at heart, and enjoying, as he did, with the vanity of a woman, his diamond head-covering and Pontifical mantle, richly incrusted with precious jewels and gold. No objection could be made to it were the Pope an Asiatic Sovereign, instead of what he claims to be, a Christian pastor and disciple of the fisherman. Two or three of the relics were shown in a hurried manner from one of the balconies under the dome, and thus ended for this year the famous ceremonies of St. Peter's. In fact, the play of Pontifical pomp is ended, the lights are put out and the theatre is closed, and those coming here might as well leave this amusement out of the reckoning until a new programme is published.

NIGHT SIGHTS.

In place of the illumination of St. Peter's, and the fire-works on the Pincian Hill, which usually end the sights and ceremonies of Holy Week, the municipality ordered the illumination with Chinese fires and Bengal lights of the ruins of the Coliseum, the Palatine Hill, and the Roman Forum, on one night, and the terraces and gardens of the Pincian Hill on another. The splendid *Girandola* will be kept for the first of June, the national fête of the Constitution. The King is not here, but Prince HUMBERT will give a state dinner in honor of the King and Queen of Denmark, one evening the present week; the same compliment to be repeated on a succeeding day to the Prince and Princess of WALES. Mr. WILLIAM S. BLODGETT, of New-York, has received from the King the ribbon of Cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy, as an acknowledgment of his efforts to promote the Italian cause in America, and not less, perhaps, for the liberal sums he is expending in the purchase of works of art.

A FORTHCOMING BOOK.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM, the author of that remarkable book, *The Philosophy of Absolute Science*, printed half a dozen years ago, has been residing in Italy, and most of the time in Rome, during the period, and has been engaged in the preparation of a work which is a continuation or full development of his philosophical system. It is now nearly ready for publication, but it is not decided whether the printing shall be done in Europe or America, as the limited sale of a publication of so abstruse a character hardly justifies the large outlay demanded by the first-class style in which the first volume was issued. The plan of the work embraces ontology, theology and psychology, and the first of these themes was treated in the volume already published.

ART GOSSIP.

Mr. ROGERS and Mr. IVES, the sculptors, have just got back from America, with I do not know how many hundred thousand dollars' worth of commissions, for the sums reported seem like exaggerations—at any rate, sufficient to keep them busy for several years to come. Italians hear with astonishment and a regretful sigh of the great sums lavished by the people of the United States upon their artists, and long to share in such liberality. The best Italian artists sell their works to go out of the country, for few commissions are given here; the public galleries and private palaces are overcrowded with the productions of hundreds of years. I am acquainted with some young artists of talent, but not known, and with no influential friends to put them forward, who lament the sad fate of neglect and want of encouragement to which they are condemned. They invent a beautiful figure, but there is no encouragement to put it into marble without a prospect of sale. If a public commission is given, the price offered is so low as not to compensate the sculptor for his labor. The Municipality of Rome has given an order for a dozen more busts, to be added to the collection of portraits of distinguished Italians which ornament the garden of the Pincio. Among these will be the heads of MACHIAVELLI, ALFIERI and CAVOUR—such as were considered by the late Papal authority too profane to be admitted into the sacred inclosure. But what price is the artist paid for these busts, of heroic size? One hundred dollars each, with the marble included, which would give the sculptor ten or twenty dollars only as compensation for his own labor. There will be more work to do, doubtless, by-and-by, and better pay, for plans are laid for embellishment which demand the exercise of skill in design, and they will be carried out as soon as the prospect as to funds improves. The foundation of the monument to be raised on the Janiculum Hill, to commemorate the Pope's Council, was laid even before His Holiness had the sentence of infallibility passed upon him, a sentence which has proved so fatal to his worldly success. The foundation is a good one, laid broad and deep, of the solid materials picked from the relics of ancient Rome; but the structure to rise upon it, as the wind at present takes its course, is more likely to be one in honor of the union of Italy than of the dogma which has raised discord in the Catholic world.

INFLUENCE OF ROME.

In observing what American artists are doing, it will not escape the notice of any one who examines with discriminating attention that residence in Rome has nearly proved fatal to some who many years ago made here a somewhat hopeful beginning. Here is a painter with a tiresome and very weak mannerism, whose pictures are less interesting than they were twenty years back, when the impulses of youthful aspirations had not lost their force, and the love of labor was not exhausted. On the other hand, an example, such as that of Mr. FREEMAN, may be cited to show that the practice and the thought of thirty years have not been thrown away, but have produced, under the genial influences of this atmosphere, riper and riper fruits. This artist paints his rustic or high-bred beauties with as much feeling as ever, and with all the old sympathetic grace of color.

A RISING ARTIST.

Among the artists of less experience, or who have enjoyed only a limited period for study in Italy, Mr. GRAHAM may be mentioned as one in whose pictures very great improvement has been going on during the past three or four years. Venice seems to have won this painter's affections, as it has the admiration and love of all capable of poetic feeling. It has been common for painters to represent Venice with those exaggerated tints which Nature, only in her exceptional moods, pours from her overflowing urns to light up the landscape. Venice has become so much the city of the imagination that the painter has come to see it only through an atmosphere of amber and gold. In several pictures which I have seen, Mr. GRAHAM has painted Venice in a lower tone, and hung around the Bride of the Sea ornaments of pearl and turquoise, instead of the dazzling jewels with which other artists have so often delighted to adorn the "Sea Queen." These pictures, with tints pitched in a lower key, have a pleasing effect, like modest notes of music coming in after the ear has become tired with the noise of exaggerated sounds. One of these little pearl-shells, picked up on the shore of the Lagoon, is now receiving its last polish, and goes to Mr. MORGAN, of London.

AN ATTRACTIVE STUDIO.

One of the most attractive studios in Rome is that of Mr. HEALY, the portrait-painter, whose gallery of heads of notable persons has become sufficiently extensive to form a public collection. Mr. HEALY is now painting the portrait of the Princess of OLDENBURG, one of those blonde beauties of the North, so many of whom have displayed their charms in Rome during the past winter.

ANGELICO.

ALBANY.

The Amendments to the Charter in the Assembly—A Rival to St. Peter's—A Law that Won't be Enforced—Judge McCunn's Case—The Foundling Hospital—Supply Bill in the Senate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

The Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock and held a session of four hours, passing a large number of local bills, most of which were of little public interest. The New-York Charter was not taken up, owing to the large number of absentees. It will probably be made the special order for Tuesday next. An effort will be made to amend the bill as it passed the Senate, so as to make the office of Controller elective. It is even asserted that it cannot pass the Assembly without such an amendment. The bill was first drawn in that shape by Senator PALMER, but was changed to suit the wishes of a majority of the Senate Committee on Cities. The charter of 1870, it will be recollected, left the Controller to be elected by the people, the same as he had been for twenty years or more, but after it passed a clause was inserted in the Tax Levy, giving the appointment to the Mayor. The constitutionality of this clause was brought in question, and, in order to settle the difficulty, the subsequent Legislature (1871) incorporated a provision in the amendments to the charter, which made the office of Controller appointive instead of elective. A meeting of the Assembly Committee on Cities will be held at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, at which time parties from the City desiring to be heard on any provisions of the bill, will have an opportunity.

A RIVAL TO ST. PETER'S.

Among the bills passed the Assembly today was one to establish St. Paul's Church at Rome, Italy—said church to be under the government of a Board of Trustees in New-York City, who shall have power to purchase real estate, erect schools and hospitals in connection with the church, remove and appoint pastors, &c. The trustees named in the bill are Hon. Hamilton Fish, John D. Wolfe, Frederick Foster, Henry Chauncey, John Welsh, George Kemp and M. Armstrong.

A LAW THAT WON'T BE ENFORCED.

The Senate bill adding pistols and revolvers to the list of concealed weapons which it shall be unlawful to carry about the person passed the Assembly by a vote of 77 to 1.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S CASE.

The Judiciary Committee will make their report in Judge MCCUNN'S case on Tuesday night. The report will recommend that the evidence and the report be sent to the Governor, who will transmit it to the Senate with such recommendations as he may see fit. Judge MCCUNN being a Judge of the Superior Court the law permits this course to be taken, which could not be done in the case of a Supreme Court Judge. The Senate will then have the power to remove the Judge on the recommendation of the Governor, or on the evidence submitted, without his recommendation—the House taking no further action in the premises. In the case of Judge PRINGLE the Governor merely sent the evidence to the Senate without making any recommendation whatever. There is some curiosity to see whether the Governor will shirk the responsibility in the same manner in MCCUNN'S case.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Senate bill amending the act of 1870 and 1871 incorporating a foundling hospital in the City of New-York, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, passed the Assembly this morning. It appropriates to the institution the same amount for each foundling taken care of by it that is now given to the Board of Charities and Correction in similar cases.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Senate spent the whole session in Committee of the Whole on the Supply Bill, which was "progressed."

The California Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Sacramento Union, April 26.

The body that assembled yesterday in the capitol for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the Party in the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia was a harmonious one, equal in point of ability, perhaps, to assemblages of the kind, and, on the whole, did its work as well as could have been expected. The selections of delegates might have been far worse. Some are prominent for their obscurity, but the indorsement of friends gives assurance that they are better than the treacherous hacks who were made to stand aside. It is a matter of congratulation that some of the worst in the late Legislature were voted fit to stay at home. San Francisco made a good choice in SULLIVAN, OTIS and WITHINGTON. Looking over the list we see no one, however, of speaking abilities to take a leading part in the National Convention. But as the work they have to do is merely formal, requiring no deliberation, as that has already been done by the people, one set of delegates that can be trusted is as good as another to cast the vote of the State. The indorsement of the administration of Gov. BOOTH was merited, and could not have been ignored without disgust to the better elements of the party throughout the State.

Gift to the New-Hampshire Agricultural College.

From the Boston Journal, May 3.

Forty-eight thousand dollars in prime stocks and bonds have been this week handed to the trustees of the "New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts" by Hon. JOHN CONANT, of Jaffrey, N. H., the income to be devoted to scholarships in the maintenance and education of young men of the State. This is the second instance of munificence from the same source, Mr. CONANT having previously bestowed $30,000 on the New-Hampshire College. The venerable donor is in a precarious condition of health, and desiring at once to carry out his timely wishes in an unostentatious manner, he sent for Gov. SMYTH, of Manchester, late executive of the State, now Treasurer of the College, and handing to him the above-named gift, told him to at once transfer the property to the institution, to be held and forever enjoyed agreeably to the tenor of a document which accompanied the stocks and bonds.

TALKS WITH MY BARBERS.

I am in the habit of having my hair cut and of being shaved in a most cosmopolitan manner. Having calculated to a nicety how much time I am forced to waste for these purposes every day, from fifteen to twenty minutes on an average, (very nearly four whole days per annum,) I always try when undergoing the tonsorial ordeal to combine with the scraping and shearing a certain amount of instruction or amusement. That is the reason why I have selected my present barber-shop, and why I call the artists there cosmopolitan. For Jule is a Frenchman, Stanislaus is a Pole, and Higgingson is an Englishman. My shop has somewhat the appearance of a decayed museum of art. There is a very lackadaysical Cleopatra in one corner, with disheveled hair, (she ought to have been *en papillote*, stinging herself to death,) while opposite is a Samson in the act of going through his very unfortunate tonsorial operation. As pendants, there hang innumerable placards of the famous Himalayan Hair Wash and Invigorator. There is a pretty canary bird in a cage, suspended near the window, who always chirps at the first sound of a clipping, and who, I firmly believe, bathes in some hair lotion, and under him, in a flower-stand, are several pots of geranium, which give forth a faint odor of Savage's Ursina.

With considerable experience in this line of business, having made barbers a study, I am almost prepared to assert that I never was shaved but once by an American. I have known proprietors of such establishments to be citizens of this free Republic, but they never, as journeymen, hone razors or froth the lather. On the single occasion when I trusted my ambrosial curls to native talent, that distinguished artist almost snipped my ear off, besides rabitting my hair. By rabitting I mean that peculiar nibbled appearance grass has after it has been eaten by Bunny, and I was left as a peculiarly ludicrous creature. Mildly expostulating with him, his excuses were of such a character as to completely disarm me. Like many of our fellow-citizens, he had tried no end of callings. He had been a gun-smith, a tin-man and a teamster. "The fact is," said he, "I am a new hand at it. I suppose it would have been better for me, and you too, if I had practiced, as you remarked, on a hair-trunk first. But I am filled with an idea, and of a practical kind. You have seen those horse-clipping machines. I have a mechanical turn, and have almost perfected a machine in my brain. Barber's wages have no inducements for me. I aim at something higher. I want to understand the texture of the human hair, and the shape of the head. Having got that, I shall put my machine together, next secure a patent, and find a position at Sing Sing, or at some United States recruiting station, and there try my hair-cutting machine. Think of the time it will save! You could have your hair cut and shampooed, all by machinery, in one minute by the clock. All I want is a better knowledge of hair. Give me that, and the biggest fortune in the country is mine. McCormick's reaper would be a fool to it."

Here, I must say, I abruptly rose, left that particular barber-shop, never to return there again.

Jule is an artist in every sense of the word, and I like him, because, after the very first time, he never tried to sell the Bagdad Cosmetic or the Himalayan Hair-wash and Invigorator to me. Jules, beside his hair-cutting accomplishments, has, however, a power of improvisation which delights me. I never weary of his telling me of his many doughty deeds, though I must confess that I am afraid he suspects I somewhat doubt his veracity. When Jule first rubbed my rather bald head with his supple fingers, after having given my occiput that peculiar squirt from the Bohemian glass catsup bottle, he said to me, "Ah! Monsieur, is that not well rub-*bed*? You would never think I had no bone in my right arm. Clean taken off by a rascally Arab ball; for I, Sir, who dress your hair, have worn the uniform of the Twelfth Chasseurs. He came near me so, (Jule brandished a hair-brush,) and fired with his long gun. I *rispote* with my *bayonette*, so, (a frantic dash with a comb,) and he is dead, *c'est fini*, I kill him with my left hand, but he has shot through my right arm."

Now, as Jule had quite made my head in a glow, I must confess I had either a wonderful idea of his recuperative power, or an admiration for French military surgery. But it happened that the very next time I was under Jule's hands he repeated the story to me, only reversing the locality of the wound from left to right. I was, therefore, compelled to think my poor barber had been wounded in both arms. I might even have passed over this slight aberration of mind on his part, if it had not been for his telling a man who he was shaving exactly the same incidents, only this time his mishap had occurred before Rome, when he fought hand to hand with Garibaldi, and he was wounded in the groin. I have heard Jule vary this to such a degree, that there is certainly no part of his body which must not be perforated like a cullender. Jule is an International, and entertains very certainly some strange ideas of political economy. "Ah! Monsieur makes fun of it. You will see. Time will come when I go into a barbar-shop myself, and say to barber-man, 'Slave, you cut my hair; once on a time I do that business myself;' but the difference will be that, instead of paying him that beggar of a twenty-five cents, I pay him ten, twenty, fifty dollars. Then I shall be making a thousand dollars a day."

"But how?" I asked.

"Do I know? The International fix all that."

"But you say that before this change can take place, we must all lapse into more primitive ideas. Suppose, now, people should make up their minds to wear their hair long, and to never have it cut—what then?"

"Man must have his hair dressed. Father Adam, when he look for the first time in a stream which reflect his face, take a tweezer from his pocket and remove a gray hair. The vanity of mankind and of womankind was born with the first breath. You think Eve not try to curl and braid and loop up her hair? Ah! Monsieur, how little you know of this world. Poor Jule is a better philosopher than that."

"What, then, are your aspirations, Jule?" I inquired.

"Would Monsieur know? A *salon de coiffeur* in the Rue St. Denis. One single apprentice, *garçon perruquier* not more. A steady business, a good *café* near, and an *estaminet*, and a *chambre de garçon* in a fourth story, and now and then an excursion into the country. That is happiness!" Here Jule wiped his eye with my towel. "I work, work here all the time, and what I do to amuse myself? Nothing. That is why I join the International, *pour passer le tempe*. But Monsieur! here is an indication to a bald spot just on the corner of your head. You know what I would advise? You let me shave him, and I will put on, not that miserable Himalaya, but something that my dear great grandmother make; I have the receipt, and when Fall come, providing you use plenty, you shall show me a scalp-lock there—just like *ce bon Monsieur Coopare* make for his Indian people."

Sometimes I pass under Higginson's hands, as I am fond of variety. He is a big, fat, portly man of fully fifty, with a peculiar sepulchral air and voice. Jule has hinted to me that Higginsons has seen better times, and that he was in business on his own account. "Zat big man," he whispered to me confidentially once, when he dusted out my ear, "drink his port wine and eat his raw beef on his own silver. He come to this country years ago, thinking to make his fortune in bear-grease. He think he can catch his bear everywhere, and melt him in pots and govern the market." Higginson awes me at times. Though not rapid, there is a mechanical precision in the swoop of his razor which is admirable. If Jule plays with my beard as Saladin did with his scimetar and the gauze scarf, Higginsons forges it off, like Richard did the iron bar. He knows a great deal, and, I think, gambles in mining stocks, as he frequently brings up from his pocket specimens of minerals.

"Know'd that gent came from Jorsey," he said to me the other day.

"How was that, Higginson; he never opened his mouth to you?"

"Knowed it from the hedge being took off the razor. Them parties as travels in Jersey brings with them in traveling in the cars a kind of gritty dust which dulls our tools. Now a man traveling from Central New-York carries with him a rich mould on his face. People from across the planes, a lodging at the hotel here, when they comes to be shaved, shows the alkali on 'em. Vermont men always indicates themselves as such by a trifle of fine granite mixed up with their beard, that's very killing on steel. But, Sir, you ought to mutton-chop them whiskers of yourn, and clip 'em just where the gray begins. That Frenchman I know is agin it. He is always a getting our customers to take up some confounded style of his, a making our friends faces look like weeping willers. Frenchmen, Sir, is all beggars, and I never knowd one that wasn't. I hobserve, Sir, that there is a bald spot on your head. Seed it a coming for some time. Don't put no trash on it. Our 'Imalaya is a 'umbug, Sir. But if you would allow me, I can make you up something. It's my secret, Sir; a thousand dollars would buy that secret of me; just a rub of it will make that ere bald spot sprout like an asparagus bed. No? Sorry you have no belief. Faith, Sir, is everything."

Stanislaus, I think, I like the best. There is quite a mystery about him. The other day, in hanging up my coat, a nice Leipsic edition of an old classic fell out of the pocket. Stanislaus picked it up, reverently I thought, dusted it, smoothed out a crumpled leaf and very deliberately placed it on the marble slab before me, putting a pair of scissors on the open page to keep it in place, and, while shaving me, from time to time glanced at its contents. As he was sopping up some lather, he said: "How you translate this? Will this do? 'And the green sea, with hot water like foam, dashed against the sounding—' what you call that part of the boat, when you go sailing, which stick in the sand?" Now, I had heard of Jasmin, the barber-poet, of *Oc* and *Oui*, of the learned blacksmiths, dustmen and tailors, but had never been face to face with one of them before. "Your Greek is excellent, only you mean boiling foam, and keel, I suppose, is the word you want; but you have caught the spirit of the author. Are you familiar with Greek?" "Some. Your edition is good," he said, thumbing it a little, "but probably like all these later ones, has left out through mistaken zeal—erudition they call it—the last half of the fourth book. Idiots, to think that a great author could not afford at times to be in quiet and repose. Yes, here there ought to begin a line like this," and he rolled out a torrent of unctious Greek. It had a strong foreign accent, but I could still discern the noble language. Suddenly he paused and the corners of his mouth were drawn down, as if he was displeased at the amazement depicted on my face. "Cannot a poor devil of a barber," he said abruptly, "know something about Greek? One cannot exactly forget these things in eight or nine years. I lived in a little town in Poland that has the affectation of still talking in Greek and Latin. My father was a Professor of languages. I was sent to a German school on the Russian borders, and it was my father's ambition that I should be, one day, a shining light among the academicians. Republican ideas drove me from home seven years ago. Men who know Greek are not much wanted in this country, but barbers are. I tried to teach. One must speak English well to teach. I could not do that. I had to do something or perish of hunger. I see an advertisement, 'Wanted, a barber.' I never shaved or cut hair in my life before. I came here, but I took to it quite natural. I think it is my vocation. I am contented. Why not? I save a little; I can buy a nice book now and then when I want to. In fact, I have made some very great finds at the book-stores. You should see a treasure I picked up the other day, probably belonging once to some poor devil who knew Greek, but did not know how to shave."

"But man," I said, "you speak English now well enough. Drop the pomatum and take to a Lexicon."

"Your pardon, Sir. Why should I? I can make here most a hundred dollars a month; could I do better as a tutor? No, Sir. I suffer no humiliation—none in the least." Here there was a pause, when he broke out in an excited way. "Goodness! I see you have a small bare spot here on the top——"

"On the top of my head, of course. Every barber here has told me that," I said quite irritably.

"All I have to remark," continued Stanislaus, is, "that there ought to be on the quarter of the inch of the human head, precisely 293 hairs, and at this present moment you have not got any at all."

"Well, what then?"

"Whether you like a bald spot, just there, is according to how you interpret antiquity. The Hebrews delighted in flowing locks, the Egyptians despised them. You might consult Seneca about it. But frankly, as you have shown some interest in my former studies, I beg of you do not use that Himalayan wash. I think, though, that I have something. In pondering over an old book, I came across a Greek author, certainly a contemporary of Philip of Macedon, and I have carefully transcribed certain recipes therein given. The Greeks, from late suppers and overease, toward their decline, were all bald. I have the most implicit faith in the compound. The cost would not be very great, and if you would only permit me ——"

Evidently each one of my barber friends has his own infallible elixir. I suppose no human being could possibly live in an atmosphere of pomatum without some idea of a novel hair-wash or invigorator entering into his mind. Some day when I am perfectly bald, ready to meet the fate of that old Greek whose head was smashed by the eagle who let fall on it a tortoise, believing his occiput to be a stone, I shall try Jule's, Higginson's and Stanislaus' preparations. They shall divide my head into three equal parts, and the first who raises hair I will not only liberally reward, but will be pleased to add my written indorsement of the same for public distribution. Though skeptical as yet, I have a firm belief in the hair-wash and invigorator of the future.

From a Critic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I know you have many letters to read, and must be all the time busy. I will therefore be brief. When my brother, R. T. BUCK, was here last Summer, among many papers he ordered sent was the TIMES. I became deeply interested in your exposure of the Tammany Ring, and told him when he went home to Brooklyn to order for me the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, for I wanted to see the end of those rascals; but I fear I never shall live to see it, for there is no speedy justice in New-York. You have done a great work for your City and the country in your bold, outspoken words against dishonesty and corruption, and you will deserve the gratitude of every honest man in your City, and you will be rewarded. Your paper is all you say it is, and I think worth more in a family than three months of town school. It is the best family paper I ever read, and if you needed to enlarge your circulation, I think with a little trouble you could obtain 50,000 new subscribers in Maine. I showed it to a neighbor of mine, and he said the next day, "I will stop the *Tribune* and take the TIMES." He says it is *the* paper of all others he ever saw; it has the news of the whole world, and it is Republican to the backbone. Whoever he may be that writes those articles on the public institutions of your State, he is a man of great ability as a descriptive writer, and I hope you will have them published in a book form when you get through. It would magnify your State in the eyes of the world. And now, gentlemen, I admire your courage; go on, hit them hard, GREELEY and all, for GRANT must be the next President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B.

BUCKSPORT, Thursday, May 2, 1872.

Minute-Guns for Greeley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is usual to fire minute-guns for the physical death of prominent persons; is it also usual to do so for political deaths? The guns fired in the park this afternoon, I found by accurate timing to be discharged at intervals of one minute. Is not that rather ominous?

Yours, &c.,

EX-CAPTAIN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 3, 1872.

MR. GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Evening Post, "Liberal Republican."

Alas for the vanity of human hopes! The Convention, so big with promise, and so auspiciously ushered in, has gone the way of many a similar assemblage; it has surrendered, stock and fluke, to the wire-pullers; it has struck the flag of its lofty principles; and it has sunk into commonplace chicanery, intrigue, bargaining and compromise. * * * Whom has the Convention set up, to be the standard-bearer of the weighty reforms it was summoned to inaugurate, of the stern and unyielding protest against the abuses of government which it was bound to utter? Mr. HORACE GREELEY, whose whole public carreer has been one long, stubborn and persistent championship of the worst devices of partial legislation, of oppressive monopoly and of overweening centralism! * * * The deplorable part of this mischance is that it endangers the Republican Party. If Mr. ADAMS or Mr. TRUMBULL had been nominated they would have secured votes enough from the thoughtful men of both parties to be elected, and their election would have won the acquiescence even of Gen. GRANT'S adherents. GREELEY can have no hope of an election, and if he runs at all will only divide the Republican vote, leaving the field clear to Democrats, who, should they have sense enough, as many of them already urge, to put up such a ticket as ADAMS and GROESBECK, will bid fair to sweep the field.

WHY MR. GREELEY SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Evening Post, Saturday.

What was at one time regarded as a good joke—the nomination of HORACE GREELEY for the post of President of the United States—has by the recent act of the Cincinnati Convention become sober earnest. It gives a certain air of low comedy to the election in which the country is about to engage, but, in spite of that, the subject is of such a nature, and the public interest is so deeply concerned in it, that we are forced to treat it seriously. We shall therefore put together a few reasons that occur to us why the nomination of Mr. GREELEY is unworthy of support.

He lacks the courage, the firmness and the consistency which are required in a Chief Magistrate of the nation. He showed this in a remarkable manner when, at the outbreak of the civil war, he desired to let the South have its way and dissolve the Union of the States. He was frightened, and feared to face the consequences of rejecting the demands of the southern politicians. The war, however, went on, and soon, though claiming to be a Unionist, he became frightened again. He wanted to make terms with the rebel Government at Richmond; he wanted to negotiate with GEORGE SAUNDERS and other agents of the rebel Government who had sought refuge in Canada. He was for stopping the war and letting the South depart with the chance of preserving slavery. His whole career during the war was irresolute and cowardly, and his counsels impolitic and unwise to the last degree.

Mr. GREELEY'S political associations and intimacies are so bad that we can expect nothing from him, in case, to his own misfortune and ours, he should be elected, but a corrupt administration of affairs. Everybody is aware of his close intimacy with Mr. FENTON, of the Senate. If there is a corrupt and dishonest politician in the land, there is no man who has a better claim to be so considered than REUBEN E. FENTON. His character is well known to Mr. GREELEY; yet is he Mr. GREELEY'S bosom friend and counselor in politics. Without a single idea of what public virtue or principle means, he is a most shrewd and skillful political manager. It was probably through his intrigues more than through any other influence that Mr. GREELEY succeeded in obtaining his nomination. The same facility for entering into close association with dishonest men has marked the whole of Mr. GREELEY'S career. He began his political life as a disciple of THURLOW WEED, and only rebelled against his master when he found that he was not to have any of the offices for which political parties were quarreling. In a letter which found its way into print, he expressly declined to hunt any longer in company with that virtuous individual, WEED, because there was no proper division of the game. He now hunts in company with FENTON, who is more generous. If he should be elected, it is very likely that FENTON would be the principal member of his Cabinet, and that the other heads of Departments would be little better. As for the subordinate offices, they would probably be filled by the men whom he makes his companions, such as JOHN V. GRIDLEY, WALDO HUTCHINS, BENJAMIN WOOD, JOHN MORRISSEY and HANK SMITH, the lesser lights of Mr. GREELEY'S social firmament.

Mr. GREELEY has no settled political principles, with one exception. It is a serious objection to any candidate for an office of high political trust that he has no well-defined standard of right in his own mind by which to try any measure or any course of proceedings that may be proposed. This is one of Mr. GREELEY'S great deficiencies. Any aspect of a public measure which looks plausible satisfies him, and he drifts backward and forward upon the shifting currents of expediency. It has been said of him as a politician, and we believe with some truth, that he has been on every side of every public question that has come up save one, and that brings us to another objection to him as a candidate.

He is a thorough-going, bigoted protectionist, a champion of one of the most arbitrary and grinding systems of monopoly ever known in any country. To this hateful system he has remained faithful from the very beginning of his career as a journalist; to aid in fastening it upon the nation has been the inveterate habit of his life; to devise the means of shutting out his countrymen from free access to the markets of the world has been his constant study. It is idle to say that one of the resolutions proposed at the Cincinnati Convention as a part of the platform contains a provision that this question is to be left to the people "without Executive interference or dictation." He may not dictate, but he will advise; he may not interfere, but his oath as a Chief Magistrate will oblige him to suggest those measures which he deems important to the public welfare, and what is there in his view more essential than what he calls the protection of domestic industry? To this end we may expect to see the public offices bestowed upon protectionists, and every one of those silent influences by which party measures are carried in Congress exerted in favor of the protective system. Mr. GREELEY is nothing if not a protectionist.

The last objection to Mr. GREELEY which we shall here mention is the grossness of his manners. Gen. GRANT is sometimes complained of as not filling the Executive Chair with the decorum and dignity which properly belong to the place; but his deficiency in this respect is the deficiency of one not accustomed to polished society, giving little heed to certain conventionalities which really become the high sphere he moves in, and he is never bearish or brutal, as Mr. GREELEY so often is.

These are some of the objections which will occur to thoughtful men when they hear of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination; and allowing these the weight which they fully deserve, we must advise our readers to refuse the nomination their support. With such a head as is on his shoulders the affairs of the nation could not, under his direction, be wisely administered; with such manners as his, they could not be administered with common decorum; with such associates as he has taken to his bosom, they could not be administered with common integrity.

A GOOD JOKE.

Commercial Advertiser.

There is no reason to fear that Mr. GREELEY will produce any serious split in the Republican ranks. He will doubtless get votes in some of the bucolic districts, and among the negro population of the Southern States, but thinking men are not to be seduced from their allegiance to the great underlying principle of Republican Government in order to sustain the pretensions of a candidate who proved himself a traitor in the nation's darkest hour, who clamored for peace at any price when our soldiers were fighting and dying in the field, who has brought ridicule upon the American name in a thousand ways, and whose eccentricities and absurdities long since stamped him as base coin is stamped. Moreover, no political party can hope to win respect when its leader is laughed at; and GREELEY, in his gravest moments, is sure to inspire mirth. Though not intentionally funny, he is the cause of fun in others; and now that there is no possibility of serious mischief through his support of an armed foe, the righteous anger which he excited in '63 is changed to the placid and genial titillation of the popular midriff which finds expression in broad grins in '72. On the whole, we are glad GREELEY has won the nomination. The people who have sustained the Republican Administration in three well-fought campaigns, and to whom the fundamental principles of true Republican democracy are dear, are not to be turned aside to follow a will-o'-the-wisp whose light at best is but as the glimmer of a farthing candle. We shall have great fun with the Philosopher of Chappaqua, and we are grateful to the Fates for giving us the services of so excellent a comedian.

OAKEY HALL'S FRIEND.

Binghamton Times.

Moreover, HORACE GREELEY, like many other great men, is incredibly deficient in the power to determine facts. He is as easily prejudiced as a child. Just think of one of the foremost champions of justice for the slave, palliating the crimes of A. OAKEY HALL, or indorsing and associating with that artful skirmisher—Senator FENTON. If he possessed any precise appreciation of facts, he could do neither.

A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

Philadelphia American & Gazette.

Mr. GREELEY has made himself notorious for a singular want of even temper, and a disposition to use rough, unmannerly epithets. In fact, he is a man of sharply-defined prejudices and personal likings and dislikings, full of whims and crochets, and with an unaccountable fondness for making extreme concessions at the most unfortunate crises. We cannot imagine a more indiscreet or imprudent party leader, while as the Chief Magistrate of a great nation he would somewhat resemble a bull in a china shop. His course in going bail for JEFFERSON DAVIS was supplemented by his severe censures of the unfortunate Unionists of the South, during his Southern tour, and taken together these instances leave no doubt that as President his proclivities would be all in the same direction.

NO CONFIDENCE.

Boston Commonwealth.

The nomination of HORACE GREELEY will not strengthen the movement with the country. He has many elements of popularity, but he is singularly liable to errors of judgment, and his administration would be vascillating, if not also controlled by corrupt men. He is often timid, and his sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS will repell those who fought for the country. The platform is adroitly made up. But the country will vote—No confidence!

WASTE OF TIME.

Troy Daily Whig.

Well, the bush has been shaken, and the bird has been caught, but those who shook the bush have not caught the bird. B. GRATZ BROWN has not won the nomination for President, and the free-traders have been utterly routed. They have not been able to put a free-trade plank in the platform. The champion of protection is nominated for President. What can the free-traders do? The whole proceeding has been absurd from its start, and has ended in a ridiculous nomination. It will hardly make a ripple in the calm surface of the Republican Party, and the Democrats cannot be brought to its support.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

The nomination of HORACE GREELEY and B. GRATZ BROWN at Cincinnati by the scheming of the politicians who, from the beginning, did the wire-pulling of the concern, was a fitting conclusion of the performance. The whole movement changes its character from the moment they take their places upon its platform of meaningless generalities. Those who started and engineered the whole bolt are cast overboard neck and heels, and the man who joined it only out of personal aggrandizement becomes its head. The Convention significantly refused to make the nomination unanimous, and what the revenue reformers and others who opposed him so bitterly, and were treated so contemptuously, will do, remains to be seen.

AN AWKWARD FIX.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. GREELEY can never, in our judgment, be President. His path to that eminence is made rough, not by objections so much as by obstacles, if we may employ the expression. Will the Democratic Party indorse him? We think not, after quite a generation's denunciation of them. The rebel South may say Aye, but the rebel South now follows the sympathetic North, just as the latter did the former till the war made "sympathy" another word for hand-help. It seems to us that about the hardest pill the Democrats ever had to swallow in their eager hunger for the Presidency is to swallow HORACE GREELEY.

He ought to be strong in Pennsylvania on his tariff record; but he is not, and will not be, because all the protectionists of Pennsylvania are a great deal better pleased with GRANT'S practical support than with GREELEY'S theories. GRANT said the golden word in his messages and threw his weight in favor of all the labor movements, which accounts, doubtless, for the hostility of WELLS, GROSVENOR, HORACE WHITE, and other free-trade agents to GRANT'S renomination. Can all these support GREELEY?

But how stands Brother GREELEY as to Brother GRANT? Can you run a man against GRANT who approved all, or almost all, of GRANT'S acts in his great newspaper, the New-York *Tribune*?

THE NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

Opening of the New Building—Its Appearance, Cost, &c.—Address of the President.

The new building for the use of the New-York Cotton Exchange was regularly opened at noon yesterday. At that hour the doors were thrown open, and the large and handsome building was soon filled by the brokers and merchants. The floor of the Exchange-room is about 65 by 75 feet. The room occupies nearly the whole extent of the building, fronting on Hanover-square, and bounded on the sides by Pearl and Stone streets; it has large windows on the three sides, glass-plating in the ceiling, and is well lighted and ventilated. The interior woodwork is of black-walnut, the ceiling and walls tinted in a soft, light color delicately penciled with brighter hues, the six plain columns for the support of the upper floors being of the same color as the walls. The President's and Secretary's desks, (both handsome pieces of woodwork,) occupy one side of the room, while on another are the six large slate bulletins giving the market reports from Europe and from all the cotton ports and marts of this country. An indicator over the doorway leading to the upper part of the building shows the price of gold in the gold-room, and within a reserved space on one side are the wires of the Southern and Atlantic and Western Union Telegraph Companies.

The two upper floors of the building are divided into sixteen offices, which bring an annual rental of $22,000, sufficient to pay the interest and taxes and give the Exchange room rent free. Probably the best offices in the building are on the north-east corner of the second floor. They have been awarded to TALCOTT & KETCHUM, under sealed proposals, there having been many offers. The basement is occupied by various telegraph companies.

The building was formerly the old Hanover Bank, and was purchased by the Cotton Exchange in February, 1871, within six months after the inauguration of the Exchange, its growth having been so rapid that even then the quarters they have just left, at No. 142 Pearl-street, near Wall-street, were too small for them, and at the date of incorporation, April 8, 1871, there were nearly 300 names on the roll. The cost of the building was $115,000, $15,000 of which was contributed by merchants and property-owners in the neighborhood, who knew that their property would be enhanced in value by the transfer. In June, 1871, only two months after the incorporation of the Exchange, work was begun on the new rooms. The interior was entirely renovated, and a handsome brown-stone facing put up on the front of the building, with a portico over the main entrance supported by four Corinthian columns. The cornice-work on the roof is surmounted by a small dome and a clock. The cost of these alterations will be between $50,000 and $60,000. The present officers of the Exchange are as follows:

J. D. Harrison, President; James F. Wenman, Vice-President; Arthur B. Graves, Treasurer; B. F. Voorhees, Secretary.

Board of Managers—Theodore Faehiri, George Cornwall, F. F. Dufais, Henry Hentz, M. B. Fielding, Mayer Schwan, John H. Juman, John T. Hanemann, Wm. H. Brodie, Solomon Ranger, Robert Tannahill, Wm. E. Bunker, Herman Nieter, James B. Cunningham, George Blagden.

There were no very formal proceedings, yesterday, at the meeting to inaugurate the new rooms, the members manifesting a desire to have the speeches and ceremonies made brief, so that the usual business of the Exchange might be proceeded with with as little interruption as possible. At 12 o'clock, Mr. HARRISON, the President, called the assemblage to order, and addressed the members as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE EXCHANGE: We are assembled under most gratifying circumstances, and we may, with all propriety, exchange congratulations. Our Exchange building is finished; we are now the possessors of a building adapted to our use—convenient, comfortable and appropriate—most favorably located and an ornament to the City. This is a consummation of a work only second in importance to the organization of the Exchange, when it is considered as establishing the location of the cotton trade of New-York, and as a further warrant of the permanency of the institution. It has been rendered a pleasant task to the managers by the interest manifested in its progress by the members generally, and by their universal expressions of satisfaction; and it has been made easy to them by the vigilant and untiring attention of the Executive Committee, to whose chairman we are indebted for that strict attention to the details of the business, which has carried it through in the most satisfactory manner. I now proclaim, by authority of the Board of Managers, that this is the general meeting and business room of the Exchange, and that it is now open for business. [Cheers.]

Short speeches were also made by Messrs. M. B. FIELDING, HENRY HENTZ, WALTER L. MILLER, Secretary VOORHEES, and others. The following telegram from New-Orleans was read:

S. D. Harrison, President New-York Cotton Exchange:

The New-Orleans Cotton Exchange sends its congratulations on the great success of your institution, and trusts that in the new and magnificent building you are now entering you may find increased facilities for extending your usefulness.

H. SUMMERS,
President New-Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The whole proceeding did not occupy more than half an hour, and the regular business of the Exchange went on as usual.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. P. H. Burnett, of California, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Secretary Belknap is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. W. A. Aiken, of Connecticut, is at the St. James Hotel. Major C. G. Atwood, of Boston, and Mark Smith, of St. Louis, are at the Irving House. Judge West, of Indiana, is at Earle's Hotel. Rev. Alexander Gavazzi is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois; Hon. Julius Hotchkiss, of Connecticut; Hon. S. Harbaugh, of Pittsburg, and Hon. H. H. Porter, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gens. A. J. Alexander and H. B. Clitz, of the United States Army, and D. Forsdick, Esq., of London, England, are at the Glenham Hotel. Gen. Kiddoe, of the United States Army, is at the St. Germain Hotel.

TURF NOTES.

The betting for the Monmouth Cup appears to be strongly in favor of *Harry Bassett* as against *Longfellow*, the former being quoted at $100 to $60. From the disposition of turfmen in this vicinity to take stock in *Bassett* it would appear that the race will excite intense sectional feeling, notwithstanding that both the rival champions are both Kentucky bred horses. *Longfellow* is the idol of the Western turfmen, and when they arrive here the odds offered against him will be freely taken. *Longfellow* is a year the senior of *Bassett*, and will carry six pounds more weight. Both horses are possessed of wonderful speed, and the distance of the race, two miles and a half, will test their endurance. The interest in the cup races is so intense that people from all parts of the country will probably flock to New-York, Long Branch, and Saratoga during the meetings by thousands.

The proprietors of Mystic Park announce that they will give the large sum of $23,000 in purses for the Spring meeting, commencing on June 18, and continuing two weeks; $15,000 will be given during the first week, divided into eight purses as follows, viz.: $1,000 for three-minute horses, $2,500 for 2:34 horses, $1,000 for 2:40 horses, $3,500 for *Goldsmith Maid* and *Lucy*, $1,000 for five-year olds, $2,500 for 2:30 horses, $1,500 for 2:35 horses, and $2,000 for 2:26 horses. For the second week $8,000 will be given.

Gen. BUFORD'S two mares, *Nellie Gray* and *Hollywood*, are both lame, and will be turned out for the Summer.

The Saratoga Stable Association will hold its fifth annual meeting at Fleetwood Park on 13th inst. None but road horses owned by the members of the Association will compete.

Messrs. SANFORD and BELMONT have been looking at the stock about Lexington, Ky., and contemplate adding several high-bred youngsters to their respective stables.

Mr. WILLIAM COTTRILL'S stable, composed of *Saucebox*, *Frank Ross*, *Magnolia* and *Sweepstakes* left New-Orleans on April 25, and are expected at Jerome Park on Monday.

JOHN COFFEE has become the owner of *Morlacchi*, having purchased her from D. SWIGERT for $1,100.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN is bringing over two English jockeys, who are expected to arrive the latter part of the present week. Mr. BELMONT has had one "consigned" to him.

The foundation for the new Club-house at Monmouth Park has been laid, and the building is being rapidly pushed to completion.

Several large purses have been offered to the owners of *Goldsmith Maid* and *Lucy* to trot in California in the Fall. The offers are tempting, and will no doubt be accepted.

Collision in the Bay.

The *Batavia*, (Cunard line,) for Liverpool, while proceeding down the Bay, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, came in collision with the *Atlantic*, (White Star line,) off West Bank, and had a hole stove in her starboard bow. She returned to Staten Island and anchored, and sent to the City for boiler makers. She will proceed on her voyage as soon as repaired. The *Atlantic* went to sea apparently uninjured.

The backward season don't seem to have hurt the north-east corner of Canal-street and Broadway much. We stepped in there on Saturday last, when BALDWIN the Clothier was so thronged with eager patrons that it was with difficulty we could reach the Boys' Department. Mr. BALDWIN told us his C. O. D. sales at retail are larger than ever. Already this Spring they have reached over twelve thousand dollars in a single day, but that amount, he says, is but little more than half he expects to realize before the middle of June.—*The Telegram.*

The Great Run.

The great run on the savings banks, during the past Winter, was no comparison to the run now made on the grocers and druggists for the celebrated Bell Schnapps, which is the best in the world.—*Advertisement.*

This Morning

The Russian (Vapor) Marble Baths, No. 25 East 4th-st., (near Broadway,) receive gentlemen bathers only, from 7 to 12 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

A Standard American Cologne.

BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD, OR $10 worth for $7.—It is surprising how NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway, can afford to sell $10 worth of French China, Glass or Crockery for $7, but so long as they do it the public will profit by it. They offer good dinner-plates at $1 per dozen, China plates at $2 per dozen, and large lines of other goods in proportion.—*Advertisement.*

FOR WASHING DISHES, BATH-TUBS, FLOORS, TABLES, &C.—Where soap was formerly used MORGAN'S Sapolio is invaluable, and, once used, will never be dispensed with.—*Advertisement.*

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimpley Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles

And TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well-known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

For Sale—BLACK-WALNUT DESKS AND COUNTERS, suitable for a banking-house, broker's office, or insurance company. In perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at the office of Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—This Company will remove to their new office, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, between the 6th and 11th insts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Best Article Ever in Use by Families, recommended by all who have tried it, is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. To be had of every good grocer.

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Every Druggist in New-York and Elsewhere sells PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

For a Freckled or Spotted Face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

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A Cool Refreshing Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Sold everywhere.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Buchan's Carbolic Soaps—Best and cheapest method of using carbolic acid; preventive of all infectious diseases.

Wood Carpeting Removed from No. 480 to No. 942 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

MARRIED.

STAPLES—BAYLES.—On Thursday, May 2, at the residence of the bride's sister, West 37th-st., by Rev. George Howell, HORACE J. STAPLES to GEORGIE A., daughter of Sidney Bayles, Esq., all of Westfield, N. J.

No cards.

DIED.

BOGLE.—In Brooklyn on the 4th of May, 1872, Miss ELIZABETH A. BOGLE, late "Lady-in-Charge of the House of Rest for Consumptives."

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Monday, 6th inst., at 1½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hudson River Railroad depot, in Yonkers, on arrival of the 12½ train from West 30th-st., New-York City.

BOLMER.—On the 29th day of April, at Cordova, Ill., JAMES G. BOLMER.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, May 1, at his residence, No. 204 Java-st., Greenpoint, EDWARD BROWN, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Episcopal Church, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Sunday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, also Constitution Lodge No. 241, F. and A. M., Constitution Chapter No. 230, R. A. M., Manhattan Commandery No. 31 Knights Templar and Star of the East Lodge No. 284, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

CATER.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, May 4, AYMAR CATER, Esq., of West Lodge, Herts, England, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Clifton, Tuesday, May 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing.

COOK.—On Saturday, May 4, of pneumonia, HENRY B. COOK, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DODD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 4, BETHUEL DODD, in his 49th year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Frederick G. Scribe, No. 68 Park-place, Newark, on Monday at 10 o'clock.

DONALDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, 1872, JAMES A. DONALDSON, Sr., aged 62 years.

The funeral service will take place from his late residence, No. 415 Clinton-av., on Sunday, May 5, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

HART.—On Friday, May 3, Mr. JOHN C. HART, aged 50 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 242 West 14th-st., on Sunday afternoon, May 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday. Train will leave 42d-st. at 10½ A. M. for Peekskill. Carriages will be in attendance at that place.

JONES.—On Saturday morning, 4th inst., VIRGINIA AUGUSTA, only daughter of Rufus Rosseguie, Esq., and beloved wife of Edwin S. Jones.

The friends and acquaintances of deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the residence of the father, No. 235 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KING.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, May 3, ADELINE TAYLOR, daughter of Maria Williamson and Rufus King, Jr., aged 4 weeks and 3 days.

LANE.—On Friday, May 3, after a brief illness, JOSIAH LANE, aged 75.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 7 University-place.

McCONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 4, CHARLES, eldest son of Charles and May J. McConnell, aged 17 years and 8 months.

Funeral service at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 7, at the residence of his parents, No. 149 Huntington-st., Brooklyn.

PENNINGTON.—On Thursday evening, May 2, CAROLINE BURNET PENNINGTON, widow of the late Gov. Pennington, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 670 High-street, Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday next.

SNYDER.—On Friday, May 3, JOHN A. SNYDER, of Philadelphia.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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of Works of Art ever offered to the public in this country is now open at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, consisting of Paintings, Water Color Drawings, &c. FREE GIFTS FROM THE FRENCH AND DUSSELDORF ARTISTS, to be sold at auction for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers! THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS, &c., comprising examples by nearly all THE GREAT MASTERS of the present day.

NOTICES BY THE PRESS.

"To stroll through the Leavitt Art Rooms is, in fact, to pay in concentrated form a pleasant round of studio calls in Paris."—*Evening Post, May 1.*

"Art-lovers of New-York! you have the choicest treat before you; for the exhibition of these contributions will be the crowning one of this brilliant season."

"No art-lover can afford to miss seeing this collection, as, apart from its great merit, it has an historic interest, and will be talked of for years to come."

"Unquestionably the finest exhibition of foreign paintings which we have ever been favored with in this country."

"Many fine collections of foreign paintings have been seen here before, but probably never one so varied and thoroughly representative as the collections now on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms."

"Rarely has so great a treat been presented to art-lovers in this City as those enjoyed who were present on Wednesday night at the Leavitt Art Rooms to have a private view of the beautiful collection of paintings which the artists of Paris and Dusseldorf have generously sent over in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire."

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Orders filled.

FIRST-CLASS TURKISH BATHS FOR $1, at No. 13 Laight-st., N. Y. Gents, 6 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

ELIZABETH S. ADAMS, M. D., HAS changed her residence to No. 62 West 14th-st., three doors east of 6th-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Ninth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association will be held at Greenwich Hall, corner Hudson and Christopher sts., MONDAY, May 6, at 8 P. M. All young Republicans residing in the district cordially invited to enroll.

R. M. COLLARD, President.

W. D. GREEN,
SAMUEL DUNLAP, } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A MOVEMENT HAS BEEN STARTED TO organize a new Congregational Church in the vicinity of Central Park, above 60th-st., and Rev. HENRY POWERS, late of the Elm-place Church, in Brooklyn, has been invited to take charge of it. Mr. POWERS will for the present preach SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING in Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av. The public are invited.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER OF BROADway and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FOSTER, trance speaker, will lecture on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, a Children's Lyceum will be organized at same hall at 2 P. M. All interested are invited. Spiritualists, come one and all.

A SERMON ON THE SEVENTH LETTER OF JESUS, by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., 7½ o'clock SABBATH EVENING. Preaching at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING. All are cordially invited.

ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY, in Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Subject of discourse at evening—*Forty Days in the Wilderness.* Strangers heartily welcome.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, and 3½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE MUSE SMITH. Convenient to down-town hotels. Strangers welcome.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring. Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN G. OAKLEY at 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, May 5, Rev. Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY will preach morning at 10½. Subject—*Old Things and New.* Dr. BELLOWS will preach evening at 7½. Seats free in the evening.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. B. J. IVES, a distinguished member of the General Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. C. STEEL, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

BABYLON IS BURNING!—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Character and Doom of the Papacy, in the Light of Prophecy.*

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. JAMES DE NORMANDIE, of Portsmouth, N. H., will preach SUNDAY, May 5, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector; Rev. F. M. SERENBEZ, German Minister.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the chapel of the University, on Washington-square, SABBATH EVENING at 7½, on the *Moral Results of the Speculations of Darwin and Huxley.*

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., below 14th-st., Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor.—Sacramental service and baptism at 10½ A. M.; Evening service at 7½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. PARKER JAQUES, of the Maine Conference.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, East 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES A. HOLMES, D.D., of Pittsburg, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. CHARLES H. FOWLER, D.D., of Chicago.

FIVE POINTS' MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH next, by Brother JOHN GRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner 25th-st. and 8th-av. The Gospel of Christ is as full as it is free. All made welcome.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—Full choral services THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

GAVAZZI.—ANNUAL SERMON FOR THE American and Foreign Christian Union.—This sermon will be preached by Rev. Signor GAVAZZI at the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. HALL'S,) corner of 19th-st., on LORD'S DAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited. A collection for Italian evangelization will be taken.

GAVAZZI.—REV. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. SUTPHEN'S,) 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, on LORD'S DAY MORNING, May 5. A collection will be taken for Italian Evangelization.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning—*The Mirror of the Soul, and How to Use It.* At close of evening prayer, lecture on the prayer-book—*The Order of the Liturgy.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. ROBT. SLOS will preach MORNING and EVENING, May 5, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.; weekly prayer meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of 125th-st. and 2d-av.; Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. The pews of the church will be rented for the year commencing May 1, 1872, on MONDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.

"HOW ARE WE SAVED?"—SUBJECT of Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, May 5, 1872, service beginning at 11 o'clock.

IS ENDLESS PUNISHMENT AN OPEN QUESTION?—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN will preach on this subject on SUNDAY MORNING at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Evening service as usual.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH. —The Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school, 2 P. M.; prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. JAMES M. LUDLOW. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., of Philadelphia.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. A. D. GARSE, the pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday school at 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts., at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M., by the associate Pastor, Rev. B. F. MILLARD.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH, MADISON-AV. and 47th-st.—Rev. S. L. FINNY, of Princeton, N. J., will preach at 10½ A. M. No evening service.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching 10½, by Rev. CYRUS NUTT, President of State University, Indiana, 7½ by Rev. B. J. IVES, of Central New-York. Seats free; all cordially invited.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Education of Conscience.*

REV. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., President of Crozier Theological Seminary, will lecture before the Night College for Christian Workers in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Tools and How to Sharpen Them.* Seats free.

REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP WILL preach in the Old Laight-street Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., on SUNDAY, May 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the close of the evening service the ordinance of baptism will be administered. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Power of the Gospel*, and at 7½ P. M., to young men on *The Responsibilities of Life.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. LUKE WISEMAN, D. D., Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference to the General Conference, now in session at Brooklyn, will preach in the St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN M. MERRILL, D. D., of Ohio, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, May 5, at 10½ A. M. Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., will be present, and officiate in the ordinance of Baptism and other pastoral duties.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH.—STEINway Hall—MORNING subject—*The Heroes and Cowards of Private Life.* EVENING subject—Second lecture on *Woman, as Wife, Mother, Wanderer*, in the course on "Our Homes." Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH AT St. John's Memorial Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., MORNING, 10½, on *The Family at Church*; EVENING, 7½, on *The Power of Prayer.* Also, on Ascension Day, at 11. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING discourse—*History Echoing Prophecy.*

REV. ROBERT CAMERON, PASTOR, will preach in the Open Communion Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of the Chinese Mission, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. THOMAS, of San Francisco.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

REV. CHARLES K. TRUE, D. D., will preach in the hall of the Seaman's Exchange, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. All are invited.

REV. G. C. HOUGHTON WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL PREACH SUNDAY EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock, in the new Carmel Chapel, 134 Bowery, near Grand-st.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY, May 5, by the Fraternal Delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, in the MORNING by Rev. LUKE WISEMAN, D. D., and in the EVENING by Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON, A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Early service at 9 o'clock; litany, communion service and sermon at 10½; children's service at 4 o'clock P. M. Evening service and sermon by Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., in behalf of St. Luke's Home for Aged and Indigent Women, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH-st., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.—SUNDAY services 7, 9½, 10½, 11 A. M. Ascension services WEDNESDAY EVENING. First Vespers, with sermon at 8 o'clock; THURSDAY MORNING, First Eucharist at 7 o'clock; Choral Matins at 10; second Celebration, with sermon, at 10½.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Morning Prayer at 7½. Holy Communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. the sermon, by Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF, will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching May 5, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. D. A. WHEDON, D. D., of the Providence Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. L. D. WHITE, D. D., of the Black River Conference.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector. Sunday services, 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening the course of lectures by the rector, on the *Worship of the Church in its Outward Aspect*, will be continued.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.—5,000 Sunday-school and revival music books, a little shop-worn, for sale at half the original price, by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. J. PULLMAN, Pastor.—Religious services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning by Rev. STEPHEN ALLEN, of Maine.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. RYLANCE, will preach SUNDAY, May 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN—THE CROWN HE STILL WEARS.—A lecture will be delivered on this subject by the celebrated Dominican orator, the Very Rev. THOS. N. BURKE, O. P., at St. Paul's Church, 59th-st. and 9th-av., for the benefit of the New-York Central Dispensary, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; to be had at the parlor of the church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, Pastor. —Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours; Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock, and communion service 3½ P. M. Seats free in the evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. SAMUEL MEREDITH, of Troy Conference, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. W. G. QUERAL, of the Wyoming Conference. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

THE GOSPEL OF JACOB'S LADDER, or the Rounds of Faith, Hope and Charity, by which Men May Ascend to Heaven, will be the subject of discourse SUNDAY NIGHT, 7½ o'clock, in Attorney-street M. P. Church, by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, 10½.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH—IN 55th-st., near 3d-av., Rev. J. S. HOLME, Pastor. Change of service to 10½ A. M., Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Subject: *Lawful Strife; or, Heroism in the Fight for the Faith.*

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—A lady residing in a healthy locality wishes to take entire charge of three or four motherless girls; terms moderate; references permitted to their lordships, the Bishops of Toronto, Huron and Michigan. Address Box No. 110 Orillia, Ontario.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor. Subject for the evening—*Samson.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½, by Rev. JOHN L. SCOTT; young people's meeting in lecture-room, at 7½, EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. Church, Fourth-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOSEPH McKAY, delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT.

DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

331 AND 333 SIXTH-AVENUE,

WILL OPEN ON

Monday, May 6,

AN EXCLUSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

RICH SILKS.

COMPRISING

SPLENDID REAL LYONS BLACK SILKS,

FROM $1 90 TO $3 25 PER YARD.

BARGAINS. These are special bargains, and ladies will find it to their advantage to thoroughly inspect our STOCK.

50 pieces new style JAPANESE SILK In black and all shades, elegant stripes.	66c.
25 pieces elegant checked JAPANESE SILK	55c.
25 pieces Lyons-colored TAFFETA SILK	$1 75

These Silks we guarantee are not excelled in quality or equaled in price in the City, and our prices this week are so attractively low that ladies cannot but perceive the advantages offered.

—LACES.—

We shall offer this week extra bargains in fine Guipure Lace at 75c. to $1 50 per yard.

Real Guipure Lace, 33 per cent. less than real value. These goods are the balance of stock received from a house lately retired from business, and we guarantee them to be 33 per cent. less than their real value.

REAL THREAD-LACE BARBES and PARASOL COVERS, HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, PASSEMENTERIES, LOOPS, BUTTONS, FRINGES, &c., at unusual bargains.

RICH BONNET RIBBONS.

RICH GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, RICH TAFFETA BONNET RIBBONS, RICH SASHES, and new and elegant styles of Bows, Colored Creps, &c. All in choicest shades.

SPOTTED NETS, REAL and IMITATION MOLINES and BRIDAL ILLUSION are offered this week at extraordinary low prices.

KID GLOVES.

This department has been fully replenished, and we shall offer new bargains this week.

PARASOLS.

Wonderful reduction in prices this week.

One lot Silk Serge Buff PARASOLS, lined with silk, all shades, with horn handles, worth $3 50, offered at $2 50.

20-inch Serge PARASOLS, with 4-inch fringe, worth $7 50, at $6 35.

75 Children's PARASOLS, pinked, lined, all shades at $1.

Large size, all colors, REAL PONGEE PARASOLS, with satin borders, in six assorted shades, lined all colors, $2 90.

One lot Oil-boiled Silk Umbrellas, twenty-six inches, Paragon frame, worth $7, at $5.

Also an immense variety of Parasols and Umbrellas at similar low prices.

Dress and Suit Department

Splendid invoice of PARIS-MADE SUITS, $15 and upward.

BLACK SILK SUITS, in handsome LYONS FAYE, trimmed box plaitings, Polonaise with handsome fringe, $58.

A PARIS-MADE GRAY CASHMERE SUIT, trimmed with bands, edged black and white, only $19 50.

JAPANESE STRIPES of all kinds, trimmed in various attractive styles.

IMPORTED SUITS, made of splendid Pongee, trimmed with extra-deep plaiting, very stylish, $300.

SUIT OF SILK POPLIN, Ashes of Roses, made up after an entirely new Paris pattern, richly trimmed, $75.

WORSTED SUITS in HANDSOME POPLIN, &c., $14.

Beautiful striped CAMBRIC SUITS, with extra-full Polonaise or over-skirt and plaited French waist, trimmed in various styles, $7 50.

WHITE LAWN SUITS, with deep side plaiting in skirt, Polonaise or over-skirt with basque to match, $4 85.

Victoria LAWN SUIT, skirt and Polonaise trimmed handsomely, plaiting and Hamburg embroidery, $9 85.

EXTRA-FINE LAWN SUIT, trimmed elaborately with three fluted ruffles, and bias embroidery, insertion and puffing on skirt, Polonaise to match, $19 50.

This is one of the most stylish white garments introduced for this season's wear.

Largest and handsomest assortment in the City in LLAMA LACE SHAWLS and SACQUES at $6 and upward, in most beautiful patterns.

Plain CALICO ROBES, trimmed with ruffles, $1 45.

CALICO ROBES, deep Spanish flounce, $1 85.

DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary bargains in DRESS GOODS will be offered this week, great reductions having been made in prices.

JAPANESE STRIPES, 3¼ wide, 25c., reduced from 37c.

ROUBAIX POPLIN, plain colors, in all shades, at 35c. and 39c.

NORWICH POPLIN, FOULARD PONGEES, reduced from 75c. to 50c.

SILK and WOOL PONGEES, 27 inches wide, in stripes, checks, and plaids, very desirable, worth $1, at 69c. per yard.

DOLLY VARDENS,

In Cambric, Lawn, Organdies, and Creton Cloth, from 27c. and upward.

THE ABOVE LINE OF GOODS ARE OF THE FINEST IN THE MARKET. OUR STOCK COMPRISES EVERY MATERIAL, COLOR AND SHADE. AND LADIES WILL FIND THIS WEEK ONE OF THE MOST VARIED AND THE CHEAPEST ASSORTMENTS IN THE CITY.

Housekeeping Goods.

The attention of ladies about fitting up house or replenishing house-furnishing goods is particularly directed to this department, it having been lately replenished and great reductions made in prices.

Fine 11-4 MARSEILLES QUILTS, $2 50 to $13.

3 cases 11-4 HONEY-COMB QUILTS, $1 50; worth $2.

Job lot NOTTINGHAM LACE, 31c. to $1 per yard.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from $4 50 up.

Fine TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS, $11 to $50.

Great bargains in LACE TIDIES, 25c. to $2.

8-4 Fruit Table Damask, 65c., worth 75c.

7-4 Table Damask, 75c., worth 90c.

6-4 Table Damask, $1, worth $2.

100 dozen 5-8 NAPKINS, 88c., worth $1.

150 dozen 5-8 NAPKINS, $1 50, worth $2.

200 dozen 5-8 NAPKINS, $1 97, worth $2 50.

FINE HUCK TOWELS, $2 and $3, worth $2 50 and $3 50.

8-4, 10-4, 11-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING at $1, worth $1 25, $1 12, worth $1 35, $1 65, worth $2.

500 pieces Linen Grass TOWELING, 22c., worth 30c.

400 pieces Linen Huck TOWELING, 20c., worth 30c.

500 pieces Linen Damask TOWELING, from 11c. to 20c.

Stair Crashes, 15c., worth 20c.

8-4 and 9-4 MUSLIN SHEETINGS, } from 40c. per

9-4 and 9-4 Linen Sheetings, } yard upward.

MUSLIN and LINEN PILLOW-CASES, 20c. per yard up.

Just received, 50 cases, yard wide, comprising all the popular brands, also Brown Muslin in Sheeting, Shirting and Pillow-case width.

OUR LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING DEPARTMENT CONTAINS

The largest, finest and cheapest assortment in the City, and ladies will find this week the most extraordinary bargains ever offered.

Fine Wamsutta Muslin Chemises, extra corded Band and Sleeves	95c.
Very elegant Chemises, fine Muslin-tucked Bosom	$1 35
Wamsutta Muslin Drawers, deep hem and cluster tucks	88c.
Full-sized Under-skirts, trimmed, nine tucks and Cambric ruffle	85c.
Walking Skirts, Utica Mills, deep hem and cluster of fine and wide tucks, extra finish	$1 35

Our Misses' and Infants' Goods comprise the fullest and most complete assortment to be found in the City. Prices unusually low.

Latest improvements in Corsets, Panniers, Bustles, Hoop-skirts, &c., at attractive prices.

GENTS' FURNISHING

in Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., in finest material and best make. All the novelties of the season, at low prices.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS

in real Whitby Jet Sets, Ear-rings and Necklaces, beautiful French Gilt Sets and Ear-rings.

Lubin's and Atkinson's celebrated Extracts, 72c. and 63c.

Pocket-books, Satchels, Traveling-bags, &c., in great variety, unusually cheap.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

DRY GOODS.

H. O'Neill & Co.,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

A FULL LINE OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

English Round Hats and Bonnets,

French and English Chip, in all the New Shapes.

150 CASES NEW STRAW GOODS.

Bonnet Ribbons.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW SHADES AND WIDTHS.

Sash Ribbons.

100 Cartons of 7-inch, all colors, 85c. yard, warranted all silk.

50 Cartons PLAID and FANCY SASHES, 85c. and 95c. yard.

French Flowers.

WREATHS,
MOUTIERS,
VINES,
GARLANDS,
AUTUMN LEAVES.

Rich Laces.

Black Thread and Guipure. Guipure and Llama Lace Sacques.

Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles, from $3 to $5 75.

Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles and Lace, from $7 75 and upward.

Embroideries.

1,000 Plain Windsor Ties, 37c.

WARRANTED ALL SILK.

500 Windsor Ties, 68c.; sold on Broadway 90c.

250 dozen LUPIN'S 2-button Kid Gloves, $1 15; worth $1 50.

200 dozen LUPIN'S 2-button, $1 35.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A FULL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Fine Millinery and Lace Goods,

CAREFULLY SELECTED TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE BEST CITY TRADE.

N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

Ladies, Go to O'Neill's for

MILLINERY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS'

ATTENTION

IS INVITED TO THE FOLLOWING

BARGAINS,

OPENED THIS MORNING:

IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,

At 37½c., 44c., 50c., 55c., 63c. per yard.

REAL BARNSLEY LINEN DAMASKS,

At 75c., 85c., 90c. and $1 per yard.

TABLE NAPKINS, ALL LINEN,

At $1 to $1 75 per dozen.

SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, ALL LINEN,

At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 to $3 per dozen.

1-4 HONEY-COMB SUMMER QUILTS,

At $1, $1 12½ and $1 25 each.

ENGLISH MARSEILLES QUILTS,

New patterns at $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 and upward.

8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS,

At the lowest wholesale prices.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

New and beautiful styles from 25c. to 90c. per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,

272 and 274 Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 6, a large invoice of BEST QUALITY ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, $2 25 per yard.

Recent price $2 75.

5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

choice patterns, very best quality, only $2 per yard.

A line of do. patterns, less handsome,

Only $1 85 per yard.

The balance of the large invoice of FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS, at $3 per yard.

Cost to import $4 25.

REAL AUBUSSON VELVET-PILE CARPETS, in one piece, with elegant borders and medallion centres, as low as $150 each. In addition to which they will offer the LATEST NOVELTIES, EXCLUSIVE STYLES in FRENCH, ENGLISH, BERLIN and SMYRNA CARPETS, by the yard and IN ONE PIECE, just received.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, Rugs, Mats, Cocoa and Canton Matting, &c.

Also an immense stock of HOUSEKEEPING and HOUSE-FURNISHING Goods of every description,

AT AND UNDER OLD PRICES, *notwithstanding an advance in Europe of fully 25 per cent.*

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SOLINGER BROS.

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' SUITS. POPULAR One Price STORE. GREAT SALE OF LADIES' SUITS.

They will offer on MONDAY, May 6, 1872, 500 Suits elaborately trimmed and warranted all Pure Linen, at $5, worth $10. 400 Ladies' Suits, all different shades and latest designs, at $4, worth $7 50. Job lot of ladies Linen Dusters, at $3. New styles of Suits, comprising Japanese Poplin, stripe and plain. New shades of London Smoke, Bismarck trimmed in different shades, $10 and upward. New invoice of Corsets direct from France. 100 Bone Corsets, $1 50, elsewhere $2. A genuine hand-made Corset for $1, also Thompson's celebrated glove-fitting Corsets, and Mrs. Moody's Abdominal Corsets. Astonishing bargains in Ladies' Under-garments. We are offering Ladies' Skirts which cost $4 at $1 50. Ladies' Chemises trimmed very elaborately with Hamburg embroidery, at 69c., 75c., 85c., 90c. Ladies' Drawers, job lot, at 45c., worth double. Ladies' Skirts, 69c.; the muslin is worth $1. 25,000 Ladies' Aprons, in plain, checked and striped, at 25c., 37c. and 42c., made of best material. 2,000 Calico Wrappers, regular price $2 75, reduced to $1 50. 10,000 Children's Pique Suits, braided, at $1 25, $1 50 and $2. Newest shapes of Bustles, at 19c., 29c., 37c., 39c. and 42c. All goods marked in plain figures. No urging.

SOLINGER BROS.
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
TRIMMING SILKS,
TRIMMING SATINS.
SOLINGER BROS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS.
SOLINGER BROS.
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
KID GLOVES,
LACES.
SOLINGER BROS.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE TIDIES,
RIBBONS,
PARASOL COVERS.
SOLINGER BROS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY,
INCLUDING THEATRICAL HOSE.
SOLINGER BROS.
LACE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS IN DOLLY VARDEN STYLE.
SOLINGER BROS.
PERFUMERY.
I LOVE YOU.
DO YOU LOVE ME?
DOLLY VARDEN BOUQUET.
SOLINGER BROS.
FRINGES,
GIMPS,
BUTTONS,
CORDS.
SOLINGER BROS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

SOLINGER BROS.,

CORNER CARMINE AND BLEECKER STS.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, corner 19th-st.,

NEW-YORK.

BLACK THREAD LACE PARASOL COVERS.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE TRIMMING LACES, MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES. WHITE AND COLORED LLAMA, WHITE AND ECRU CLUNY (EXTRA WIDTHS) AND WHITE SILK GUIPURE LACES, SUITABLE FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS.

SPRING & SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.

Men's and Youths' Furnishing Goods, French, English and German Hosiery. The above stock now complete in every respect.

PARASOLS,

SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS, a complete stock.

N. B.—LACE COVERS MOUNTED IN EVERY STYLE.

INDIA SHAWLS.

STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS, FROM $20 TO $250 EACH. SQUARE OPEN CENTRES, ALL COLORS, FROM $75 TO $450 EACH. BLACK FILLED SQUARES, SPLENDID DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, FROM $150 TO $2,500 EACH.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WOOL SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT MUCH LESS THAN IMPORTATION PRICES.

MANTLES AND SUITS

Will Open on Monday, May 6,

3 CASES PARISIEN NOVELTIES,

Containing Some of the Richest and Most Stylish Designs Offered this Season in

Silk, Grenadine,

AND

Batiste Suits.

CAMEL'S HAIR, CASHMERE AND OTHER CHOICE FABRICS IN

MANTLES.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE PATTERNS IN

THREAD & LLAMA LACE POINTS & JACKETS.

ALL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

The Finest Stock of Paris Grenadines, Gaze de Soies, Gaze Chambrais,

SUMMER SILKS,

Silk Serges, Chintz Foulards, Pongees, Crepe de Chines, Japanese Silks, Rich Paris Printed Organdies, Jaconets, Linen Lawns, &c., &c., to be found in the City, and at the Lowest Prices.

Spring and Summer Shawl Department,

Replete with all the Novelties introduced this Season, at very Low Prices.

RICH CARPETS.

Fresh Arrivals of Carpetings.—We shall open on Monday next a number of new patterns Fine Carpets, which, with those previously received, makes our assortment Extremely Attractive. Also, new designs in Velvet Tapestry, English Body Brussels, and a very fine line of Crossley's Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, English and American Oil-Cloths, White, Check and Fancy Mattings, at the Lowest Market Prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

A fine assortment of the above goods at very low prices. Also, Great Bargains in Lace and Nottingham Curtains, &c., &c.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

Will offer, on MONDAY, May 6, the largest assortment of Untrimmed

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS

ever before offered by this popular house.

New shapes for May:

POMPADOUR, LALLA ROOKH, MODESTE, VIENNA, MAYFLOWER, BLOOMINGDALE, LETITIA, THIONVILLE, AND SAILOR,

in MILAN, CHIP, LEGHORN AND HAIR, at extremely low prices.

Also, a large assortment of Trimming and

SASH RIBBONS.

All boiled Sash Ribbons 7 inches wide, 75c., worth $1; 95c., worth $1 15.

PLAID SASH RIBBONS,

75c., worth 90c.; 85c., worth $1.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

150 heavy Silk English Umbrellas, 24 inches, $5, worth $7.

200, 26 inches, $5 50, worth $8. Greatest bargains ever offered.

Ladies' and Children's

SUITS AND UNDER-CLOTHING.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

BLACK SILKS.

Extraordinary bargains—10 pieces 24-inch Gros Grain, slightly damaged, $1 40, worth $1 75. Also, a complete assortment of

BONNET, PONSON,

TAPPISIER AND BELLON

Gros Grain. Trimming Silks in all the new colors and shades of color at very low prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

	LEGHORN,	
STRAW	CHIP	GOODS
STRAW	and	GOODS
STRAW	FINE SPLIT	GOODS
STRAW	(now opening)	GOODS
STRAW	MISSES' and BOYS'	GOODS
STRAW	ROUND HATS.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	Also,	GOODS
STRAW	RIBBONS, SILKS,	GOODS
STRAW	CRAPES.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	FINE PARIS FLOWERS,	GOODS
STRAW	all new, nice and fresh.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	LACES,	GOODS
STRAW	LACE GOODS.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	TRIMMINGS.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	BLUXOME,	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,	GOODS
STRAW	UNDER THE ST. JAMES.	GOODS

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES

LARGEST SELECTION

EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.

OVER 12,000 YARDS

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE, AND NOW ON SALE AT

EHRICH'S.

We are pleased to inform our patrons and the community at large that we have received the case of Guipure Laces mentioned in last week's advertisement, and have the same now open for inspection.

The case contained eighty different patterns, among which are some entirely new and choice designs, and we respectfully solicit those ladies that have been waiting for these goods to call early in the week, as the laces are already selling very rapidly, and, as usual, some of the choicest patterns will soon be sold off.

Elegant patterns Real Guipure Lace, full one and a half and two inches wide, at 50c., 52c., 55c., 58c., 60c. and 65c. per yard.

A large selection of fine Patterns, full two and two and a half inches wide, ranging in price from 75c. to 90c.

A large selection of Patterns full three inches wide at from $1 to $1 20.

The cheapest Laces ever offered.

Elegant Patterns, full four inches wide, at $1 25, worth $1 75.

Also, an immense variety of Patterns from four to nine inches wide, ranging in price from $1 35 to $5; all at less than ever before offered.

OUR REAL GUIPURE LACES ARE WARRANTED TO BE THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

THEY ARE OUR OWN IMPORTATION, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER, and we sell them at retail at less than the same goods can be bought at any wholesale house in the City.

Samples sent free by mail on application.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Orders by mail faithfully and promptly attended to.

BARGAINS IN FINE SILK GIMPS, PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, REAL AND IMITATION THREAD LACES, &C.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH-AV. NEAR 24TH-ST.

P. S.—We respectfully invite the ladies to call and examine our Real Guipure Laces. We have a handsome sample card on our counters containing samples of all our new Laces, and, therefore, there is not the least trouble or inconvenience in showing the goods.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

STRAW HATS AND FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES NOW ON HAND IN GREAT VARIETY.

UNTRIMMED HATS IN EVERY SHAPE AND QUALITY, AT OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

At our well-known reasonable prices.

ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS.

FINE ORNAMENTS,

OSTRICH-TIP AIGRETTES, &C.

Ribbons, Silks,

Satins, Turquoise,

Satin Reps, &c.,

in all the

NEW SHADES AT POPULAR PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Bargains in

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDER-GARMENTS,

CORSETS, HOSIERY, LADIES' LINEN SUITS, PARASOLS, &C.

1,000 ladies' full regular-made Hose, at 25c., worth 31c.

500 dozen ladies extra-long and fine Balbriggan Hose, side-clocked, at 48c., worth 70c.—a special bargain.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

NO ONE URGED TO BUY.

The trade supplied in any quantity at less than down-town wholesale prices, at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH-AV.,

NEAR 24TH-ST.

At Richard Meares',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,

Successor to the old firm of RONALDSON & MEARES.

(No connection with any other store.)

Strangers and families visiting the City can find here the largest and richest assortment of goods on 6th-av.

Comprising in all our various departments

THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND LATEST NOVELTIES

in imported and domestic goods.

We would call the attention of our customers to our large and elegant stock of

REAL THREAD, PUSHER AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES, POINTS AND PARASOL COVERS,

which we are selling much under present market value.

Real Thread Lace Points, $65, $85 and $100.

Lace Points, rich designs, $12, $13, $14, $15 and $18.

Rich Lace Sacques, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12 and $13.

Very handsome Sacques, $15 to $20.

500 very rich Llama Parasol Covers, $3.

500 fine White Barege Shawls, fringed, $1 38.

IN OUR PARASOL DEPARTMENT,

Opening every day the latest novelties in Ladies', Misses' and Children's lined and unlined.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

To housekeepers and parties now fitting up we would ask an inspection of our large line of

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nottingham Curtains, Tidies, Table Linen and Napkins. Nottingham Curtain Lace, 25c., 30c., 38c., 44c., and 50c. yard.

Fine two-yards-wide Damask, 75c., 90c., and $1.

Heavy Huck Towels, $1 50, $1 75—200 to 300 dozen.

In our SILK DEPARTMENT.

The liberal patronage bestowed on us by our friends and customers, who appreciate our efforts to offer a first-class article at a moderate profit, has encouraged us to make large additions to our stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, and we are now prepared to offer a full line of every quality from the most

POPULAR MANUFACTURERS.

Fine Black Silks, $1 15, $1 25, $1 38, excellent quality.

25 pieces splendid Black Silk, $1 50 to $1 75, as good as sold in other stores at $2.

24-inch white edge Black Lyons, Silk, perfect in finish, a very superior article, $2; worth $2 50.

50 pieces heavy Gros Grain Silks, $2 75 and $3, at least a dollar a yard under regular rates, acknowledged to be the cheapest goods in the market.

Guinet's Silks, $2 yard.

Bonnet's and Tapissier Silks, $3 38 and $3 50.

A superfine white edge Gros Grain Silk, very heavy, beautiful finish and lustre, $3 25 and $3 50; equal to any sold on Broadway at $5.

We have a very large assortment of low priced

PLAIN AND STRIPED SILKS.

These goods are selling fast and cannot be replaced.

One lot of Plaid Silks, 75c. per yard.

500 pieces Striped and Fancy Silks, $1 and $1 25 a yard; all colors; worth much more.

150 pieces Striped Mourning Silks, $1, $1 25, $1 38 and $1 50, best goods, much lower than prevailing rates.

50 pieces best Silk and Wool Black Grenadine, 38c., 50c., 55c., 65c. and 75c. per yard; great bargain.

A large lot of Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks, 48c., 53c., 55c., 69c., and best quality, 70c. yard.

Striped and Plain Mohairs and Lustres, great variety in choicest styles, 25c., 30c., 38c. to 50c. yard.

Percales, Dolly Vardens and Calicoes, in richest patterns.

500 pieces fast color prints, in choice designs, 12½c.

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS NOW OPENING.

All the new and delicate shades in Plain and Gros Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.

500 dozen 5-inch twilled Silk Ties, all colors, 35c.; a great bargain; have been sold 75c. to $1.

300 dozen best quality wide double-twilled Windsor Ties, 48c.; sold all over at 65c. and 75c.

MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS.

Large and elegant assortment of Flowers, Bonnets and Round Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

UNDER-GARMENTS and CORSETS.

Largest assortment and lowest prices.

Hoop Skirts, Panniers, latest shapes.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Lawn, Linen, Marseilles and Cambric, all styles.

Infants' Merino Cloaks, Lace Caps, &c.

Children's Linen Blouses handsomely braided, in all colors, $1 50, $1 63, $1 75 and $2.

Children's Richly Braided Pique Suits, $2 25 to $3.

Ladies' handsome Linen and Lawn Suits, $5 to $10.

Real Laces, Hamburg Edgings, Neck Rufflings.

Now opening new and choice patterns.

One case Wide Guipure Laces, just received, 65c., 69c., 73c., 75c., 90c. and $1; a great bargain.

Hosiery, Gloves and Under-garments in every make.

Fine Kid Gloves 65 cents, splendid two-buttons $1.

RICHARD MEARES,

Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

(OUR ONLY STORE.)

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CARPETS, Mattings and Oil-cloths at old prices.

Check Mattings at 25 cents per yard.

English Tapestry Brussels, $1 25.

English Body Brussels, $2.

A choice line of Ingrain and Three-ply Carpets, Oil-cloths in new designs, at popular prices, at the

POPULAR CARPET-STORE,

No. 123 Bowery,

Three doors below Grand-st.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Wanted, dry goods or merchandise suitable for the Western market, in exchange for a fine farm and City property. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 140 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.,

367

SIXTH-AVENUE,

367

Between

TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

THIS WEEK IN OUR

LADIES' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

We will offer Monday morning, and every day this week, our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Under-garments, comprising every article necessary to a Lady's or Child's Wardrobe, in Muslin, Linen or Cambrics, both plain and trimmed in the most elaborate manner, at 15 per ct. below our former well-known low prices.

LIMITED SPACE ALLOWS US ONLY TO ENUMERATE A FEW ARTICLES.

ONE LOT	Chemise Wamsutta Muslin corded Band and sleeve splendidly made	78c.
ONE LOT	Chemise Tucked Yoke, trimmed with Insertion and Ruffle	$1 00
ONE LOT	Chemise French pointed Bosom and Sleeve, Embroidered Edging and Tucking, very elegant, worth $2 25, at	1 60
ONE LOT	Night-gowns, Utica Muslin Yoke, tucked front and back, at	1 33
ONE LOT	Ladies' Drawers, trimmed with Embroidered Edging and Cluster Tucks	80
ONE LOT	Ladies' Drawers, finest Muslin, Diagonal and Straight Tucking	75
ONE LOT	Walking Skirts, French Tucking and best Muslin, at	98

together with an immense assortment of finer Muslin and Cambric Under-wear, Pillow-cases, Shams and Sheets in great variety, Fine Lawn Wrappers, trimmed with Insertion, Puffing and Lace, from $4 25 up. Dressing Sacques, Corset Covers, Calico and Percale Wrappers,

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES

AS THOSE MENTIONED ABOVE.

Ladies will find this an opportunity seldom offered for replenishing their wardrobes at such

LOW PRICES.

Especial attention is directed to our

SPLENDID LINE OF CORSETS,

comprising the BEST MAKES OF THE WORLD. Thompson's glove-fitting Corset, Letter F, usual price $2 50, at $1 88.

100 dozen elegant hand-made Corsets, former price $1 35, reduced to 98c.

HOOP-SKIRTS, PANIERS AND BUSTLES,

LARGE VARIETY, CHEAP.

FLUTING MACHINES,

most popular makes and cheapest in the City.

We are opening every day new styles

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

IN LAWN, LINEN AND CAMBRIC,

from $3 50 upward.

PARASOLS.

We continue this week our great sale of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS.

ONE LOT	Colored Silk Walking Cane Parasols, a great bargain	$1 45
ONE LOT	18-inch Black Serge Walking Cane Parasols, fringed, finely mounted	3 15
ONE LOT	20-inch Changeable Silk Sun-Umbrellas, fine handles	2 45

We have the largest and best-selected Stock in the City, comprising the most popular styles out this season. Full 10 per cent. lower than any other house.

PARASOLS.

RIBBONS. Our stock of Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Sash-Ribbons is unequaled by any other house for large assortment and low price.

TRIMMINGS. Black Silk Gimps and Fringes, Knotted, Tassel and Twist Fringes, Ornaments, &c., reduced prices.

LACES. Will open Monday some very desirable bargains in Guipure and Thread Laces from last week's auction sales. Blonde Laces and Veil Nets, great variety.

GENUINE COURVOISIERS KID GLOVES.

ALL COLORS AND SIZES ALWAYS ON HAND.

STERN BROS.,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 6,

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

DOLLY VARDEN SATIN STRIPED SILKS, CHINTZ FIGURES.

Also, DOLLY VARDEN FOULARD SILKS IN NEW AND RECHERCHE DESIGNS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,

IN ALL GRADES, AND OF THE MOST APPROVED MAKES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MAY 6, WILL EXHIBIT IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW-HAT DEPARTMENT, THE NEW HAT CALLED

BLADE O' GRASS.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF

RICH PLAIN-COLORED GROS GRAINS,

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 6, A FULL LINE

COLORED STRIPED SILKS, $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION

A SPLENDID LINE OF

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,

FROM $60 TO $650.

ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS IN THREAD SACQUES. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BLACK CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE LACES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES. THREAD LACE AND LLAMA PARASOL COVERS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. REAL VALENCIENNES COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, CAPES, &c. &c.

A FULL LINE OF COLORED CLUNY LACES, POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE BARBES, COLLARS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

NOW OFFER

LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS, $5 and upward.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS, $5 and upward.

LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS $12 and upward.

LADIES' SWISS TUNICS, OVER-SKIRTS, POLONAISES, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S LINEN GABRIELLES, handsomely braided, $1 50.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE GABRIELLES and SUITS.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS, SUITS, SACQUES, &c., &c.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS.

INFANTS' NURSERY BASKETS.

INFANTS' DRESSES, SKIRTS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, in great variety.

NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, SKIRTS, &c., &c.

LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS, IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MAY 6,

WILL EXHIBIT, IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW-HAT DEPARTMENT,

THE NEW HAT, CALLED

BLADE O' GRASS.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 21st-st.—BEAUTIFUL exposition of PARIS STYLES, DELIGHTFUL NOVELTIES, Summer COSTUMES. The new Polonaises are DECIDED CHANGES; patterns now ready; CLOTH MODELS furnished with each pattern FREE. SAVE MONEY by examining our IMPORTED STYLES BEFORE purchasing ready-made IMPORTED SUITS. Patterns fitted to the FORM WARRANTED PERFECT.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES IN DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will place on sale, MONDAY, April 6, the largest stock of goods ever offered in this City, viz.:

The very best quality FRENCH DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZ CRETONNES, } 50c. } price last month, 75c.

A grand collection of KOECHLIN FRERES, finest quality, PRINTED PERCALES, perfectly new designs. } 45c. } reduced from 55c.

Several cases of DOLFRES MIEG & CO.'S

WHITE FRENCH DIAGONAL PIQUES,

25c., reduced from 45c.

150 pieces DOLFRES MIEG & CO.'S SMALL DESIGN FIGURED PIQUES,

45c., formerly 60c.

PLAIN WELTS at 20c. per yard, worth 25c.

Their stock of FINE WHITE GOODS is very large and complete, embracing every desirable article from

ENGLAND AND FRANCE,

AT AND BELOW OLD PRICES.

400 pieces best and original quality

JAPANESE SILK,

WARRANTED SILK WARP, will be offered at 75c. Price in March, $1.

250 pieces beautiful colored and GRISAILLE BROCHE JAPANESE SILK, 85c. Price in March, $1 25.

No such goods, either for value or style, can be found elsewhere.

25 cases

BLACK IRON GRENADINES,

PURE SILK ONE WAY. Warranted to wear and retain color, at prices considerably below their actual value.

PLAIN SILK and ARMURE GRENADINES,

In great variety of style and price, together with an immense stock of

DOUBLE-FACED BLACK ALPACA

and PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN AT ANY OTHER PERIOD, considering their present cost.

A special fine quality will be offered at 55c., worth 70c.

Their MOURNING STOCK has been largely replenished, and at no occasion have greater inducements to customers been offered.

Their DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT will be replenished by thirty-five cases of new and desirable goods, comprising each and every NOVELTY from EUROPE.

STRIPED AND PLAID GRENADINE POPLINS

At 20c.

The most popular article of the season.

PLAIN AND STRIPED BALERMO MOHAIRS, in brown, steel and gray, at 48c.

STRIPED SILK AND WOOL BALERMOS at 60c., reduced from 75c.

Also, a splendid stock of

RICH PLAIN GLACE BALERMOS,

pure silk warp, will be offered at $1 20. PRICE EARLIER IN THE SEASON, $1 50.

Their entire collection of

DOLLY VARDEN FRENCH FOULARDS

will be offered at greatly reduced prices, viz.:

34-inch goods, best quality, $1; reduced from $1 75.

24-inch heavy twilled FOULARDS, very HANDSOME DESIGNS AND CHINTZ COLORINGS,

At $1 50; reduced from $2 50.

All the NEW SHADES in PLAIN FOULARDS, and a case of REAL PONGEE SILKS,

$1 50 per yard; formerly sold at $2 50.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS in SILKS

will be exposed, to which special attention is directed.

PLAIN SILKS, for dresses, $1 50, reduced from $2 50.

PLAIN SILKS, for dresses, $1 75, reduced from $2 75.

PLAIN SILKS, for dresses, $2, reduced from $3.

All grades in BLACK DRESS SILKS at extremely low prices.

24-inch BLACK GLACE SILKS,

$1 25 and $1 50, very nice goods.

FANCY SILKS, in every style and quality, ranging from $1, an immense choice.

350 dozen LADIES' RICH CREPE DE CHINE NECK SCARFS, light color, with heavy knotted fringe, will be offered at

$1 each; recent price $1 75.

A beautiful collection of new

BONNET and SASH RIBBONS.

HATS and BONNETS untrimmed.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., forming a large collection of cheap and desirable goods.

SAILOR HATS FOR CHILDREN, in great variety.

A beautiful collection of

PARASOLS and SUN-SHADES,

in all the NEWEST SHADES, at very popular prices.

The friends, customers, strangers, and the residents of the neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine, *as a similar opportunity to secure bargains may not occur again this season*

ALL THE ABOVE ARE FRESH GOODS, the greater part recently received.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering, at less than the cost of materials, PARIS made BLACK SILK PROMENADE SUITS,

at $50 each.

Ditto with trains, $60 and $75 each.

PARIS made SATTEEN DRESSES, richly trimmed,

only $30 and $35 each.

BERLIN made POPLIN DRESSES, $15 to $20 each,

very handsome.

LINEN SUITS, in 4 pieces, $6 each and upward.

In addition to which, they will open a beautiful assortment of

ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES

IN SILK, POPLIN, LINEN, LAWN, &c.

A choice selection of

DOLLY VARDEN SILKS, PERCALES, &c.

Plain and Embroidered CLOAKS, SACQUES, JACKETS and OVER-SKIRTS,

some very elegant.

A large assortment of

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

adapted to Spring wear, at prices lower than ever, just received.

Also, the LARGEST, CHOICEST and CHEAPEST assortment in this city of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDER-GARMENTS,

in every variety.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUS,

Infants' Wardrobes, Corsets, Corset Covers, &c.

PARIS-MADE HATS and BONNETS,

by VIROT and other celebrated makers, elegantly TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, at extremely attractive prices.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

COSTUMES.

This department having been largely replenished with IMPORTED COSTUMES, we are offering choice selections in

MOHAIRS,
ALPACAS,
LINENS,
CRETONNES AND
VICTORIA LAWNS.

AT PRICES RANGING FROM $4 50 TO $50.

Also,

Just received, one case Double Cape BLACK CASHMERE HAVELOCKS. The attention of the public and our customers is called to the above goods as being worthy of inspection.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

Opens this morning the following

BARGAINS:

A full line of

BLACK SILKS,

At $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75,

and upward.

JAPANESE SILKS,

At 50c., 55c., 62½c. and 65c. per yard.

Summer Dress Goods

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES,

IMPORTED FOR THE SEASON,

From 25c. to $1 per yard.

ALSO,

OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,

THREAD AND LLAMA LACE,

BASQUES, SACQUES AND POINTS,

FROM AUCTION,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.

NOVELTIES

IN

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS,

COSTUMES, JACKETS & TALMAS,

REAL BATISTE POLONAISE, FRENCH LAWN, LINEN AND PIQUE SUITS, LLAMA LACE, SHAWLS AND JACKETS, &C.

French Lingerie, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, in great variety, very cheap; Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES.

Full line of French Corsets, the best imported.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.

AT		AT
	JONES	
JONES'	will open on	JONES'
JONES'	MONDAY, May 4,	JONES'
JONES'	several cases	JONES'
JONES'	of	JONES'
JONES'	Black Silks.	JONES'
JONES'	Also, new styles	JONES'
JONES'	in	JONES'
JONES'	SPRING DRESS GOODS.	JONES'
JONES'	We have a complete	JONES'
JONES'	assortment of	JONES'
JONES'	Carpets,	JONES'
JONES'	Oil-cloths,	JONES'
JONES'	Upholstery,	JONES'
JONES'	Curtains,	JONES'
JONES'	which we sell	JONES'
JONES'	considerably under	JONES'
JONES'	the present	JONES'
JONES'	market value.	JONES'
JONES'	—	JONES'
JONES'	JONES'	JONES'
JONES'	POPULAR	JONES'

DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORES,

No. 167, 169 and 171 8th-av.

Between 18th and 19th sts.

MRS. FLORENTINE LATOUR'S BUSINESS, (robes et manteaux,) of No. 12 West 13th-st., will be continued at No. 18 West 15th-st., by Mrs. A. GRAPAUCHE, who alone has the right to finish orders in execution, to execute new orders, and to give full and good receipts in settlement of all sums due to Mme. LATOUR, deceased. F. LATOUR.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1872.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

GERMAN BOOK-SELLERS,

Have this day removed from No. 471 Broadway

TO

No. 524 Broadway,

Near Spring-st.,

OPPOSITE THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.

REMOVAL.

POTTER & POST,

BROKERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 3 HANOVER-ST.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN,

BROKER,

HAS REMOVED TO

FURNISS' BUILDING,

NO. 35 WALL-ST.

Railway stocks and bonds, Government securities and gold bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.

THIS COMPANY HAS REMOVED TO its new office, NO. 119 BROADWAY, south-west corner of Cedar-st.

NATHANIEL COX HAS REMOVED his law office to the American Tract Society building, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, BEDDING AND CARPETS,

New and second hand. A large quantity at low prices, to cover cash advances. Call and examine, at NEW-YORK SALES AND STORAGE REPOSITORY, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

JAMES GRAHAM, FORMERLY OF NO. 1,239 Broadway, has removed to No. 190 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., where he has constantly on hand a general assortment of second-hand furniture, consisting of entire suites of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Call and examine our stock. JAMES GRAHAM, No. 190 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c., Nos. 106 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. The public is invited to examine the superior accomodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY.—Will contract to lay Eagan's Improved Macadam Pavement in any city or place in the United States; contracts taken to make sidewalks, line cellars, lay sea-walls and abutments for bridges, and also, to furnish roofing and drain, gas, water and sewer pipes. Rights to use this patent will be sold. Address SAMUEL N. PIKE, President, NO. 78 Broad-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT THE ROSELLE SALE.

ON MONDAY,

The following unusually favorable terms will be announced:

10 per cent. and fees on day of sale.

20 Per Cent. in 30 Days.

70 per cent. on mortgage for three years, with the privilege of paying any portion before.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

$50 Will Secure A CHOICE LOT

for three years. The advance in that time will be great.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M.

Grafulla's full regimental band.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train. For railroad tickets apply to the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

BY ORDER OF COURT.

TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS.

Sixteen lots on the south side of 85th-st., and twelve lots on the north side of 84th-st., between Riverside Park, (as laid down by the Commissioners,) and 11th-av.

Terms.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

C. J. & E. DE WITT,
Attorney for Executor, No. 88 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS AND AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, ON THE HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near Central-av. and McComb's Bridge.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Twenty villa plots, situate on Anderson-av., near its junction with Central-av., Westchester County, and within five minutes' walk of McComb's Bridge; the land is high, and has commanding water and inland views; there is on the premises a fine two-story and attic stone mansion, first-class, 25x50 feet, with an extension of 18x24 feet.

For healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, and ease of access, the above-described property is not surpassed by any in the lower end of Westchester County. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (Successor to Johnson & Miller.) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.

Real Estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

MONDAY, MAY 6, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

GREAT SALE OF 500 SUPERB RICHMOND HILL (Long Island) LOTS, by order of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham. Sale absolute.

Seventy per cent. on mortgage. Printed abstracts. Perfect title.

Special train. Grafulla's Band. Ample collation. Train tickets, maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT BOUND BROOK, N. J., by order of executors of Horace Whittemore, deceased.

Sale positive. Two-thirds on mortgage. Maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st.

Also, at same time and place,

MAGNIFICENT PROSPECT PARK LOTS, situated on 8th-av. and Degraw-st., within fifty feet of the Grand Plaza; on Union-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; on President-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; on Park-place and Butler-st., between Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs.

ALSO,

SPLENDID ATLANTIC-AV., BROOKLYN, LOTS, situated on Atlantic near Brooklyn-av. Also, the splendid plot on south-west corner of Atlantic and Albany avs. Also, choice plot on the north-west corner of Pacific and Atlantic avs.

ALSO,

Valuable water-right and manufacturing property on Bushwick Creek, Williamsburg, consisting of fifty-six lots, being entire block bounded by Bushwick Creek, North 12th, 4th and 5th sts. Also, the triangular block bounded by the Creek, Union-av., North 12th and 5th sts. Terms liberal. Maps at auctioneer's office.

THURSDAY, May 9,

At 12 o'clock, on premises at Queen's, Long Island, great positive and unreserved sale of 200 splendid lots at Queens, Long Island, at depot of Long Island Railroad.

Special train, Grafulla's Band, ample collation. Maps and excursion tickets of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 166 FRONT-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Solomon J. Fatman, executor:

FRONT-STREET—The first-class five-story and cemented cellar brick front store, known as No. 166 Front-st., north side, between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip; store is 16.6x84 feet deep, with an extension to full depth of lot; has independent walls, and is in good order. Possession can be had on delivery of the deed. Lot 16.6 front, 16.10 rear, by 74.6 feet deep.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop house and lot, No. 38 West 25th-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av. House is 25x68 feet deep, built by the former owner in the very best manner for his own use, and in fine order throughout; party-wall east side. Lot 25x98.9 feet. Possession on 1st July next.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE, NO. 47 CATHARINE-ST., NEAR MONROE-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

CATHARINE-STREET—The three-story and basement brick store, No. 47 Catharine-st., east side, between Madison and Monroe sts. Store is 27.3x50 feet, with one-story extension to rear of the lot. Lot 27.3 front, 27 feet rear, by 115.2 south side and 118 feet north side.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE NO. 185 CHURCH-ST., BETWEEN Franklin and White sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

CHURCH-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick store, No. 185 Church-st., east side, between Franklin and White sts. Store is 25x70 feet, covering nearly entire lot; has independent walls; leased until May 1, 1873, at $7,500 per annum; lot 25x75 feet. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order Jacob A Gross, Esq., referee,
The valuable improved property on the south-west corner of 5th-st and Avenue C; size lot, 24x90.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. WARNER PLATT,
NO. 1,284 BROADWAY,
Between 33d and 34th sts.

Several fine plots, lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., and in other desirable locations in the City. A number of first-class houses for sale.

A. WARNER PLATT,
No. 1,284 Broadway,
Between 33d and 34th sts.

AT NO. 1,284 BROADWAY.

For Sale—Handsomely-located lots on 5th-av., Madison-av., and on the streets between 5th and 4th avs.; also, lots in all other parts of the City.

A. WARNER PLATT, 1,284 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

A.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—AN ATtractive Mansard-roof house, handsomely furnished; ten rooms; every convenience; five minutes from depot; for sale or to let; price very low; rent reasonable to careful tenant.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A CHOICE LOCATION FOR A RESIDENCE for sale, in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone, high-stoop house, 20 feet front, frescoed, and altogether desirable; only $30,000, in fee.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

THE CHEAPEST 5TH-AV. CORNER property in the City; 25x75-100, with three-story stable on adjoining lot; in perfect order; under price. Murray Hill.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

ONE OF THOSE DORCHESTER stone portico stoops, 52d-st., 5th and 6th avs.; a very elegant house; will be sold cheap to a prompt buyer.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

GOODENOUGH & WEBER, REAL estate brokers and auctioneers, office No. 111 Broadway, basement, room A.—Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds, and household furniture at owners' residences; and private sales and exchange of City and country property.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND CONVENIENT house for sale or lease, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; two rooms; two bathrooms; modern improvements; perfect order; immediate possession. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

MADISON-AV. FRONT—WEST SIDE, south of 80th-st., for sale at a bargain, if purchased at once.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS

On 5th, Madison and Park, or 4th, avs. and Streets Adjacent.

AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.

56th-st., just east of 5th-av., 100x100 feet.
5th-av., corner 59th-st., Park entrance, 3 splendid lots.
Madison-av., corner 59th-st., 12 extra-choice lots.
63d-st., near 5th, Mad. and 4th avs., desirable parcels.
Madison-av., corner 65th-st., 4 very choice lots.
67th-st., near 5th-av., 4 or 8 choice lots.
5th-av., near 67th-st., 2 or 4 lots.
Park (or 4th) av., corner 67th-st., 8 lots.
Madison-av., corner 70th-st., 4 very desirable lots.
Madison-av. and 75th-st., choice parcels of lots.
5th and Madison avs., 77th-st., extra-choice parcels.
5th-av., at 79th-st., entrance to Park, entire block.
Madison-av., at 79th-st., valuable corner parcel.
5th-av., at 81st and 82d sts., avenue and street lots.
5th and Madison avs. at 83d-st., avenue and st. lots.
5th and Madison avs. at 85th-st., avenue and st. lots.
5th-av. and 87th-st., a superb small parcel.
Park (or 4th) av. at 88th-st., 18 splendid lots, on grade.
Madison-av., corner 90th-st., 100x100, cheap.
5th-av., corner 91st-st., 100x125 feet, superb location.
5th-av., at 93d, 95th and 97th sts., choice parcels.
97th-st., near 5th-av., 1 or 5 valuable lots.
5th-av., at 97th and 100th sts., choice small parcels.
99th-st., near 5th-av., 5 very valuable lots, below grades.
5th-av., at 102d-st., entrance to Central Park, 14 lots.
5th-av., at 103d and 105th sts., valuable av. and st. lots.
109th, 110th, 111th and 112th sts., large and small plots.
5th-av., at 111th-st., superb small parcel.
Madison-av., corner 115th-st., 4 choice lots.
5th-av., corner 116th-st., very extra choice parcel.
5th-av., corner 120th-st., fronting Mount Morris-square, very desirable lots in parcels of 2, 4 or 6 lots.

ALSO,

Many single lots, &c., from 50th to 120th st. From 5th to Madison and from Madison to Park (or 4th) avs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DWELLING-HOUSES are desirous of selling, and we would call the attention of those parties to them who are in the market as purchasers:

No. 63 West 35th-st., four stories, 25x58 feet.
No. 2 West 50th-st., full size, with side lights.
No. 4 West 50th-st., 27.6x60 feet, four stories.
No. 40 East 12th-st., 25x68 feet, four stories, brown stone.
No. 231 West 52d-st., three stories, medium sized.
Nos. 11 and 13 West 47th-st., each first class and full sized.
No. 141 East 39th-st., beautiful, medium sized.
No. 20 West Washington-place, 22 feet front.
No. 308 Lexington-av., 25 feet front and dining-room extension.
No. 86 5th-av., 20 feet, beautifully furnished.
No. 564 5th-av., elegant full-sized house.

Further particulars and permits at either of our offices, NOS. 3 PINE-ST. AND 35 EAST 17TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR A
FREE RECORD
of a LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES FOR SALE UP-TOWN, at REDUCED VALUATIONS, apply to
WILLIAM TUCKER,
No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st., first house west of 9th-av., the whole for only $57,500, if sold promptly: this very valuable property, on high ground, in the centre of the west side, is exceedingly cheap; terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident, and seen without permit; location first class.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER 91st-st., overlooking Central Park, five lots for sale low; highest point on the entire avenue; adjoins Ninetieth-street entrance to Central Park, which opens into main east side Park drive and road for equestrians. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brick house in one of the most beautiful locations in Harlem; house 20x44, and handsome garden adjoining; garden 35x100; will be sold together or separately; convenient to steamboat, 2d, 3d and 4th-av. cars. Apply at No. 191 Pearl-st., or on the premises, No. 327 East 125th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE IN 74TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; parlor and two floors cabinet finish. Full particulars apply to
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, (Donnelly builder,) 22x62x100, in hard-wood and cabinet finish, below 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $55,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., branch office corner of 61st-st. and 4th-av.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

$4,000 FOR FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone full-front house in 25th st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, worth looking at. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., formerly of 33d-st.

A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 38th-st., 5th and Madison avs., 25x65x100, in elegant order, will be sold cheap.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

A NEW FULL-SIZE EXTRA-DEPTH superbly-finished brown-stone dwelling, fronting Central Park, for sale reasonably, or to lease.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

WITH ABOUT FIFTY ACRES OF GROUND,

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his most charming residence, completely furnished entirely new. Furniture made to order; carpets by Sloane; with all the household furniture very complete.

The house of itself is A PERFECT GEM, contains sixteen rooms, located on a LAWN OF ABOUT THREE ACRES, with walks laid out in most beautiful order.

The farm is watered superbly with ponds and brooks, and is stocked with cows, horses, poultry, agricultural implements, and everything requisite for conducting a farm on the most approved principles.

The place has a TROUT-POND OF ABOUT TWO ACRES, with SMALLER POND ATTACHED, for PRESERVING TROUT. No other fish in pond.

The locality is perhaps MORE HEALTHY and FREE FROM ALL NUISANCES than any place ever offered in the environs of New-York for years past.

To a gentleman desiring to bring up his family in a respectable Protestant community, this place (being very CONVENIENT TO FIRST-CLASS SCHOOLS and of EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY) offers most superior inducements.

NO AGENTS NEED APPLY.

Address H. F. BRUSH,
Up-town Times Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

P. S.—To a party of say four families this place offers most attractive inducements, as there is on said premises four elegant building sites.

The whole property is surrounded by an elegant fence. The property could be divided with about ten acres to each. The view is charming. Lakes surround it both east and west.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

FINE HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The most desirable place within the same distance of the City (price considered) on the Hudson is now offered for sale, with immediate possession, with or without furniture and other personal property. It is attractive and unexceptional in every particular. Nine acres highly cultivated, filled with fruit and shade; river and mountain views unsurpassed; fine improvements, and neighborhood first-class; half-mile from depot, one and three-quarter hours from City, with seven daily trains; directly opposite and overlooking the City of Newburg. The examination of parties looking is particularly requested. Apply for particulars to G. S. MURFEY, St. James Hotel, New-York. If not sold by the 15th inst., it will be to rent.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS brick house for sale, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phenix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

AT ELIZABETH, FORTY MINUTES from Liberty-st.—Altogether the most accessible, orderly and agreeable suburb; a handsome cottage and grounds for sale or to let; house has gas, water, range, furnace, bath, closet, twelve rooms, in excellent design; lot nearly one acre, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees, vines, &c.; location good; one-third cash; rent, $1,200. For views and particulars, send to PROPERTY-OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York.

FOR SALE—IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., Fairhaven District, corner Pine and Downing sts., a handsome modern house, with nice garden; lot 60x180; fine views, perfectly healthy, excellent water, pure air, no mosquitoes, dust or other nuisances; every way desirable as a pleasant home for a respectable family; only a few minutes from Yale College, and the best schools in the country for young ladies; price $9,000; terms easy. Apply by mail to Box No. 408 Fairhaven, Conn.

AT LOWER RAVENSWOOD, LONG Island, twelve minutes' walk from James-slip or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, flagged sidewalk, one cottage, eighteen rooms, with grounds and stable; two cottages, fourteen rooms each, with garden; one cottage, eleven rooms, with garden; all first-class and in order; rent reasonable. Inquire on premises, or of J. HARRIS, No. 331 East 53d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-place of John Hone, containing about fifteen acres of land, in lawn, gardens, woods, &c.; house large, convenient, and fully furnished; commodious stables, &c. For terms apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, on Harlem Railroad, sixteen miles from New-York, a large double house, with nearly two acres of land, nicely laid out; house in good order; price very low. Address G. F. H., Post-office Box No. 1,710.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply to J. S. H., Box 4,578 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

5,000 ACRES TIMBERED LANDS, good soil, perfect title, in Western Tennessee, will be exchanged for farm in this vicinity. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, upstairs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

QUICK TRANSIT.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North Union and Westminister avs., containing about fifty acres, with large homestead; for sale in one body or in plots by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 378 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE to let near Mt. Vernon; contains twenty-two rooms; also, gardener's house, stable, barn, ice-house filled, with extensive grounds of the most attractive character, together with all the necessary adjuncts for a first-class Summer residence, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

TO LET—AT SCARBOROUGH, HUDSON River Railroad, a large, nicely-furnished double House, with twelve rooms, bath-room with hot and cold water, and four acres of land; carriage, stable and other out-houses, garden and fruits; on high grounds, with unsurpassed view on the Hudson and opposite shore. Apply to W. H. C. ONDERDONK, 112 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT for the Summer, or longer, at Riverdale, Yonkers, Flushing, Pelham, Throgg's Neck, New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Rye, New-Brighton, Englewood, Madison, and other desirable rural localities. Descriptive lists upon application.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house to let at very low rent; ten rooms; every modern improvement; good garden; easy of access. For particulars inquire on the premises of EUGENE MURRAY, 140th-st., North River, west of Grand Boulevard, or of the owner, H. L. ROGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO rent—situated in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City Hall. The house contains fifteen rooms, bath-rooms, &c.; the grounds consist of five acres, good garden, cold grapery and out-buildings, ice-house filled; will be rented to a private family only. Apply at No. 20 East 42d-st., from 9 to 12.

A NUMBER OF VERY HANDSOMELY-furnished brown-stone houses to rent on 34th-st., 45th-st. and several other first-class streets; $200 to $500 per month.
A. WARNER PLATT, 1,284 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to let; pleasantly located, near depot; all improvements. Call or address No. 379 Pearl-st., for two days.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story high-stoop house, on Madison-av., near 48th-st., in complete order, to let low to a desirable party. Address L. P., Box No. 51 Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let part or whole of house, neatly furnished for housekeeping. Inquire on premises, 408 West 24th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

YONKERS.—TO RENT, COUNTRY SEAT of thirty acres, near Yonkers; large two-story and attic house, in first-class order; stables, &c.; plenty of shade and fruit; large road front; rent to a first-class tenant moderate. BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—OR FOR sale, on banks of Passaic River, near Rutherford Park; most beautiful place on the river; private water-front, ten acres, house, twelve rooms, outbuildings, forest and fruit trees, boating, bathing and fishing; depot, five minutes; Jersey City, twenty minutes; rent, $800. Also, fine large house, fifteen rooms, twenty acres, stables, fruit, garden, &c.; rent, $1,500. Apply to Mr. VAN ZANDT, No. 12 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE AND FIVE lots of ground at foot of West 97th-st.; house contains eleven rooms, and is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Hudson River; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. M. DONALD, No. 23 Dey-st.

A COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON FURnished, near Poughkeepsie, to let cheap for the season or year; perfect order; healthy location; good stables and out-buildings; near depot; good garden. Call or address R. W., Up-town Times Office. No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON, a large house, containing over fifty rooms, including stable, barn, horse-sheds, &c., and all the requisites for a first-class hotel, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—IN 83D-ST., A NEAT TWO-STORY and attic cottage, in good order, containing nine rooms, with two full city lots; will be rented for $400 per year, if taken soon. Apply to JOSEPH DEVLING, No. 251 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHEAP RENT FOR A PRIVATE family; a nice house for $350 a year in Tremont, on Washington-av., near Morris-street; in fine order; lot 50x150. Apply to owner at E. H. Ludlow & Co.'s, No. 3 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND—FIVE MINUTES FROM Vanderbilt Landing, country residence, with good garden and cow; to rent on moderate terms, to a good tenant for the Summer. Apply to E. F. S. HICKS, Anchor Insurance Company, No. 178 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR sale; No. 12 West 13th-st.; a very good location for business, as dress-making, &c., &c.; the lease has one year to run, at a very cheap rent.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; favorable lease. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., Branch office 61st-st. and 4th-av.

FLOORS TO RENT ON 8TH-AV., between 52d and 53d sts.; six rooms each; first floor, $45; second floor, $40. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE,
Well arranged, well lighted, new and very showy.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICES.—Two fine offices fronting on Broadway and John-st.; part of a suite furnished; also, desk-room for copyist at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

MR. L. ENGEL
has the honor to announce that his
THIRD AND LAST MATINEE ON THE
ENGEL ORGAN,
(Manufactured by E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,) will be given on TUESDAY, May 7, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, corner 26th-st. and Madison-av.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.
The celebrated HAINES PIANOS,
UNSURPASSED FOR TONE, FINISH, &c.,
At very low figures, for cash,
or by installments, on most favorable terms.
One second-hand Piano, good as new, a bargain.

"DOLLY VARDEN," NEW GALOP, BY William A. Pond, Jr., with colored picture title, 50 cents; plain picture, 40 cents; Santley's song, "The Sailor's Return," 50 cents; "Songs of Olden Days," George F. Root, 30 cents; "So You Think Me Fair to See," Mrs. Moulton, 50 cents; "Sweet be Thy Repose," Thomas, 35 cents. Copies mailed. Pianos and organs to rent.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch, No. 39 Union-square.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY,
No. 211 4th-av., New-York.

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANO-forte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $900, for $275. Also, parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, etageres, ornaments, silver-ware, books, chamber and dining-room furniture, property of family leaving the City—a sacrifice. No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A FIRST-class piano, (used one year;) will sell at a bargain: also a lot of fine sheet music, half price. Address TEACHER, Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO, fully carved and all the improvements, by City maker; $175 cash. PIANOS TO RENT and sold on installments at JOHN MAHON'S, No. 316 East 39th-st.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SECOND-hand pianos, in excellent order, and warranted, to be sold very cheap at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SCHROEDER'S PIANO-ROOMS, NO. 211 4TH-AV.—First-class pianos for sale at low prices; pianos for sale on installments and to let.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones, of superior workmanship, designes. Price-list on application.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MAISON PARISIENNE, NO. 38 EAST 12th-st., between University-place and Broadway.—The proprietor of this new establishment, just arrived from Paris, has the honor of offering to the public of this City its spacious apartments and drawing-rooms, newly decorated with high-finished taste, where families and single gentlemen will find all the comforts desirable. The table d'hôte will be served strictly at 6 P. M., in the best French style. In the basement will be a restaurant and café, besides fine wines and liquors. Those who patronize it will find the most cordial treatment and punctual attendance.

A HANDSOME, LARGE ROOM ON second floor, unfurnished, to let to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board; has hot and cold water, closets, and all conveniences; good neighborhood; cars pass the door; reference required. Apply at No. 46 Greenwich-av.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A QUIET FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FOUR-story brown-stone front house in 61st-st., near Lexington-av., having more room than they can use, will let the second floor, partially furnished, to a small family, with or without board. Apply at No. 153 East 61st-st.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, JUST VAcated, handsomely furnished, to rent to a family, with unexceptionable board; also, two rooms for gentlemen; house and appointments first class; possession at once; best of references given and required. Call at No. 156 West 23d-st.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKing on Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK City—European plan; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; good single rooms from $5 to $7 per week.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND,
Proprietors.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.
LEWIS AND GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 3 PERRY-ST., ASHLAND-PLACE —TO LET—With board, parlor and extension; also, hall room, grates, chandeliers, closets, bath, hot and cold water; suitable for a family or gentlemen. References.

NO. 447 WEST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED desirable rooms for gentlemen only, with or without board; house all modern improvements; first-class location; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of large, airy apartments can be had on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av. Private table only.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE—THE THIRD floor, two large and two small rooms, together or separate, furnished or unfurnished; pleasantest and cheapest in the City; board if desired.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH ST.—Splendid family rooms, first-class table and attendance, $25 to $40 per week to permanent parties; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 to $2.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 114, in full view of Fifth-avenue Hotel.—To let, without board, by a private family, elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or singly.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO RENT—Parlor floor, together with library and instruments of the late Dr. E. Schilling. Inquire at his late residence, No. 112 West 12th-st.

NO. 443 WEST 34TH-ST.—A HANDsome first floor to rent, with private table if desired; also, other rooms at moderate prices; house first-class; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park.—Extra large and cool-furnished rooms on several floors; house and table first-class; with or without board; prices reduced.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO let by a private family. Inquire at No. 212 East 11th-st.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR Irving-place.—Two hall bedrooms to let, with board. References required.

NO. 106 WEST 34TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—FURNISHED rooms to let in suites or single, with breakfast, if desired.

TO LET—TWO FRONT AND ONE BACK room, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 112 West 12th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUITES AND large and hall rooms, newly furnished; superior board.

THREE OR FOUR DESIRABLE ROOMS in a cottage, for a small family; second floor. No. 407 West 19th-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACcommodated with good board at No. 123 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen in a first-class house, without board. No. 168 West 32d-st.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-room; also rooms with board near 5th-av. and 38th-st. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, suitable for a physician's office. No. 28 West 36th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM, SECOND STORY, front, to two gentlemen; $7 per week; or third story, front, $5 per week. Call at No. 422 West 18th-st.

NO. 111 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen; few boarders; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—BOARD, WITH handsomely-furnished rooms; house first-class; highest references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room in a small, quiet private family; West side; state price and size of room. Address M., Box No. 1,285 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway: book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in the best business houses. Open day and evening all Summer.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

$2.50 WRITING 24 LESSONS; book-keeping, arithmetic, spelling, $5 each; PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence day and evening.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY UNDERstanding music, French and German, a position as traveling governess; references given in Paris, Munich, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Apply to HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., No. 215 Pearl-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM,
Landing at 11th-st. each way.

The new and splendid steamers SYLVAN DELL, GLEN, and GROVE, will, on and after SUNDAY, May 5, 1872, leave Harlem for Peck-slip at 9 A. M., and run hourly from Peck-slip to Harlem during the day. Last boat leaves Peck-slip at 7 P. M. for Harlem.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER ANTELOPE will resume her regular trips to Peekskill and intermediate landings, commencing on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 8, at 8 o'clock, foot of Harrison-st., landing at 34th-st. at 8:15.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 328 8th-av., corner 26th-st., No. 269 6th-av., corner 14th-st., retail watches, jewelry, sterling silver, best silver-plated ware at manufacturer's prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND HARNESS.

For sale at low prices, to cover cash advances, at New-York Sales and Storage Repository, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.—A handsome landau, made by Wood Bros., maroon cotelaine lining, with slip cover, in excellent order; also, a number of top and no-top, park, pony and doctor's phaetons, buggies, bretts, clarences, rockaways, depot and express wagons; also, new and second-hand single and double harness.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods.
A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
No 40 Warren-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE BAY COUPE horse, 16 hands, fine action, kind, sound and reliable. One imported thoroughbred saddle mare, 15½ hands, very stylish. One brown saddle-horse, long tail, fine carriage; will carry a lady.
One coupé rockaway, nearly new, built by Lawrence.
At private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE—A beautiful imported thoroughbred sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, very firm action, sprightly, but kind, as handsome as a picture; also, a dark-brown horse, long tail, fine carriage, very gentle, and will carry a lady. A Coupé Rockaway, built by Lawrence, and little used. To be seen at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A SHETLAND PONY, THE handsomest ever imported, six years old, eleven hands high, warranted sound and kind, free from vice or tricks; can be used by the most timid child in saddle or harness, with basket phaeton and harness if required. Apply at private stable, 161 East 28th-st.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' Pony Phaetons, Light Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Cabriolets, six-seat Carriages, Buggies, and other styles seasonable vehicles; lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

WANTED—TO GET THREE OR FOUR GENtlemen's road or saddle horses, where they will have the best of care in a private stable, by an experienced horseman. Call at No. 139 West 38th-st., and examine.

SECOND-HAND LIGHT ROCKAWAY, several Buggies, Phaeton, Coupé Rockaway, and number slightly-soiled Carriages, will be sold at bargains. Great variety new Carriages; popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR TEAM OF large black horses, about 16½ hands, sound, kind and splendid travelers. THOS FERRIS, No. 14 4th-av.; stables Nos. 48 and 50 East 26th-st.

A LOT OF FINE HORSES FOR SALE at H. TEANEY'S, No. 39 West 44th-st. Brought in by J. Poole.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FIRST-CLASS gray horses, fifteen and a half hands high. No. 116 West 35th-st.

J. PELTON'S NEW STABLES, NO. 159 East 32d-st., near 3d-av., exclusively for boarding gentlemen's road and carriage horses.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., The favorite Summer resort, is 1,200 feet above the sea, and is unsurpassed in its fine drives and splendid scenery by any place in the country. The spring is a pure chalybeate water, and has decided medical virtues. The house is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, and thence three miles by stage. A fine cottage, now ready for occupancy, can be had, with private table if desired. Refers, in New-York City, to J. Cave, Albemarle Hotel, or Abraham Smith, Coleman House, or E. B. Coleman, Carlton House, Baltimore. Rooms secured on application, No. 58 Clinton-place, New-York, or to J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor, Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE,
LAKE MAHOPAC, NEW-YORK.

Both of the above-named hotels and the beautiful grounds and cottages attached are now being put in thorough order for the coming season, and will be opened June 15. Parties accommodated earlier if desired. For terms and other information apply at the hotel or address
RAMSAY & JEWELL, Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.

This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats.
D. A. ROOD, Proprietor.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
Manchester, Vt.
Open June 1. References: Charles Johnson, H. M. Wells, John Gray, New-York.
E. M. VANDERLIP, Proprietor.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES,
FROM JUNE 1 OR JUNE 15, TO
THE EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vt.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD ON BERKSHIRE HILLS.—BERKSHIRE SODA SPRING HOUSE, Great Barrington, Mass.; H. H. PECK, Proprietor—Accessible by rail direct from New-York; pure mountain air, fine drives, beautiful scenery, and good accommodations at reasonable prices. For terms, address as above, or apply to OSCAR TIBBALS, No. 444 Broadway; GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 73 Wooster-st.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR Springs, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., is now open for the reception of Summer guests. The drives and scenery in and around Cherry Valley are unsurpassed for beauty and interest; good stabling and livery; liberal arrangements for the season. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. 18 East 16th-st.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG Island—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries, opens May 1. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE, Tarrytown, or at house after 25th inst.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—OPEN for guests May 1 until November, located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air. For circulars and particulars address
J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

OCEANIC, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—FIRST-class board from June 1; picturesque scenery, boating, fishing, sea and river bathing; no chills or mosquitoes. Address OCEANIC, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

POINT PLEASANT.—A FEW BOARDERS will be accommodated with board at this delightful location after June 1; excellent boating, fishing, &c.; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

SUMMER RESORT AT CLAVERACK, N. Y., three miles from Hudson; good drives and bathing; attractive grounds; board $7 per week and upward. Conducted by C. H. ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, New-Hampshire.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR Springs Hotel, Madison County, New-York; board $10. Circulars obtained at hotel, or Wadsworth House, 5th-av. and 13th-st.; liberal arrangements made with families.
D. P. PETERS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will open on the 1st day of June, under the direction of the undersigned. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOUSE, NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.—This water is universally regarded the best combination of healthy ingredients of any in the country; fine air; beautiful grove. Three cottages to let.
C. B. NASH.

THE ELM HOUSE, (A PRIVATE SUMmer Hotel,) Manchester, Vermont, opens June 1. Terms moderate.
CHARLES F. ORVIS, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vermont, opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.
ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

FAMILIES LEAVING THEIR HOMES
FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS,
OR GOING ABROAD, CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, SHAWLS, VELVETS, SILKS,
and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE PALIsades, N. J. Linwood House will open for guests May 25. Fine location; three-quarters of an hour by boat from foot of Spring and 34th-sts.; fare, 15 cents; half an hour by cars from foot of Chambers-st.; fare, 30c.; a fine drive of an hour and a quarter from ferry foot of 42d-st. Apply to H. T. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, from the middle of May, may be had in a French family, residing in the village of Sing Sing; everything new and clean, and the best cuisine guaranteed; references given and required. For prices, &c., address Mlle. ROCHAT, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO GUARDIANS OF MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.—The children of a single family will be received into a delightful country home and provided with rare educational opportunities. For full particulars address G., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—FIRST-class board, during Summer months, in the Broadhurst mansion, 148th-st. and 10th-av., near Grand Boulevard; elegant grounds and drives; fine stabling. Inquire at No. 297 5th-av.

WEST SUMMIT, N. J., FIVE MINUTES' walk from New-Providence Station; first-class board; healthy, pleasant location; stabling for horses. Inquire at station.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TEN OR twelve persons, with large rooms, in Orange County, two hours from New-York. Address Post-office Box 92, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.........Mr. Augustin Daly

LAST NIGHTS OF "ARTICLE 47."

Eighth Matinée of "ARTICLE 47."
SATURDAY AT 1½.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 8, BENEFIT OF
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.
Fortieth time of "Article 47."

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST TWELVE NIGHTS
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH,
and LAST TWELVE PERFORMANCES of
RICHARD III.

At the MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½,
Mr. BOOTH as THE STRANGER.

Seats secured for any of the remaining nights of Mr. BOOTH, and of RICHARD III.

On MONDAY, May 20,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as ENOCH ARDEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY NIGHT.
SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 5,
LAST GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT OF THE SEASON!
THE FULL NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
and the newly arrived tenor,
* * * RICHARD!!! * * *
COURT SINGER TO THE KING OF SAXONY!
The programme will prove singularly excellent, the selections being from all most popular ITALIAN, GERMAN and ENGLISH GRAND OPERAS!
***Seats can now be secured at the box-office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and all the principal hotels. Box-office open on Sunday morning at 12 o'clock.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
IRELAND.
Sixth week. Continued success.
MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
Representing
All the principal cities and places of interest in Ireland. Every evening the amusing episode,
THE HAUNTED GUIDE,
By the Hibernicon Company.
Orchestra chairs, 75c.; dress circle, 50c.; gallery, 35c.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday, 2 P. M.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHAPMAN SISTERS.
MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1872,
and every evening during the week, a new burlesque written for the Sisters, entitled
THE GOLD DEMON.
Miss Ella and John Hogan in new songs and dances, Miss Blanche and Clara Fisher in new duets, Mr. H. J. Mudge in his new and original clog dances.

THE MOST INTERESTING EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC IN THIS COUNTRY IS NOW OPEN AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, CONSISTING OF PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, &c., FREE GIFTS FROM THE FRENCH AND DUSSELDORF ARTISTS, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS! THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS, &c., COMPRISING EXAMPLES BY NEARLY ALL THE GREAT MASTERS OF THE PRESENT DAY.
Admission 25 cents.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE IN the Academy of Music on the *Pope's Mara, its Past, its Present and its Future.* Very Rev. Father BURKE, O. P., will, for the first and only time, lecture in the Academy on the above grand subject on THURSDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock, in aid of a fund to be presented to His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $2. To be had at Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union-square, or at 29 Reade-st.

ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENTS written for the voice or solo instruments. Music of any description arranged to order; particular attention given to instruction in harmony; manuscript compositions examined and corrected. OSCAR COON, No. 599 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE COMmission, Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, May 7, 10½ A. M. Festival, Union League Hall, TUESDAY EVENING.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, FINE CARPETS, CHANDELIERS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 327 Madison-av.:

Elegant ebony and ormolu parlor suite, in silk reps, elegant rose-wood parlor suite, in velvet, ebony and gilt, reception chairs, centre and fancy tables, ebony and ormolu inlaid cabinet, rich rep lambrequins, silk reps and lace curtains, rose-wood buffet etagere, rose-wood library book-case, oak extension-table, oak buffet and lounge, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, Turkish and easy chairs, linen shades, black-walnut secretary, book-case, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, fine engravings, Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

BANKRUPTCY SALE AT AUCTION of valuable planing and molding mill and machinery, at Jersey City. By L. E. WOOD, auctioneer, on MONDAY, May 6, 1872, at 3 P. M., on the premises. North 6th-st., near Prospect, Jersey City, four lots, each 25x100, with the buildings thereon, and the engines, boilers, shafting, machinery, planing-machines, &c., formerly the property of R. S. PERRIN, bankrupt. Sale absolute for cash, subject to mortgages for about $10,000.

For further particulars apply to JOHN H. PLATT, assignee, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, or to BANGS & NORTH, attorneys for assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 7 and 8, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.:

Mr. Geo. M. Vanderlip's valuable collection of choice oil paintings now on free exhibition. Sale without reserve, commencing at 8 o'clock each evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1872.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the name of HALL & HAMILTON, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold commission business.

ROBERT L. S. HALL,
MARK K. HAMILTON, JR.,
General Partners.
EDWARD H. CLARKE,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. 521 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1872.

MR. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, OF New-York, becomes a resident partner in our firm from this date.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.
LONDON, May 1, 1872.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT wishes to travel with an American family to Germany, as governess or to wait upon an aged lady; she has a thorough knowledge of all German affairs, its most beautiful scenery and places of renown; references given if required. Address P. & C. ANDRES, No. 32 John-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is a good sewer; cuts and fits, if required; best of reference from last place; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call Monday and Tuesday, at No. 131 West 35th-st.

WANTED.—AN EMPLOYER WISHES TO engage situations from the middle of June at a gentleman's country residence for two competent girls as cook and waitress; highest recommendations given. Apply immediately at No. 232 East 15th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXCELLENT COOK AND laundress, who has been over one year in a Protestant clergyman's family, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn; a small family preferred. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND SUIT maker and good operator wishes work in families by the day. Address W. G., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, speaking German and French, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply to present employers, No. 25 Irving Place, before 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done up in superior style. Apply at No. 338 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing, ironing or house-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 374 10th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a respectable young English woman; no objection to the country. Address E. L., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG lady desires a situation as copyist, either in an office or at her own home, or would like a position as clerk in some good commercial house; highest references given. Address X., No. 38 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS, sisters, just arrived, situations together as chamber-maid, nurse, waitress, dress-making, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Boucicault's great comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Characters by CHARLES MATHEWS, LESTER WALLACK, JOHN BROUGHAM, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, PLESSY MORDAUNT, HELEN TRACY, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that on
THURSDAY, May 9,
the character of GRACE HARKAWAY will be performed by
A LADY,
who will on that occasion, make her
FIRST APPEARANCE
on any stage.

WALLACK'S.
The use of the theatre being kindly tendered by Mr. Lester Wallack.
EXTRA BENEFIT MATINEE
IN AID OF THE HOMEOPATHIC SURGICAL HOSPITAL FUND.
WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 1½ P. M.,
Sheridan's great Comedy,
THE RIVALS.
The following artists having kindly volunteered: Mr. John Brougham, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. H. Montgomery, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. Peck, Master Hern, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Elen Tracy, Miss Estelle Rowe.
Musical Director, Mr. Thomas Baker.
Prices as usual. Seats secured at the box-office of theatre.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER..............................Manager
THE VOKES FAMILY.
THE VOKES FAMILY.
THE TOWN TALK,
THE POPULAR SENSATION,
THE QUESTION OF THE DAY
IS,
HAVE YOU SEEN THE VOKES!
HAVE YOU SEEN THE VOKES!
THE VOKES ARE THE RAGE.
YOU MUST SEE
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
The comedy company embraces the names of such artists as
A. H. Davenport, E. R. Therne, Harry Hotto, Welsh Edwards, George Atkins, G. Coes, Miss Jennie Kimball, Minnie Jackson, Annie Wood, Millie Cook, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GOOD-BY! GOOD-BY!
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S LAST NIGHTS.
FUNNY FOX'S FAREWELL.
THE MAGIC SCENE is about to fade away.
THE 1,000TH TIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY APPROACHES.
THE LAST NIGHTS of the American Grimaldi.
SEE THE MARVEL BEFORE IT VANISHES.
Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1872. Grand Instrumental and Vocal CONCERT by the celebrated NINTH REGIMENT BAND, assisted by the following eminent talent: Mme. ADELINE MOTTE, Soprano, from the Italian opera of London and Italy; first appearance. Mr. JAS. WHITNEY, the celebrated TENOR, from Boston; first appearance; Mr. ED. BOEHM, the celebrated Clarinettist, of the Philharmonic Society; Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE, Saxophone Soloist, from the Alhambra, London; Mr. F. LETSCH, the great TROMBONE SOLOIST; Mr. CHAS. E. PRATT, Pianist; Mr. D. L. DOWNING, Leader and Conductor. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

THE ORPHEONIST SPRING-TIDE.
The grandest concert of the year. Address by Rev. Dr. H. W. BELLOWS; chorus and orchestra of HUNDREDS; Miss CASSIE RENZ, with the highest soprano voice in the world; Mr. R. HERMAN, the great pianist, and others. New-York Academy of Music, MONDAY EVENING, May 6. Tickets, 50 cents, $1 and $2; sold at No. 711 Broadway. Director, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS.

FREE EXHIBITION OF CHOICE PAINTings at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

The valuable private collection of Mr. GEORGE M. VANDERLIP, comprising examples from some of the best native and foreign artists, including the celebrated painting by RIEFSTAHL, of "Capuchin Monks," also "Day Dreams," by MEYER, of Bremen, and others, is now on exhibition, and will remain until TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 7 and 8, when the entire collection will be sold by auction without reserve.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF VAULT-owners in the New-York City Marble Cemetery (2d-st.) for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY next, 6th inst., at No. 159 Front-st., Room No. 8, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
ANSON BAKER, Secretary.

THE REFORM LEAGUE ANNIVERsary, Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, May 7, 2½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman; one who understands his business thoroughly and is trustworthy in every respect; a perfect City driver; kind and careful. Address J. V., private stable, No. 138 West 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business; is tasty, clean, willing and obliging; a good City driver, and competent in every respect. Address M. F., No. 145 West 50th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, with unexceptionable City references, the charge of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family. Call or address H. S., in the grocery-store, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man of liberal education, to travel abroad as gentleman's attendant; no objection to the care of an invalid. Call or address C. H. THOMAS, No. 15 Cornelia-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom and gardener by a superior Danish young man, speaking English; can milk cows and do any kind of work required on a gentleman's place. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR farm-laborer with first-class references; is twenty-six years of age and can do the work of two common men whenever required. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man that understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has nine years' good reference from some of the first families in New-York. Call or address No. 118 West 32d-st., harness-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; have first-class reference from last employer. Call or address No. 231 East 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man, single, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Address C. W., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

COLORED HELP

Of every description supplied at the shortest notice.
SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, No. 153 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate English farm hand, just arrived, with excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN speaking English, a situation as waiter in a private American family; best City reference. Address No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman, with long experience and highest recommendations. Address No. 39 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, THE care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; first-class reference. Call at No. 347 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COUPLE, a house to take care of during owner's absence; best reference. Address E. T., Box 213 *Times* Office.

COURIER OR TRAVELING SERVANT.—A family requiring an efficient and trustworthy foreigner, speaking all the continental languages, may apply, free of charge, to Mlle. BLANE, No. 397 Edgware-road, London, England.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife, just arrived; wife first-class cook; excellent letters. Apply at No. 10 Broadway.

WANTED—BY THREE FIRST-CLASS ENGlish carpenters and two brick-layers, just arrived, situations; capital references. Apply at 10 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, fully competent to take charge of an infant. Apply, with reference, at No. 1 Pierrepont-place, Brooklyn, near Wall-street Ferry.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A first-class man as waiter and a general house servant. Apply before 1 P. M., No. 73 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

A MEDIUM-SIZE STRICTLY FIRST-class and most fully-recommended coachman wanted. Apply at servants' entrance, No. 612 5th-av., at 7 P. M. today.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A private family; also, a laundress; City references required. Apply at 24 West 10th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, MAY 2D, SIX (6) SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, Nos. 300, 663, 667, 668, 669, 670. Said bonds are registered at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery and return to No. 12 West 9th-st.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

Another Close Contest Between the Mutuals and Baltimores—Victory for New-York—Notes—Cricket.

Despite the keen wind and the prospects of a Spring shower, over two thousand spectators were on the Union Ground yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the third game of the championship series between the Mutual and Baltimore nines. Under more favorable circumstances, the attendance would probably have been double its actual numbers, and those who came were rewarded by witnessing one of the most interesting games ever played on the Union Ground. The sympathies of the crowd were of course with the Mutuals, and their good play and final success were hailed with unanimous applause, but in most instances the good points made by the visitors were duly acknowledged. The Baltimores appeared in their unique uniforms of black and yellow, the latter color predominating in the upper garments, while both shades were represented in the striped stockings, the left breast bearing LORD BALTIMORE's undistinguishable crest. The Mutuals presented a new player at third base, FULMER, who as short stop in the Rockford nine of last year, earned a reputation for general skillful play, Mr. FERGUSON, of the Atlantics, having been agreed upon as umpire, play was commenced at 3:25, the visitors taking the bat. RADCLIFFE led off with a safe hit, and aided by a passed ball and a good hit by PIKE, scored his run, MCMULLIN putting out the third hand on a fine running catch. The Mutuals were then retired in the order of striking. In the second inning the Baltimores got in 3 more runs, RADCLIFFE, HIGHAM and HALL earning bases and MILLS getting a life on a slow throw by FULMER, RADCLIFFE and CRAVER being second and third out on a fine double play by PEARCE, HATFIELD and START. At the bat the Mutuals fared no better in this inning than in the first, but they made up for it by sending the Baltimores to the right about in one, two, three order, HATFIELD and START accomplishing the retirement. FULMER began the third inning by a grounder to RADCLIFFE, who fielded it finely, but HICKS escaped through an error by CRAVER at third, and MCMULLIN was given first on called balls, both coming home on a two-base hit by START, the ball going clear over HALL's head in centre field. In the fourth inning both were blanked, but in the fifth errors by PEARCE, CUMMINGS and HATFIELD gave the Baltimores 4 more runs. The Mutuals, in turn, got in 2, MCMULLIN hitting for two bases. The score now stood at 8 to 4, and remained unchanged until the eighth inning, when the Baltimores scored 1, and the Mutuals, through good batting and blunders of RADCLIFFE and CRAVER, added 4 runs to their score, there being thus a difference of only 1 run in the respective scores at the commencement of the ninth inning. The Baltimores were quickly put out, and then the Mutuals went in for that 1 run. HATFIELD was first at the bat, and after waiting, was sent to first on called balls. START sent up an easy fly to CRAVER, but meanwhile HATFIELD had stolen to second. PEARCE hit to RADCLIFFE, who threw the ball among the crowd, and HATFIELD ran home, tieing the game amid great cheering. PEARCE had reached third, but was run out in attempting to get in on EGGLER's hit. The score being equal—9 to 9—the Mutuals took the field for the tenth inning, and again handsomely disposed of the Baltimores, START and HICKS being the lucky ones. All now rested with BECHTEL, who came to the rescue with a slow bounder to left for two bases, reaching third on FULMER's safe hit to left. HICKS then decided the day by bringing in BECHTEL on a slow grounder to first, which MILLS handled slowly. FULMER also came home on HATFIELD's hit to centre, which HALL took on the run, and START finished the game by a high fly to right.

Of the individual players, YORK, RADCLIFFE, and HIGHAM were of eminent service to their nine, while, on the part of the Mutuals, HATFIELD, EGGLER, START and HICKS should not pass unnoticed. The pitchers were equally effective, so far as first-base hits were concerned, but, no runs being earned on the side of the visitors, gives to CUMMINGS decidedly the best record.

THE SCORE.

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Radcliffe, s. s.	2	4	0	5	Hatfield, 2d b.	2	1	1	5
Craver, 3d b.	1	1	1	2	Start, 1st b.	1	1	11	0
Pike, 2d b.	1	1	1	2	Pearce, s. s.	1	1	2	4
Fisher, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Eggler, c. f.	1	2	2	0
Yorke, l. f.	1	2	7	0	Cummings, p.	0	0	1	0
Higham, c.	1	2	10	0	Bechtel, l. f.	1	1	3	0
Mills, 1st b.	1	0	7	0	Fulmer, 3d b.	1	2	2	0
Hall, c. f.	1	1	3	1	Hicks, c.	2	1	7	1
Matthews, p.	1	0	0	0	McMullin, r. f.	2	2	1	0
Total	9	11	30	10	Total	11	11	30	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Baltimore	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0—9
Mutual	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	1	2—11

Runs Earned—Baltimore, 0; Mutual, 2.
Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON.
Time of Game—Two hours.
The record now stands two for the Mutuals and one for Baltimore.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The coming week promises busy times for local devotees of the national game. To-morrow the Atlantics and the Troy nine play at the Capitoline; on Tuesday, Troy vs. Eckford, on Union, and Atlantic vs. Boston, on Capitoline; Wednesday, Boston vs. Mutual, on Union, and Thursday, (probably,) Eckford vs. Boston, all of these games being part of the championship series.

On the 11th inst., the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, begin their Eastern tour, opening with the Nationals, at Washington, on the 14th. Their games with the Atlantics, Mutuals and Eckfords are set down for May 20, 21 and 25 respectively.

The Eckfords have discarded BUNTING, FITZSIMMONS and GALLAGHER, and replaced them with MCDERMOTT, FLEET and AL. MARTIN. To-morrow the new nine play a practice game with the Chelseas.

DUFFY, who it was expected would play with the Eckfords, has left for Chicago to join the Ætna nine.

Neither the Stars nor Athletics, of Brooklyn, show any signs of revival so far, and it seems probable that for this year at least the clubs will exist only on "departed glory."

A new feature and a great improvement to the Union Grounds was observed for the first time yesterday, in the shape of a new reporters' stand. The structure is elevated several feet from the ground, and located several yards further back than the old stand, leaving the ground between third base and home entirely unobstructed.

The Championship Committee have announced that they intend being more active this year than heretofore, proposing to examine the records of each club at stated intervals, and to act entirely independent of all outside influence.

THE BOSTONS CONQUERED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The game at Philadelphia yesterday between the Athletics and Bostons resulted in the success of the Athletics by a score of 10 to 7, as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—7
Athletic	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	0—10

Umpire—Mr. N. E. YOUNG.

Cricket.

The St. George Club has decided on Thursday for an opening day, wickets to be pitched at 11 A. M. on the grounds, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. The eleven is to be reinforced by the addition of STUBBERSFIELD, a professional English bowler, who is expected here from London in a day or two.

The Manhattans talked of getting out for practice yesterday, but, whether from the weather or otherwise, no members of the Club appeared on the field during the day, and it is not probable that the eleven will pitch wickets before Thursday next at the earliest.

A MONSTER DREDGE-BOAT.

Trial Trip of the General McAllister—A Mississippi Dredger—List of Officers, &c.

The Government dredge-boat *General M. D. McAllister*, intended for work on the bar off New-Orleans, a description of which has heretofore been published in the TIMES, made a very successful trial trip yesterday, below Sandy Hook. A small company of invited guests were on board. The wind blew fresh off shore and the atmosphere was chilly, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the trip was made an exceedingly enjoyable one. Everything about the ship's machinery worked well, her three huge oscillating engines performing their labor smoothly and with ease, making, with twenty pounds of steam, as high as sixty-five revolutions per minute, though the average rate was forty. Her average rate of speed was fourteen knots per hour, though for a while sixteen knots were maintained. The hull of the *McAllister* was built at STEERS' ship-yard, Greenpoint, and is of the best material and strongest construction. The machinery is by Messrs. JOHN ROACH & SON, of the Morgan Iron-works, foot of Ninth-street, East River. The boat is built on plans similar to those of the *Essayons* now at work on the bar, but with some important improvements which experience has shown to be necessary. One of these is the increased draft, this boat being intended to cut a channel of twenty-four feet, the boat now at work cutting only nineteen and a half feet. On the first boat much difficulty was experienced from the breaking of the excavating screw, but on the new one, the screw is made of composition gun metal, having six blades, which may be unshipped and replaced by duplicates. In addition to this, there is an arrangement for clearing logs or other obstructions from the bow end. Attached to the sides of the vessel forward, and arranged to be raised or lowered by a pair of engines, is fitted a large deflector. This is lowered on the outward trip, and carries about forty cubic yards of mud, which is afterward dumped in deep water. Previous to the employment of these vessels in dredging, there was an average depth of only 18 feet of water on the bar, and ships drawing more than this were at the mercy of the tow-boat interests, and frequently remained fast for weeks; but for the past two years, the dredges have materially modified this condition of things.

The officers of the *McAllister* are as follows: Capt. JONES, (who had command of the *Quaker City* when Mark Twain and the other innocents went abroad;) Chief Engineer Marsland, Superintending Engineer Edwin Marsland; D. Gallagher, First Assistant Engineer; Henry Wilson, Second Assistant Engineer; L. Carroll, Third Assistant Engineer; Morris Shannon, Fourth Assistant Engineer; Samuel Askin, First Officer, and James A. Thomson, Steward. Her complement of crew consists of twelve engineers and oil-men, twelve firemen, six coal-passers, six sailors, cook and steward.

A slight mishap occurred during the trip in a collision with the ferry-boat *George Law*, opposite Bridge-street. The ferry-boat was struck on the quarter, a portion of the gentlemen's cabin carried away, and the inmates pretty badly frightened. The *McAllister* supplemented this accident by running into a bulkhead on the Brooklyn side, but without sustaining much damage thereby. Among the guests on board were Major G. W. HOWELL, Engineer Corps, United States Army, Department of New-Orleans, who accepts the boat on behalf of the Government after she has been approved and delivered at New-Orleans; Mr. HENRY RODMAN, General Superintendent of the Morgan Iron-works; Mr. ALLEN, formerly of the Novelty Works, and designer of the *McAllister's* engines, and others. Major HOWELL expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the working of the boat.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Probable Homicide in the Bowery—A Saloon-Keeper Stabbed.

At about 9 o'clock last night a quarrel occurred in the saloon of FRANK SMITH, No. 41 Bowery, between the proprietor and JOHN K. MORTIMER, aged 29, of No. 250 Monroe-street. The disputants soon came to blows, and while SMITH was endeavoring to eject MORTIMER from the saloon the latter stabbed him in the left breast and groin, inflicting wounds which, it is feared, are of a fatal nature. SMITH was taken to his home, and was attended by Police Surgeon WATERMAN. MORTIMER was arrested and locked up at the Eldridge-street Police Station. At a late hour last night SMITH was in a very critical condition, and but slight hopes of his recovery are entertained.

At a late hour last night Coroner KEENAN, having been notified of the dangerous condition of SMITH, called at his residence, and took the wounded man's ante-mortem deposition. In his statement SMITH said that MORTIMER, who is a printer, came into the saloon, which is situated on the second floor of the premises No. 41 Bowery, and began annoying some of the waiter-girls employed in the place. SMITH told him to desist, but as MORTIMER still continued his unseemly conduct, SMITH took him by the shoulders and put him out of the place. MORTIMER thereupon called out that he would "be even with him." In a few moments MORTIMER returned to the place and SMITH ordered him to leave. He refused, and the proprietor attempted to eject him again. In the scuffle which ensued, MORTIMER drew a large-bladed pocket-knife and plunged it into SMITH's left breast. Although badly wounded, SMITH still retained hold of his assailant, and was pushing him down stairs, when Mortimer stabbed him in the groin.

On this statement, Coroner KEENAN issued a commitment for MORTIMER, and he is held to await the death of his victim.

A Burglar Foiled by a Girl.

On Friday night, about 10 o'clock, Miss LOBDELL, daughter of Mr. JOHN LOBDELL, of No. 143 West Twenty-second-street, went to her room, and found that the drawers in her bureau had been broken open, and jewelry worth $50 stolen. Almost at the same instant, she espied the thief behind the door. Although he was a powerful-looking man, she caught him by the collar and screamed for help. The fellow broke away and ran down stairs, where he was caught by Mr. LOBDELL. He gave up the jewelry, together with a black bag, and a steel "jimmy." He was handed over to the Police. On being arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, he gave his name as THOMAS MCDONALD, of Sixteenth-street, and was committed for trial without bail.

Alleged Infanticide.

Mrs. CORNELIA TERRY, who has been a widow for three years past, was placed under arrest last evening by Capt. MURPHY, of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of infanticide. It is alleged that Mrs. TERRY yesterday gave birth to a child, and to hide her shame threw her offspring into a cellar in the rear of her residence. The corpse of the infant was subsequently found in the vault, and was removed to the Morgue. Mrs. TERRY is detained at her residence to await the action of Coroner SCHIRMER, who has been requested to make an investigation in the case.

Suicide by Shooting.

JOHN CULVERT, who resided at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Third-avenue, shot himself through the head with a revolver while in a shanty at Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, last evening. A policeman, attracted by the pistol-shot, entered the shanty and proceeded to remove CULVERT to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, but he died before the station-house was reached.

A Supposed Suicide.

The body of DANIEL LUNDY, aged thirty-seven, who had been missing from his home since March 3, was found, yesterday, floating in the North River at the foot of Little Twelfth-street. From the fact that a handkerchief was tied over his eyes when found it is supposed that he committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Attempted Suicide.

HENRY BECK, a German vagrant, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Bankruptcy Business.

During the week ending today George Schenck, Cornelius V. De Forest and James Bryan have filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy; the New-York Co-operative Shoe Manufacturing Company, Joseph L. Strauss, Ludwig Ullman, Barney Eckstein, Abraham B. Daves, Alsop H. Lockwood and George H. Thomas have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and Emil Stern has received a discharge in bankruptcy.

The Court of Special Sessions—Election of a Clerk.

The Board of Police Justices met yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for the purpose of electing officers. Justice DOWLING presided, and a full Board was present. It was thought by many that an effort would be made to displace Mr. JOHNSTON, who has filled the office of Clerk for the past fifteen years, but no steps in that direction were made yesterday, and Mr. JOHNSTON was unanimously re-elected as Clerk. The appointment of the other officers was postponed, and the Court adjourned.

Arrival of Franz Abt.

FRANZ ABT, the German composer, arrived yesterday in the steamer *Rhein*, and is lodging at the Belvidere House, as the guest of the Liederkranz Society. The reception festivities, prepared by the New-York Saengerbund Societies in honor of the distinguished visitor, will probably come off this evening.

Public Bequests of the Late Quincy Tufts.

The will of the late QUINCY TUFTS, of Boston, provides that after the decease of his sister, who receives the bulk of his estate, the sum of $2,000 shall be given in part to each of the following societies: The Association for Relief of Aged Indigent Females, the Home for Aged Men, the Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys, the Boston Female Asylum, Howard Benevolent Society, Sailor's Snug Harbor of Boston, Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, Massachusetts Medical School, Humane Society of Massachusetts, Boston Dispensary, the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, American Education Society, New-England Hospital for Women and Children, Needle Woman's Friend Society. He gives to Harvard College $10,000, as a permanent fund, the income to be appropriated to the education of indigent scholars. To Amherst College, $2,000, for the like use. To Atkinson Academy, N. H., $2,000, for the like use. To the town of Weymouth, $10,000, in trust, the income to be appropriated one-half for the delivery of lectures on useful knowledge, free to the inhabitants of the town, one-quarter for a free library in the town, the other quarter for rent and expenses of library, reading-room and lecture-room; expressing the hope that the town will furnish a room for the period of twenty years. To the town of Weymouth $500, in trust, for repair of tomb of late COTTON TUFTS; if not wanted for that purpose, for the repair and improvement of the burial ground. To the town of Weymouth $2,000, in trust; income to lay sidewalks and set shade-trees in the town. To the Massachusetts General Hospital $10,000; income to be appropriated for free beds in that institution for the sick, poor and wounded.

CROSSING THE OCEAN.

Additional Lists of Passengers Leaving for Europe.

The following are the additional lists of passengers leaving this port for Europe yesterday:

Per steam-ship *Batavia*, (Cunard,) for Liverpool.—P. E. Murphy, F. Hilton, Mrs. Broomhead and child, Mrs. Shurtoliff, J. M. Gillespie, H. Dougherty, Mrs. E. Griffiths, Miss A. G. Stanley, Mrs. J. A. Picket, Miss M. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirsh, Miss Hirsh, Mrs. Blunn, child and man servant, Rev. E. H. Brandts, J. Fee, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Moss, J. P. Gould, Miss Gould, Miss V. P. Dourr, Mr. Hatch, G. W. Carpenter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Zabin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. C. Peach, Jr., and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lotheim and infant, Mr. and Mrs. N. Overland, G. W. Packard, R. L. Packard, E. M. Merrill, G. W. Moore, P. B. Steele, J. M. Stryker, Mrs. J. Cowen, Mrs. L. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard, Miss S. Howard, Miss A. Howard, Master R. Howard, and child, A. Friedman, J. A. Ely, W. B. Barker, L. J. Hayne, Mr. Snodor, Mr. Slidell, Mrs. A. Foster, Master Battersby, Mr. Nash, K. Mibe, Y. Zaro, Yanno Kuohel Hicezo, Yenomoco Knoton, Mrs. Davidson and 2 infants, Mrs. S. J. M. Homer, Miss G. D. Homer, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mellen, S. Dama, J. H. Pratt.

Per steam-ship *Washington*, (French line,) for Brest and Havre.—Isaac Bell, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Miss Olivia M. Bell, Master Eddie Bell, Mrs. Bispham, children and maid, Mrs. Giles, Mr. Giles, D. Gomez, Mrs. D. Gomez and three children, A. Hernsheim, Philip Carre, Mr. De Forrest, Mrs. De Forrest, Master W. H. De Forrest, Master O. De Forrest, Miss Blake, Miss De Forrest, Wm. Penneman, S. Levy, Mrs. L. Levy and child, Dr. T. M. Coan, H. K. Sutton, Dr. H. Shiff, B. Simon, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Cherassus, A. St. Marc, Master A. St. Marc, J. Levy, Mrs. William Amy, José Manuel Garcia, Mr. Vix, Mrs. Vix, L. H. Willard, A. Braiteau, F. de Coppet, Mrs. F. de Coppet and children, Mr. Jamet, Mr. Barré, Mrs. Barré, Mr. Dutel, Mr. Errico, Mrs. Ernest Zahn, children and maid, H. McCall, D. Landry, Miss Landry, Mr. Sperry, F. Isola, Mrs. F. Isola, M. L. W. Kitchen, Mrs. M. L. W. Kitchen, Mr. Lass, Mrs. Lass, Miss Lass and maid, Chretien Pfister, Mrs. Chretien Pfister, Mme. Ledion, Mme. Leclerc, Miss Kibaudiere, Louis Bock, Manuel de Montessart, Spanish Consul at Baltimore, Mr. Jaquin, Alexander Fleury and four children, Mr. Mauperrin, Miss Mauperrin, Miss Fanchette Duvosin, Lehman Levy, John Michel, Mrs. Michel, Master Michel, Miss Ludwig, Mrs. Beauregard, Mr. Grosset, M. Levy, Mr. Angers, Mrs. Angers, Mr. Boitel, Mrs. Boitel, John Maffai, Antonio Sassi, G. E. Montgomery, George L. Caittel, Mr. Picot, Mrs. Picot, Mrs. Boyer, Francois Michaud, Mr. Reverchaud, Edward Jolly, Paul Nicoud, Pierini Sassi, Miss Rosina Pagani, Mrs. Senac and family, Mr. Senac, Emile Eberhardt, L. Hahn, John R. Mahon, F. Mays, Dr. L. A. Lebeau, Louis Sherb, C. Huot, Leon Chantard, Mr. Kloster, Mrs. Kloster, Master Kloster, Adolphe Kloster, John Francis Guimet, Rev. Henry Clavreal, M. Frappaz, Mrs. Frappaz, Dr. Lanois, Maurice Beiteld, Mr. and Mrs. Mester, Mme. Eugenie Jacob, Mme. Palliess, Mrs. T. W. Jones and children, Rev. Mr. Letilly, Rev. Mr. Plotin, Rev. Joseph Martinere, Rev. John Louis Bussant, Bernard Milnet, Mme. Gillot, Frederick Abadi, Jules Rel, John B. Denayer, Mrs. Catherine Beaucler, Miss Aurelie Bouvart, Celestin Bouquardez, Eugene Lenez, Mme. Le Brouster and family, John Vergeron, Miss Mathilde Rollett, Mrs. E. L. Palaeis, Mme. Johnson, A. L. Mahandeau, Mrs. Victorine Bigeon, Mr. Sibourg, Vice-Consul at Charleston, S. C., Mme. Sibourg, Miss Sibourg and Master Sibourg, C. J. Dubois, Mr. Audibert, John Egger, Mrs. John Egger and family, J. F. Soler, F. Levincent, François Meulienberg, Asselin Louis, C. Bourques, V. Devisme, Bernard Celestin Hurtzemann, Mrs. Emily Caroline Vallette, George Loafer, John E. Irwin.

Per steam-ship *Spain*, (N. S. S. Co.,) for Liverpool.—F. J. Deans, F. Nesbit, Mr. Soutter, Mrs. Soutter, F. W. J. Hurst, Mrs. Hurst, John Mooney, Miss M. J. Johnston, Mrs. White, Mr. Logan, Mrs. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Morris and infant, F. Morris, Mrs. C. A. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Tusdale, R. Kirby, W. Boyd, Mrs. A. Johnston, Miss Watkins, Miss Soutter, Mrs. R. Wolf, Mrs. Edwards and infant, Miss A. Stewart, Miss A. Morris, Miss L. Morris, Miss A. Morris, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. C. M. Marcello, W. R. Penman, Mrs. F. B. Gray, Miss F. B. Gray, Miss M. F. Gray, Rev. L. D. Darling, Mrs. L. D. Post, A. T. Kiemschhart, C. F. Zoeller, W. Harkins, Dr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Niklaus, Miss A. Niklaus, R. Niklaus, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cogswell, Mrs. Mien, Mrs. H. R. Mien, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. Force, Miss Lacey, Miss M. Lacey, Mrs. Caroll, Mr. and Mrs. Fatham, Miss Deane, Miss S. Johnson, C. Congdon, Mr. Tracy, F. Tracy, J. Cordis, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Master Chapin, Mrs. Congdon, Miss Samin, Miss M. Samin, Mrs. McStoker and infant, Miss McStoker, Miss L. McStoker, F. McStoker, E. McStoker, A. Rhind, Mrs. A. Rhind, Miss Garnet, Mr. and Mrs. Attwater, Miss Attwater, J. W. Owens, Mr. Watkins, J. F. Cameron, J. J. Jackson.

The Colored Republicans—Appointment of Delegates to the Troy Convention.

The Colored Republican General Committee met at No. 247 Thompson-street, last evening, to elect delegates at large to the Colored Republican Convention, to meet at Troy, N. Y., on the 8th inst. The meeting was presided over by Mr. GEO. W. MYERS.

The general sentiment, as shown in the debates, was favorable to the re-election of President GRANT. Since the call for the Convention there have been ineffectual efforts made by persons in the interest of the Liberal Republican Party to influence the councils of the Colored Republicans in favor of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

GEORGE W. FRANCIS was last night elected a delegate at large, and it was decided to elect a second delegate at a future meeting. The delegates to the Convention so far chosen are as follows:

First Assembly District—George W. A. Murray, James W. Mars. Alternate, John S. Chase.

Fifth Assembly District—Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, George W. Myers, David R. Johnson. Alternates, Henry G. Smith, T. S. W. Titus, Washington Parker.

Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards—William F. Butler, John J. Zuille and Nelson F. Turpin.

Seventh Senatorial District—Louis Williams, Thos. J. Griffin, George F. Mack. Alternates, Augustus T. Bishop, J. G. Frisbie and T. B. Voorhees.

Seventeenth Assembly District—John J. Freeman, Samuel W. Clay, Lewis Prime. Alternates, Robert J. Kingsland, Charles W. Reid and Samuel H. L. Wilson.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Ocean Bank is to pay a further dividend of twenty per cent.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its anniversary meeting next Thursday, at Apollo Hall.

A fire last evening in the house of S. L. STONE, No. 117 East Seventeenth-street, caused $100 damage.

TERESA NOLAN, aged three years, fell out of a third-story window of her parents' residence, No. 67 Oliver-street, last evening, and was seriously injured.

The Army and Navy Club have leased and are fitting up the fine house No. 8 East Twenty-eighth-street. They will take possession next week.

Marshal HART granted 201 licenses last week; amount received, $440 40. Mr. G. D. CARDOZO received, during the week, 133 complaints of violations of Corporation ordinances.

Yesterday morning some thieves broke into the cabin of the barge *Minnusink*, lying at the pier foot of Franklin-street, and stole a watch and other property valued at $75.

Two hundred and forty-three new patients were treated during the past month at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, East Thirty-fourth-street.

A fire occurred yesterday on the third floor of No. 7 Mercer-street, occupied by L. P. PHILLIPS & Co., dealers in silks. Damage $100, fully insured.

THOMAS MANNING, of No. 439 East Eighteenth-street, fell on the side-walk at the corner of Oliver and Oak streets, yesterday, while intoxicated and sustained serious injuries.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, wife and child, left for Europe yesterday in the Inman steamer *City of London*. A party of his friends accompanied him down the Bay in a small steamer.

PATRICK KANE, who was charged with smuggling silks and silk umbrellas into this port, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS, there being no evidence to justify his further detention.

The suits recently commenced against the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company and four other companies, to throw them into involuntary bankruptcy, have been formally discontinued.

Late last night, MARY MCMANN and BRIDGET DONOVAN, both residents of No. 198 Washington-street, quarreled in front of their residence, and MARY struck BRIDGET on the head with a pitcher, wounding her severely. She was arrested and locked up.

JOHN MANNING, of No. 59 Cherry-street, and JOHN KEATING, an ex-policeman, of No. 474 Pearl-street, meeting at a late hour last night in a drinking-place, in Cherry-street, near James, got into a quarrel, and MANNING struck KEATING on the head with a cheese-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Both were arrested.

The decomposed remains of an unknown woman were found in the East River, at the foot of Ninth-street, yesterday, and the body of an unknown man in the North River, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street. Both bodies were removed to the Morgue.

Superintendent MIDDLETON reports the removal of 32,000 loads of dirt, garbage, ashes, &c., from our filthy streets during the past week, making in all over 100,000 loads during the five weeks of his connection with the Department.

JOHN CASH, who, on April 17, was run over by car No. 19 of the Broadway line, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the injuries received.

The annual meeting of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, will be held in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Wednesday, 8th inst.

The Eleventh anniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, will take place in the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, and in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Friday evening, 10th inst.

The Cunard steam-ship *Abyssinia*, which left Liverpool on April 23 and Queenstown on April 24, reached this port yesterday. Her mails are later by three days than those previously at hand.

Mrs. ALVAINE WAITELZAHL, of No. 266 Avenue A, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by opening an artery in her right arm, causing a serious injury. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN H. MAXWELL, aged seventeen, of No. 49 Mulberry-street, who, on Wednesday last, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen while playing with a loaded revolver, died yesterday at the Park Hospital.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in the bath-room on the third floor of the dwelling of D. MOONEY, No. 18 State-street, resulting in $1,000 damage to furniture and building.

Mrs. Gen. BARNUM, residing at the Hoffman House, while stepping out of a stage at Broadway and Tenth-street, yesterday, was thrown to the pavement by the sudden starting of the horses, and was severely injured.

CHAS. BOYLE, aged twenty-six, of East Twenty-eighth-street, fell over the dash-board of car No. 19 of the Second-avenue line, at Forty-first-street, last evening, and had his left hand almost severed from the wrist.

MICHAEL COONEY and FRANCIS MCGENLEY, members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, while proceeding to the fire in East Seventeenth-street, last evening, fell from the truck, at Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and were seriously injured.

MICHAEL MCGUIRE, aged twenty, and DOMINICK MONTRASS, aged twenty-three, laborers employed in the caisson of the East River Bridge, at the foot of Roosevelt-street, were seized with sudden illness while at work yesterday, and were removed to the Park Hospital.

FRANK CLARKSON, of No. 47 Mott-street, during a quarrel last evening with his wife MARY, beat her about the head and body in a most brutal manner, injuring her severely. MARY was taken to Bellevue Hospital and FRANK was arrested.

Early yesterday morning two burglars broke a large pane of glass in the front window of the store No. 483 Third-avenue, for the purpose of robbing the establishment. The noise of the breaking glass attracted the Police to the spot, when the thieves ran off. The glass broken is valued at $140.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform, last evening, it was announced that if the charter, now on its passage in the Legislature, should be passed, a meeting would be immediately called, in view of the Spring election, to secure a full representation of the respectable element of the Ward in the nominating Convention.

The Franklin Boat Club, an organization recently formed by attachés of the TIMES office, was formally inaugurated yesterday at their head-quarters, Jersey City. A "pull" on the Bay, and a collation afterward, in which the members and a number of friends participated took place.

During a fight among a number of rough characters assembled at the corner of Houston and Wooster streets, yesterday morning, WM. PARTAINE, of No. 266 West Eleventh-street, was stabbed in the hip and severely wounded by JOHN QUINN, who escaped. PARTAINE was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, Mr. DAVID CLARK in the chair, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Hagan, H. A. Luider, R. H. Green, C. F. Bruden, F. Miller, Joseph Stilgee, D. Burke, D. M. Holmes and Alexander Martin, to select delegates and alternates for the Elmira Convention.

The Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association met last evening at No. 889 Third-avenue, Mr. JOHN MCCOOL in the chair. Mr. JAQUES offered a series of resolutions condemning the act of the Legislature on the passage of the Third-avenue Railroad bill, but the meeting adjourned without coming to any definite action on the proposition.

The leading tea-dealers and brokers and liquor-dealers have signed an agreement to close their places of business on Saturdays at 3 P. M. henceforth till November, and the Marine Insurance Companies have agreed that between the 1st of May and the 1st of October, on Saturdays, the office-hours be considered as ending at 3½ P. M.

At the anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, this evening, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., is expected to preside, and addresses will be delivered by Dr. SCUDDER, of Brooklyn; Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, of the Broadway Tabernacle, and Judge BENEDICT, of the United States District Court.

Dr. HANS POWELL, the Treasurer of the Grand Soldiers' Meeting held in Cooper Institute on Friday evening, reports the following additional subscriptions: Gen. A. E. Burnside, $25; C. T. Raynolds, Esq., $20; Senator Henry Wilson, $10; Gen. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg, $10; C. E. Detmold, Esq., $25; Gen. Henry E. Davies, $50; E. L. Campbell, Esq., $5; J. C. J. Langbein, Esq., $14; Samuel Minnis, Esq., $14; Col. Benjamin Willis, $5.

BROOKLYN.

The police of Brooklyn arrested 443 persons during the past week.

The sum of $90,878 was received by the Tax Collector during the past week.

AUGUST MISPOGAL, German lager-beer saloon-keeper, was fined $55 by the Court of Sessions yesterday, for keeping a disorderly house.

Wearing apparel to the value of $60 was stolen by a sneak-thief from the residence of Mr. ERNEST GRIEN, No. 32 Gold-street, yesterday.

Mrs. MARTHA J. ATWATER, thirty-five years of age, dark hair and black eyes, has been missing from her home, on Fulton-avenue, since Tuesday afternoon.

The revenue and police authorities visited the Fifth Ward distilleries yesterday. In Dickson's Alley a still of one hundred gallons capacity was seized and confiscated.

The dwelling-house of Mrs. GILTEN, Degraw-street, was robbed of $65, yesterday, by a man who gained entrance under pretense of having been sent to fix up some blinds.

The wills of the following persons, deceased, were yesterday admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's Court: Christopher Moran, Lucy Caloin, John R. Morris, Frederick Stoppel, Daniel Briggs, William Haynes, Hugh Holliday, R. Curran.

WESTCHESTER.

A number of young ladies of Yonkers have decided to organize a club under the name of Mermaids, with a view of engaging in aquatic sports.

The new parsonage erected for the pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Yonkers having been completed, about 200 ladies and gentlemen of the society assembled in it yesterday for the purpose of extending a cordial greeting to Rev. F. S. BARNUM, their pastor, and his family.

An escaped convict from the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island made his way to William's Bridge, yesterday, and indulged in his old propensities, by picking the pocket of a young man named ALONZO BROSS. The offender was captured. He gave his name as PATRICK MCGOWAN, and had on a portion of his prison garb.

The Drainage Commission of Mount Vernon met on Friday morning and decided definitely in regard to their plans of operations, and at an early day they will be prepared to award the contract for carrying out the improvement. The land to be drained comprises an area of about sixty acres. It is proposed to construct an open drain, with substantial bridges at all the road and railway crossings. It will cost about $25,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the stables attached to RHINEHARDT & MUNCE'S brewery, Stapleton. The alarm was promptly given and the fire subdued. The damage was light.

HARRY DENYSE was held in $1,000 bail by Justice GARRET, yesterday, for assault. WM. MOFFAT was committed on a charge of abandoning his wife. THOMAS DELAHUNT was held in $300 bail by Justice HEGERTY for assault.

Early yesterday morning an attempt was made to burn the house of Mrs. WHITE, on the Richmond road. The basement door was cut open and kerosene poured inside and ignited. Fortunately, the fire was discovered and extinguished before it had obtained much headway. A son of Mrs. WHITE had his hand severely burned in attempting to extinguish the flames.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday eleven young ladies graduated at the Jersey City Normal School.

The body of a laboring man has been recovered from the river at the Morris and Essex coal docks, in Hoboken. It is thought to be one of the victims of the *Davenport* explosion.

NATHAN COON was found guilty of bigamy, in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

On Thursday night the house of Mr. LUCIUS ATWOOD, at Vineland, was destroyed by fire. In the cellar was a quantity of unfermented wine, worth $4,000, which was destroyed. The total loss is $10,000.

The cordage-works of Messrs. BAUMGARDNER, at Beverly, Burlington County, N. J., have been destroyed by fire, with the machinery and stock. The loss is $40,000, upon which there is an insurance of $28,000. Over 100 hands are thrown out of employment.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company was held at Wortendyke on Friday afternoon. A Board of Directors was elected. The annual report of the President states that the entire cost of the road from Middletown to New-York (or New-Durham, the present terminus) is $5,000,000. The line will be completed by the 1st of November.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91½; 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, May 4—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 25c.

1¼ P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89½.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales at sea, nearly due from New-Orleans, at 11⅛d. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 30s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 4.—LINSEED CAKES, £10 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. SPERM-OIL, £98@£100 ℔ ton. TALLOW, 53s. ℔ cwt. for Russian.

[Advertisement.]
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &C.
The largest and best equipped establishment in the United States, and the only ones where the storage of furniture, baggage, &c., is made an exclusive business, are HABGER's warehouses, in Eighth-avenue, extending from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street. Goods can be forwarded without previous notice; are raised and lowered on large elevators, and stored in separate tightly-closed or slatted compartments, of any size, which are always accessible.

[Advertisement.]
A. A.—GREELEY.—If he have not an elegant and comfortable hat his costume must fail to appear graceful. Ha! ha! KNOX, the emperor of hatters, has made it his study to provide the very perfection of head-dress. He has succeeded at No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—T. Crane, Mrs. H. Freeman, Mrs. M. E. Troy, Edward Karutz, Albert Karutz, W. E. Stiger, H. J. Wade, C. R. Layton, Miss Frances Baldwin, Mrs. James F. Brown and infant, Mrs. M. Ness, Benjamin T. Horne and wife, Amy Beard, Henry Hass, John Menkan, John Palloppi.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Lelia M. Long, from Shanghai.—Mrs. Loring, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Eastman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:53 | Sun sets....7:00 | Moon rises....4:10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.6:20 | Gov. Island.7:09 | Hell Gate.....8:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, J Hyde Sparks; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Batavia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Spain, (Br.,) Grace Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Washington (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Weser (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ariadne Doane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., R. & H. Chamberlain; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Zodiac, Chapin, Salem; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hille, London, E. E. Morgan & Sons; Franklin, Dreyer, Stettin, Wendt & Rammels; Vicksburg, Monell, Port-au-Prince, F. W. Kentzen; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Ilione, (Br.,) Ruson, Sagman, H. Sweetland & Co.

Barks Inca, (Ger.,) Windhourst, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Attila, (Aust.,) Barbarovich, Trieste, A. P. Agresta; Ukraine, Griffin, Yokohama, James E. Ward & Co.; Aberdeen, Trust, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way; S. E. Kingsley, Perry, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way; Nellie May, Blair, Montreal, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Annie Collins, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S.; Auriolo, (Br.,) Ellis, Windsor, N. S., J. L. Whitney & Co.; Geo. W. Hall, (Br.,) Pettis, Pansboro, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Para, (Br.,) Grieve, Queenstown, G. F. Bulley; Silas N. Martin, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; E. Miller, (Br.,) Parker, Brunswick, E. R. Ware & Co.

Schrs. J. P. Auger, Cook, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; H. E. Smith, Brown, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Lizzie Ives, Caxton, Fredericksha ven, B. J. Wenberg; Caledonia, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, S. C., and Port Bluff, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Florida, Thompson, Boston, H. P. Brown & Co.; Casper Lawson, Brunt, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Silas Brainard, Buell, Hartford, Rackett & Co.; Jas. Eaton, Poole, Portsmouth, P. Higgins; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; John Randolph, Rollins, New-Bedford; Little Dorrit, (Br.,) Shears, Antwerp, G. F. Bulley.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen April 20, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 767 passengers to Oelrich & Co. April 26, lat. 49 27, lon. 23, passed steam-ship Holsatia, hence for Hamburg; 29th, lat. 45 24, lon. 42 51, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; May 2, lat. 40 35, lon. 53 58, passed bark Stag, (Br.,) from Marseilles for New-York.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Liverpool April 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston April 23, via Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston May 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans April 27, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Dagmar, (Rus.,) Kohlstrom, Hartlepool 64 ds., via Gravesend 46 ds., with railway iron to order. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; has been 18 ds. W. of the Banks; March 24, lat. 48, lon. 70 30, passed a large quantity of empty petroleum barrels. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Wm. Yeo, (of Prince Edwards Island,) Howes, Newport, Eng., March 15, with railway iron to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons. Took the middle passage and had moderate weather.

Bark Lelia M. Long (of Boston), Lewis, Shanghai 127 days, with teas to Carver & Barnes. Passed Java Head Jan. 14; had light S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean; passed the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 28, St. Helena March 10; lost the S. E. trades in the Atlantic, in lat. 5 S., lon. 28 W.; from thence to lat. 2 N., had 18 ds. light variable airs and calms, with much rain, during that time making only 400 miles; since then light N. E. trades; crossed the equator in the Atlantic.

Bark Festena Lente, (Norw.,) Geruldsen, Middlesboro 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable winds; was 18 ds. west of the Banks.

Bark Lucy Frances, Upton, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Poncert & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Had strong N. E. winds up to Hatteras; thence 4 ds. with inclement weather.

Bark Victoria, (N. G.,) Lahmeyer, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 350 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Union, Tampa, Fla., 20 ds., with cedar and 4 passengers to E. Faber—vessel to Bemus & Pinkney. Had light N. E. winds and calms; was 3 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig E. H. Rich, (of Provincetown,) Paine, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to master. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Carolina, (Swe.,) Sjostrom, Rio Janeiro Jan. 13, via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Chas. J. Spence—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Feb. 17 in lon. 37; had moderate weather.

Brig Idalia, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Gordon, St. Marc 22 ds., with logwood to C. A. Van Bokkelin—vessel to G. H. Brewer. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Rio, (of Halifax,) Corbett, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had strong N. E. winds; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig A. G. Jewett, (of Belfast, Me.,) Reed, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Picketts, Arrago, P. R., April 7, with sugar, molasses, and bay rum to G. Hanford & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Had light southerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, (of St. George, M.,) Bickmore, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had fine weather, and was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Caroline Gray, (of Rockland,) Snow, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to J. V. Haviland. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; May 1, off Hatteras Shoals, passed ship Ann Gray, (Br.,) from Pensacola, for Belfast.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (of St. Thomas,) Neville, Aguadilla, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master. Had moderate weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Citizen, (Br.,) for Baltimore.

Schr. Agnes, (of Bath,) Hodgdon, Pensacola 17 ds., with yellow pine to the Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Kate Brigham, McNair, Liverpool 65 ds., with salt to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Took the northern passage, and had continual westerly gales; was 23 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. Annie Bayard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whelpley, Gonaives 11 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Beecher & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had light winds and calms; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port brig Alice Merrick, for New-York 28th.

Schr. B. F. Waite, (of Calais,) Aylwark, Arrago, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage; took a pilot from boat Mary & Catharine; at 1½ A. M. this morning struck on the tail of Romer, where she lay about 3 hours, causing her to leak so badly as to cause her to go on a railway for repairs; she came off without assistance.

Schr. Northern Light, (of Machias,) Plummer, Mayagues, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. V. King & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had moderate weather, was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with schr. Annie Bell, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rebecca Ann, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Florian, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; passed schrs. Isaac Oliver and Georgietta, going into port.

Schr. R. M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather. Left in port schrs. Isabel Snow and Laura Webb, ldg.

Schr. Howard, (of Boston,) Webster, St. John's, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Dennison, San Blas 20 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had variable weather, and was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Senora, (of Bath,) Glover, Arecceibo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master. Had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Port Antonio 13 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, Meade, Galveston 24 ds., with cotton to Snow & Burgess—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Hart, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. John Farren, Farrell, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Beckwith, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Hyne, Hall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Anna Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. Snow Flake, Davis, Boston.

Schr. Eurotas, Kimball, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Below.

Bark Charles F. Elwell, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Utley, from Liverpool March 30, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Was spoken May 3, off Block Island, by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Ship Ringleader, (of Boston,) Hamlin, from Hong Kong Jan. 4, with mdse. to Russell Howes & Co. Was spoken May 4, 10 miles W. of Fire Island, by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

One ship, 2 barks and 1 brig in the offing; 1 brig under sail outside Bar.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Washington, for Havre; Franklin, for Stettin; Spain, Atlantic, Batavia, and City of London, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; Ariadne, for Galveston; Cortes and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; ship Ontario, for London; barks Ukraine, for Yokohama; Bonito, for Pictou; brigs Emma Dean, for Curacoa; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; schr. Lizzie Ives, for —.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 4.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore, and Glaucus, from New-York; barks Express, from Liverpool; L. T. Stocker, Matanzas; Neptune, from Cienfuegos; brigs Sussex and Jacinto, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Matilda M., from Barbados, and Busy William, from Mayagues.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; bark Ebenezer, for Cork and a market; brig Home, for Darien, Ga.; schr. Albert Thomas, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 4.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore, bark Exchange, from Matanzas, and two British schrs. from the West Indies.

Passed out, steamer Moravian, for Liverpool; barks Ursula, for Rio; Contest, for Georgia; Aurora, for Amsterdam; James Primrose, for Liverpool; Oscar George, —, brigs Leona, for Matanzas; John Sanderson and J. B. Brown for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 4.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York. Cld. steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; schr. M. B. Bramball, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 3.—Arr. schrs. Sarah A. Hammond, Philadelphia, for Boston; Jessie W. Knight, Elizabethport, for Weymouth. Sld. brigs Star, and Robin; schrs. E. Hatwood, Ocean Belle, A. H. Edwards, Winner, Wm. Duren, J. W. Hall, Cottager, Amos Edwards, Anna Lyons, Ceres, and White Star.

May 4, arr. schrs. Transit, Philadelphia, for Boston; Harriet Fuller, Elizabethport, for Portland; Clara Clark, do., for Salem; Only Son, New-York, for do.; S. J. Lindsey, do., for Lynn; C. L. Vandervoort, Hoboken, for Newburyport; Tryphenia Cotuitport, for New-Bedford; Look Out, Calais, for Providence; Mary E. Long, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; S. L. Russell, Hyannis, for Philadelphia; Della Hodgkins, Provincetown, for New-London.

Sld., all the eastern-bound vessels.

Spoken.

March 9, by bark Lelia M. Long, no lat., spoke ship Regent, from Bombay, for Liverpool; 22d, no lat., spoke ship Pleiades, steering N. E.

April 30, by schr. Kate Brigham, in lat. 35 40, lon. 69 13, spoke brig Thomas Tierrell, (of New-Haven;) May 1, lat. 37 24, lon. 71 44, spoke brig Union T., (of St. John, N. B.,) bound to Matanzas.

April 27, by bark Union, in lat. 32, lon. 78, spoke bark Mexican, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Disasters.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, May 4.—The schr. Russell Dart, with wheat from Toledo for Oswego, while being towed into port was cut down by the ice and sunk.

Foreign Ports.

ARRAYO, P. R., April 17.—In port, brig Amos M. Roberts, ldg., for Boston; also, schr. B. H. Farland, for Boston; 21st, schrs. John Walworth and F. H. Farlan, both ldg. for ports N. of Hatteras.

HAVANA, May 4—The brig George W. Chase, 9 ds. from Philadelphia, has arrived at Cardenas.

Sld. steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, for New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 4.—The Williams & Guion steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York April 24 for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Eynon, from New-York April 25, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Arr., steamer Nevada, from New-York April 24; ship Helene, from Galveston March 16, with 2,270 bales cotton.

BERGEN, Norway, May 4.—Sld. steam-ship Peter Jebsen, (Norw.,) Wulf, for New-York.

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Complete set of fine-cut and engraved glass, for twelve persons..........$35 00
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STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FRESHNESS OF SPRING.

When Spring herself is here, in vain we look
To find her likeness pictured in a Book!
For Memory can only catch a gleam
Of all the glory trembling through her dream,
As saintly, year by year, the Poets try
To arrest the Eternal as it glimpses by
In evanescent visibility.
We feel so much more than we ever see:
See so much more than we can sing or say.
Spring comes, with all her young things all at play,
And breathes her freshness through this life of mine,
Freshness divinely fresh from the Divine!
The spirit of life ascends in flame and flush,
Thro' every blade and blossom, briar and bush.
As Winter fires die out, so fades all thought
Of Spring before her miracle newly wrought.
The little slip of Spring that wavers by
In smiling shape of the first Butterfly—
The earliest Snowdrop, youngest Violet,
Wear all the wonder of the first Spring yet.
The Cuckoo comes each year with spell to start
The blithe glad leap of Childhood in the heart:
As fresh today the springing of the Lark
As when he gusht up heavenward from the Ark.
Wood-hyacinths quivering in a breath of blue,
The night-bird's old sweet song, are always new.
Springs fleet and fade away, but Spring dies never!
The rainbows pass; the Rainbow lives for ever.

—*Gerald Massey.*

LA GITANA.

PART I.

It was a very bleak and desolate-looking common, with the brightest of Midsummer suns pouring down hot beams upon it. Not a vestige of grateful foliage nor a cool glint of water was within sight, and the only produce of the arid soil consisted of some withered and dwarfish bushes of the yellow furze, diversified with stinging nettles and scanty patches of sickly grass, upon which a few cattle slothfully grazed. Beasts so wondrously poor and lean that they appeared barely equal to the arduous task of nibbling the dry and scorched blades that formed their most uninviting meal.

Yet, strange to say, human beings had voluntarily chosen dreary and lonely Thornleigh Heath for a temporary abiding-place. True, they were not folks to be over-fastidious as to comfort and requirements, for they were only a tribe of gypsies, composed of men and women of various nations, who presented, for the most part, not only an unpleasant, but even a formidable aspect to the eye.

The small and dingy tents were pitched *pêle-mêle* here and there, in close contiguity, and the huge unwieldy caravans were drawn together, so as to form some slight shelter from the burning rays.

Just where the coolest shadows slanted down upon a gaudy parti-colored shawl that was carefully spread out upon the ground, reclined the head of the tribe. She was a native of Toledo, and in the palmy days of youth she had probably been the peerless belle of its famous Alcazar. Considerably past the half of a century, and far above the average height of her sex, she presented a very masculine appearance, with big, sinewy limbs, that the tucked-up sleeves of the bodice and the short embroidered kirtle she wore, fully displayed to view.

From beneath the artistically arranged folds of a picturesque scarlet kerchief, tresses as jetty as the wing of the blackcock fell in dishevelled and rough masses round a broad and deeply-tanned face, that was indisputably coarse and bold in expression, but which yet owned a set of features as regular and grand as some Roman matron's.

Heavy bangles of gilt clasped her dusky wrists, and large crescents of the same ornamented her ears, while curious amulets engraved with barbarous-looking hieroglyphics were suspended round her ample neck. By her side stood a tall pitcher or vase of earthenware, full of a kind of sherbet, which she raised frequently and with the same facility to her lips, as if it had been but a featherweight.

From her lowly couch she watched covertly and severely, with eyes that were as black as sloes and as keen as a hawk's, the groups of her tawny "progeny," who lay about lazily on the encamping ground; the male portion of the community with long clay pipes in mouth, and the women in their fantastic but soiled finery, flitting about and laughing and jabbering in Babel-like confusion of tongues.

The afternoon was waning slowly but surely, and losing all patience—a virtue which she did not possess at any time to an eminent degree—the gipsy mother spoke out in a loud, guttural voice, that especially in wrath sounded as harsh and as hard as the croaking of an ancient raven:

"Five o'clock by the sun, and I'll be sworn nightfall will soon be upon us; and it has quite escaped your memories, forsooth, that our larder lies empty, that not so much as the half of a widgeon's wing will grace our evening meal. Sebastian, Gomez, all of you fellows! in lieu of sprawling there like so many lay-figures, get hence and insnare a rabbit or a pullet. Drones, be quick, I say!" The men she addressed scowled fiercely at her under their dark beetling brows, but never attempted to move a jot from their recumbent positions.

"The sun is too hot to do your bidding, mother. If you desire the larder to be replenished, you will have to catch the game yourself," replied with an insolent laugh a morose-visaged gipsy whom she had called Sebastian.

"Or if it pleases your Majesty to take your ease, bid La Gitana go and sing to the town gentry hard by. With her pretty wiles and coy glances she could bring us back enough silver to buy a dozen evening meals if she willed it, I'll warrant; but by Santa Maria, the young girl has grown mightily dainty of late, and we are not good enough for her smiles and looks," he added with a sneer, and a knowing wink of his cunning eye at a man who sat near him, and whose exterior was far cleaner and more civilized than all the rest of the motley company. His name was Ruperto, and he was a Spaniard, with the clear olive tint of his nation, and with a majestic and athletic figure that might have stood as a model for a youthful Hercules. His eyes were extremely bright and intelligent, and long, glossy hair waved over his stalwart shoulders. As Sebastian's insinuation fell upon his ear, his dark orbs flashed fire, the red blood rushed into his cheek, a heavy cloud passed over his brow, and there was an ominous glitter in his glance. He was a kinsman and a prime favorite of the "mother," and presuming on his consanguinity and place in her affections, he always spoke out his will imperatively, when by force of mere habit, rather than from any feeling of friendliness or obedience, the other gypsies succumbed as a rule meekly to her control.

"And, by fierce Phœbus above, no weak woman shall do the work to save these hard and lusty fellows trouble. Come, rouse up, all of ye, and let us begone ere famished stomachs make your tempers hotter. Listen to me, good mother. La Gitana shall not be forced to sing and dance in these sultry hours, while so many strong arms are here to gain the cheer."

"But where is La Gitana?" he added in a wondrously softer tone, as he looked anxiously round the caravans and tents in search of the subject of conversation, but returned disappointed and crestfallen, in a minute or so, to his seat.

"Where, indeed?" jeered Sebastian in an evil voice, that was full of mockery and malice, but which was greeted by all the group with noisy and undisguised hilarity.

Ruperto frowned as the unpalatable merriment rang out, and jumping quickly to his feet, he faced Sebastian with concentrated defiance and determination inscribed so legibly on his mouth, that the other man's face blanched suddenly to a strange and leaden whiteness.

Like most bullies and braggarts, Sebastian was a thorough craven at heart, and he trembled like an aspen-leaf, inwardly, at the very unmistakable signs of wrath on his adversary's countenance.

"Where is she?" thundered Ruperto in stentorian tones, that might have awakened the Seven Sleepers, and which startled all its listeners, while his fists appeared to Sebastian to take up a dangerous and most unpleasant vicinity.

He hesitated for a moment or so, mentally considering what manner of reply would be the safest to make to the evidently exasperated questioner; and then, on the principle that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," he said in low and whining tones, while his whole frame seemed to collapse with fear.

"In truth I know not where she is, Ruperto. By the Virgen Maria, I do not know. How should I know, when, as all here are aware, I have never moved from this spot since cockcrow?"

Yet even while he persisted in his denial, a malicious twinkle in his eyes entirely denied his assertion; and Ruperto, chafing and fuming with rage and incipient jealousy, seized him by the ear, and shook him in his powerful grasp as easily as if he had been an infant; then throwing him down on his knees, he kept him there forcibly, while the culprit, without a struggle, resigned himself to his fate.

"Speak the truth, knave," Ruperto shouted, "or, by the soul of my dead father, I will murder thee! None shall dare to soil the plumage of my pretty bird, my Gitanella, my Rosa Silvestre, while I live to thrust back the foul slander down their throats. Tell me at once what thou meanest, or I will wring thy wretched neck, and still the pulses of thy black heart forever!"

"Take off thy hands—*Dios mio*, they clutch me like an iron vice!—and I'll tell thee all I know," he pleaded piteously.

Ruperto unloosed his hold, and folding his brawny arms tightly around his chest, as if to prepare to himself listen calmly, but in reality to press down the rapid throbs that his jealous feelings had excited, fronted him; while all the gypsies, rising simultaneously from their indolent positions, gathered around, including the mother, whom curiosity in the forthcoming recital had aroused from her turfy couch.

"Your pretty bird, Ruperto, has left her nest to perch on distant trees, and she has found another mate, I ween."

"Leave alone riddling, and speak out plainly and boldly, Sebastian," vociferated the eager audience in one breath; while Ruperto's cheek grew whiter and whiter, and the thick moustache that shaded his lip failed entirely to conceal the pained quiver of his mouth.

"On yester eve I wandered through the lanes that skirt the town hard by. Up in the sky the big moon sailed; but she was as coy as a maiden, and now and then she drew a dark vail over her face. I walked along with a slow and lingering gait, not searching for pale blossoms or golden-eyed buds peeping out of their green coverlid of leaves, but for some errant pullet that might have wandered from its roost, an unwary perch in the wayside pool, or even a sparrow or two to add to the good mother's pie. I crept noiselessly on by thicket and hedge, holding my breath so as not to frighten away my game. Then suddenly I heard a gentle little rustling where the long grass nods its tall and feathery head. I bent lower, and peered through the young branches of a blackthorn, and I saw—neither a pullet nor a sparrow—but—"

"What?" exclaimed a dozen voices, while Ruperto in silence staggered toward a caravan, and leant heavily against its side.

"Ruperto's pretty dove La Gitana nestling close and loving beneath the falcon's wing—the milk-white lamb in the fold of a ravening wolf. Ay, there stood Rosa Silvestre, so cold and so proud to all her tawny race; so fond, so gentle and so meek to the fair-haired stranger, with eyes as blue as the heavens are now, with a mien as stately and haughty as a noble hidalgo of Spain. I listened to the waters that kept murmuring on softly, like the voices of the broad Guadalquiver, and I heard—"

"*Misericordia!*" ejaculated Ruperto faintly, with big drops of cold perspiration starting upon his pallid brow, while his strong hands clung more tightly to the wheel which was his support.

"La Gitana coo so sweetly to her mate, that she hated the gipsy blood with bitterest rancor, and loved but him in all the world!"

"*Grandes cielos!* the traitress! the serpent!" exclaimed the hearers in a voice.

But Ruperto, without uttering a syllable, seized his fowling-piece, and shouldering it, strode hastily toward the town, that lay about half a league from the heath.

"Thanks to thy meddling talk, Sebastian, the demon of mischief is brewing in that brain," said the mother angrily, as she pointed toward the retreating figure of her kinsman. "Run after him, one of you, and see that no harm come of the talebearing," she added persuasively.

"I will go, mother," answered a young English gipsy with a blooming Hebe-like face.

She was dressed as a little Red Riding-hood, and had glittering coins interwoven in her glossy plaits of hair. Her eyes had been employed during the whole conversation in watching the expression of Ruperto's countenance, and were turned wistfully and regretfully still toward the direction he had taken.

"See how the red blood mounts in her cheek! Why not confess, girl, that thy footsteps go after Ruperto as naturally as the sparks fly upward?"

"It matters little what the wagging tongues say to thee, Hilda; mind my bidding, and see that Ruperto's neck runs not into danger," desired the mother in an authoritative tone.

Hilda, eager to obey, lingered no longer; but sped, swift and light of foot as a mountain chamois, over the common, until she arrived within a short distance of the object of her anxiety. Then she tripped noiselessly along behind him; while Ruperto, entirely absorbed in his own fears and unhappiness, never dreamed even of her proximity.

He walked with giant strides on and on, never pausing until he reached the outskirts of the little town; then, after a momentary hesitation, he turned down a long and narrow lane.

Suddenly he came to a dead halt, and hiding himself behind the gnarled trunk of an old oak, he watched, with the keen pangs of jealousy and with murder in his soul, two figures in his vicinity that leant over a rustic stile, engrossed in themselves and oblivious of the rest of the world.

The moon was scarcely arisen from her azure bed, but the light of myriads of stars was quite enough to reveal to Ruperto the slight waist of the being he worshipped with the wild vehemence of gipsy nature encircled by another man's arm, while a long fair mustache drooped close against La Gitanella's raven tresses.

The sight curdled the blood in his veins, and even stunned him for a moment, as though a severe blow had been dealt him; then he seemed, as it were, to stagger into a full consciousness of the scene. Pale as ashes, even to his lips, he drew himself together as if to collect his strength; then, pointing the gun steadily, he deliberately pulled the trigger; but a quick jerk to his arm sent the deadly missile upward. La Gitanella and her lover were safe, and Hilda, trembling and faint, clung passionately to Ruperto's breast. Looking down in undisguised amazement, he saw whose face rested so near to his own, and, with a gesture of angry impatience, hurling her violently to the ground, he stalked rapidly away. His vengeance remained unsatisfied, his heart was sorely lacerated. His pretty bird, his Gitana, was indeed another's, and yet she lived. Ay, lived to hang entranced on another's words; lived to drink honeyed draughts of love from another's eyes.

The only human being that had ever touched his feelings and evoked all that was good and truthful and honest within him, was lost to him forever. Leaning over the hedge he wiped away big drops from his cheeks, ashamed lest even the mute trees should be witnesses to his unmanly emotion; but even while jealousy tortured him to madness, the gipsey melted in tenderness and compassion toward the girl that he loved infinitely better than his own existence.

Completely uneducated, unpolished as a savage, and without a spark of religion in his nature, he yet sent up a rude but earnest thanksgiving to the Supreme Deity that ruled the world, for having shielded his love from the death-stroke that his cruel hand had nearly dealt her. He shuddered as he pictured to himself La Gitana's graceful limbs all rigid and set, and the luminous light of her starry eyes faded for ever; her liquid voice hushed in the lonely grave; her face and heart colder than the wintry winds. Bitterly repentant of his contemplated crime, he even experienced a sentiment of gratitude to Hilda for having been the instrument of saving him from it; and, full of regret at his harshness toward her, he went slowly back to the spot where he had left her in his wrath.

La Gitanella and her companion had strolled further on, startled by the sound of the shot; but the girl Hilda still crouched on the ground, moaning and weeping. Ruperto raised her up with all the gentleness he could muster, and taking one of her thick plaits of hair he wiped away with it the tears that fell like rain down her round and ruddy face.

"I was very wrong to ill-treat thee, girl," he whispered kindly and soothingly to her, "but, in truth, I was beside myself when I forgot that it was but a weak and helpless woman that stood by my side. Hilda, thou didst me a rare service when thy small strength stayed my hand from working direful evil, and I thank thee for it; but it would have been far kinder of thee if thou hadst pointed the fowling-piece at my own poor heart."

And under the grateful cloak of night he let his eyes fill with water, but with a hard rough hand he dashed it quickly away.

"Art thou bruised, child?"

"Only a little shaken, Ruperto," she answered meekly, although her knees and arms were hurt in the fall. The warm gypsy blood was rife in her veins, but to this man she was as gentle and loving as a gazelle.

"Get thee back to the tents as quickly as thy swift steps can take thee, Hilda. Thou art too dainty a prize for some errant jackal; and, mind thee, not a word to that knave Sebastian, or to any one else, of what both thou and I have seen in the lane this night."

"I would cut out my tongue sooner than anger thee by disobedience, Ruperto, and thou knowest it," she replied earnestly; then, patting his arm affectionately, she disappeared in the gloom toward the common; but Ruperto, averse to meeting any of the tribe in the perturbed state of his mind, roamed restlessly hither and thither in the darkness of the spreading trees; now starting violently at the contact of some jutting bough, as though the death-grip of an Alguazil was upon him; now running at full speed from horrors that memory conjured up; and only stealing back like a thief to the encampment when all the gypsies were locked in slumber.

PART II.

Pale holy stars shedding a chastened radiance from the vaulted sky; the evening air laden with the fragrant breath of bud and blossom; the voice of Philomel upon the ear; rich drooping foliage casting cool and friendly shadows upon the earth—these were the assistants at La Gitana's tryst of love. Even while Phœbus drove his car furiously through the heavens, and the sultry hour brought langor to man and beast, the figure of a girl might have been seen hastily wending her way from Thornleigh Heath toward the town. Beneath the broad glare of day it was easy to perceive that she bore no single mark of gypsy blood upon her. Her face, after the well-known type of the celebrated Murillo's choicest portraits, yet owned a creamy tint that was completely free from the tawny and dusky tinge that characterized the features of her tribe. Her small head, with its long rippling tresses, was poised daintily on her swanlike neck with the hauteur of an eastern queen. Large shy eyes, like those of an antelope, were shaded by thick black lashes; and delicately-chiseled nostrils and proud curving lips lent an aristocratic beauty to her countenance. She was patrician to the backbone. In spite of the peculiarity of the gypsy garb in which her lithe form was arrayed, and the jingling tambourine with its knot of gay-colored ribbons that she held in a gloveless hand, the slight ankle and symmetrical arching foot, "'neath which water could flow," according to the Arabian conceit, were points that indisputably belonged to the purest of *sangre azul*.

A crimson flush was on her rounded cheek, and a happy light beamed from her dark eyes as she hurried over heather and furze, and passing through a wicket-gate, sped lightly down the lane that was known by the rustics of Thornleigh as the "Lovers' Walk."

It was too early for the trysting hour; but, away from the noisy din and coarse talk of her canvas home, in the deep stillness of country, with no sound save that of fluttering leaves or murmuring water, and no witnesses but the spangled butterflies, and the flowers that blushed as brightly as herself, La Gitana was more than content to lie upon the grassy sward, under a sheltering elm, and to dream of love.

Love, fervid in its intensity as the clime of her own sweet south, but as pure in its nature as England's snows.

With the long jetty lashes kissing close the soft pink cheeks, and with scarlet pouting lips, that parted every now and then in a little smile, the gypsy girl, in a delicious waking dream, pictured herself the bride of the fair-haired Saxon, whose pedigree dated from the Conqueror, and whose rich coffers overflowed.

In imagination she knelt beside him at the altar of a grand old church, with satin and lace trailed around her, while the songs of wood-birds that sat on the boughs above her sounded like a nuptial hymn. Then she dwelt in a turreted castle, surrounded by its own ancestral trees, and filled with retainers, while she, the poor vagrant gypsy, raised by the omnipotent power of love, was suzeraine of all.

The red sun sank lower and lower in the westward, and the gray dusk crept gently over the sky, but she lay on her canopy of grass, utterly heedless of time.

"Wild Rose!" whispered a familiar voice in her ear; and starting quickly to her feet, she found Keith Cameron by her side.

"Rosa Silvestre," or "Wild Rose," that was the only name she knew beside the title of La Gitana, that had been bestowed upon her by the tribe.

It was only as a wandering gypsy, a beautiful savage, or a cunning seeress of fortunes, earning a few paltry coins by her tambourine and the liquid tones of her own voice, or by her skill in palmistre, that Keith Cameron knew her; and although bewitched by her surpassing beauty and grace, and struck by the extraordinary refinement of her language, he was, after all, but a matter-o'-fact sensible Briton, not given to weaving fairy tissues of romance, in which princesses disguised as strolling players formed a part. Nevertheless, the girl had a strong and subtle charm about her, and in spite of the prejudices of class, he had learnt to love her dearly, ay, and with a good, honest and manly love that had raised up a tower of protection around her from the smallest word or look that could have sullied the presence of the highest and purest dame of the Court of St. James'.

"Wild Rose!" and Keith's voice literally trembled with tenderness as he gave utterance to the pretty sobriquet, "I scarcely dared to awaken you from your slumbers. You looked so unutterably happy in them; and these sweet lips," and he stopped and kissed them fervently, "smiled up in my face as I bent over you."

"I *was* happy; for I was dreaming of thee," the girl answered softly, in her broken English, addressing him with the familiar *tu toi* of gypsy dialect, while she lifted up great loving eyes toward him; "*so* happy, Keith!"

He had taught her early in their acquaintance to call him by his Christian name; and in her silvery southern accents it sounded infinitely more melodious than in his own tongue.

"What were you dreaming, pretty one?" and he infolded her with his arm, and felt immeasurably happy himself as he did so; and the green leaves rustled gently as if they were murmuring a glad welcome to the kisses of the fickle breeze, and the pale stars above peeped at one another, vailing and unvailing the light of their glances, as if in shyness, while Wild Rose whispered her dream close in her lover's ear.

Keith listened to her artless words; but if the shadow of the big elm-tree had not obscured the light, a trace of sadness might have been read upon his brow. For a moment or so he was silent, lost in painful thought; the girl's dream had brought so vividly before his mind the great incompatibility existing between their social positions. Yet to wed any other but Wild Rose never entered his brain, so completely had she intwined herself round each fibre of his heart.

"Tell me, my love bird, did you care for me more amid the pomp of the church and the grandeur of the castle than you do here, under the canopy of the blue sky amid the simplicity of nature?"

"I could not love thee more, even if I would! Thou fillest all my soul, whether green leaves or gilded roofs shelter me. Even when I die, my spirit will fain follow thee wheresoever thou goest!" and she nestled her head into his breast.

"My own!"

Neither of them spoke again for a while, mute from sheer intensity of happiness. Only Keith gathered his Wild Rose closer to him and gazed into her eyes.

As they stood there Ruperto's jealous eye marked them, and his hand tried to point the deadly aim.

The sound of the gun startled them out of the blissful trance into which they had both fallen, but surmising it was but the work of an errant fowler, they paid no heed, and only wandered quietly on further into the lane.

The moon was rising out of a large white fleecy cloud, and the silver light, falling through the interlacing branches, formed a carpet of diamonds for their feet, and bathed in liquid lustre all around. The scent of new-mown hay came upon the wings of the summer wind from the adjacent meadows; not a sound but the low twitter of a sleepy bird, not a breath but that of some fragrant flower. All was peaceful and still save Keith Cameron's heart.

Looking down upon the slight figure beside him, feeling her clasp upon his arm, and realizing that he worshiped her dearer than his life, he recognized fully the utter misery of leaving her for ever; but honor and rectitude bade him do so, since, to use the allegorical phraseology of her own people, he knew that it was not possible for the eagle to mate with but his equal. Wild Rose suddenly glanced up at his face, and, with the quick perception of her nature, noticed at once the unwonted sadness that clouded it.

"Art thou ill or weary, Keith?" she questioned hurriedly, with anxious solicitude in her tone. "Heaven grant that 'tis not the shadow of sorrow that lies so heavily upon thy brow; or, if perchance it be so, that my touch, like a magic wand, may drive away the weight from thine heart to mine. I own cannot bear to see thy lip without its sunny smile, that sheds both warmth and light upon my soul," she exclaimed with pathos and passion that were infinite.

"It is nothing, dear one;" and Keith essayed bravely to thrust a throng of miserably thoughts away from him in a deep sigh. "If a shade was on my face, it was cast there by that dark cloud overhead;" and he pointed upward.

The girl looked also, and shuddered.

"'Tis an evil omen, Keith," she faltered, with all the superstition of a gypsy. "Knowst thou not that when a black vail suddenly hides the pale face of the moon 'tis an augury that there shall be grief to the children of the earth, on whom she loves to shed her brightest smiles?"

Keith laughed at her fancy, and kissed away the quiver on her mouth.

"Southern imaginations are more fertile than those in colder climes, pretty one; and see, the augury was a false one, for there sails Diana without a speck vailing her from our bold gaze. What prophecy does that suggest?"

"That grief shall come for a while, but that joy will scatter its bitter blossoms to the four winds in the end."

"That means that Wild Rose and I shall never part, for without her my life would be an arid waste. But tell me a little about the gypsies, that I may learn more about yourself. What caused them to fix on so rough and uninviting a spot as Thornleigh Heath for an abiding-place? Why, it is barely good enough to harbor a dog, much less human creatures."

"They are a rough people, and it matters little to them where they pitch their tents. On Thornleigh Heath they can quarrel and fight, with none to stay their cruel hands," she replied, with a gesture of unfeigned aversion and fear.

"Are they all kind to you, my Wild Rose?"

"They do not love me, but dread of the gypsy mother restrains them from taunting and gibing. I keep aloof from all, and seldom hold converse with any of them except—Ruperto."

There was a peculiar intonation in her voice as she spoke that aroused Keith's attention at once, while a fierce pang of jealousy thrilled through him. Seizing her hands, he scrutinized the expression of her features.

"Ruperto! and what is he like, Wild Rose, that he should have your notice more than the rest?"

"I know not; it never came into my mind to study his face. I only know that he is not like thee!"

She answered frankly, with undisguised admiration in her eyes, as she surveyed her companion under the bright moon's rays.

And in truth, Keith Cameron, as he stood beside her, with his fair hair gleaming up like gold, his perfect features, and athletic form, would have presented the aspect of a Greek god to other eyes beside those of a loving girl.

The proud red blood mantled in his cheek, and drawing up his head imperiously, he said in cold curt accents, annoyed that such a comparison should have even suggested itself to her—

"Ruperto is only a miserable gypsy!"

"And I am only a gypsy," she murmured, very mournfully and humbly, while large tears rained down her face.

"Rather my queen, my empress!" cried Keith, deeply regretting his hasty words.

For the world he would not have wounded her feelings. There was a little pause, during which he strove to bring back a smile to her lips.

"Does this Ruperto ever presume to tell you that he loves you?" he questioned, unquiet and full of suspicions still.

"Yes," she whispered, very low and bashfully, as though she were ashamed to own to it, and he felt her shudder all over. "He follows me from spot to spot with his eyes, and he says that it is the will of the gypsy mother that I should mate with him—that none of the tribe dare gainsay her words; but sooner than obey, I would pierce my heart with this!" and she drew from her bosom a small but sharp stiletto and showed him its glittering blade. "I carry this with me always, but no blood but mine own will ever stain its brightness."

"And how long have you been with these gypsies, sweet one?"

"Since earliest memory. When we were in Spain, I was never let to wander alone. In Seville and Toledo, where we pitched our tents the longest, the white walls were my prison-bars. But since we came over the sea, they force me to play, and sing, and tell fortunes; but the silver pieces that cross my palm seem to burn holes into it!"

And she stamped her little foot impatiently upon the ground, while her red lip curled scornfully. Only for a moment, for her nature was pliable and gentle as a dove's, although warmth of feeling was her birthright.

"The night grows on, and I must haste away, or they may perchance seek me, Keith. Hush! what sound was that?" she exclaimed in alarm, as a sudden rustling in a fallen heap of leaves that lay on the other side of the thick hedge fell upon her ears, and the dark form of a woman glided quickly away in the distance under the gloom of the trees.

"*Santa madre!* it is the gypsy Hilda who hath been eavesdropping here," she added, trembling violently. "They have tracked me, Keith, and I may perchance never look on thee again, my love! my love! they will take me hence, and place land and water twixt thee and me. I knew that black cloud boded ill. Keith, without thee my heart will break!"

"Keep up a brave spirit, and trust that all may go well," he said soothingly. "To-morrow night I shall be here, longing to fold you again in these arms. Good night, and angels watch over thee, my life!"

"Farewell," she murmured upon his lips; "and would that the blessed morrow was already come!"

When Wild Rose, after a sleepless night, had awakened from a short slumber, the sun was high up in the heavens, and it seemed to her as though an unwonted air of excitement prevailed over the whole encampment; but wrapt up in her own feelings, and counting the hours as they passed until she should find Keith by her side, she never noticed the stir around.

Early in the morning a gypsy from Seville had reached the camp with important news that was solely for the ear of the gypsy mother. After a lengthened interview with her, a grave consultation was held among the elders of the party; and when it was ended, the heterogeneous pharaphernalia was hurriedly packed, ready for departure at the shortest notice.

Keith Cameron kept his promised word, and lingered long beneath the spreading trees, with his cheek flushing at every sound, and his heart swelling with impatience to see his love again; but he lingered at the sweet trysting spot in vain. The moon rose higher and higher, and flooded the earth with her splendor; but the only light that he yearned for—the light of La Gitana's eyes—was denied him.

At length, with dire misgiving in his breast, and disappointment paling his face, he strode hastily toward the common. Thornleigh Heath lay in the moonlight lonely and bleak. Here and there a smouldering fire betokened a late meal; but the white tents of the gypsies no longer met the sight, and even while Keith, sick with unhappiness and despair, stared round in dismay, his poor Wild Rose, vigilantly guarded by Ruperto, wept broken-hearted in a corner of a crowded caravan.

PART III.

Two years had passed away, although in their course time had lagged wearily and heavily on his wings since the Summer's night when Cameron stood upon the deserted common and realized the bitter fact that Wild Rose was indeed gone from him. All the efforts he had made—and they had in nowise lacked energy, for his very heart was in the task—had proved futile to track the gypsies; and in truth, while he was searching for them northward, they had traveled in double haste in the opposite direction.

Absence, instead of cooling the ardor of his passion, appeared to increase it tenfold, and La Gitana's beauty and soft "antelopean" eyes haunted him day and night. At length, utterly unable to cope against a feeling that became daily stronger than himself, and finding neither rest nor peace in the old pleasures and pursuits of home life, he resolved to try if existence would present brighter colors in new countries, and change of scene distract him from the one all-absorbing subject of regret. From city to city he went, listlessly and aimlessly, like the Wandering Jew, each one interesting him less than the last; and after several months of absence from England, he found himself located for the Winter season at Algiers.

The only sight in Algiers that at all attracted or interested him was the extremely fantastic attire of the Algerian women, bringing vividly to his mind the figure of the gypsy girl whom he so vainly strove to forget. But the more he essayed to drown her memory in Lethe's stream, the more pertinaciously his soul seemed to cling to that soft silent night, when, under the chastened light of myriad stars, he had clasped his Wild Rose to his breast for the very last time.

Travel proved no panacea for his trouble, and he commenced his route homewards, lingering on his steps in the pleasant south.

Keith rested at Toledo, not from any especial attraction that the town had for him, but simply because La Gitana had mentioned it as her abode for a while, and because it was a known spot for gypsies to congregate; and for hours, in defiance of the sultry atmosphere, he paraded the streets and visited the several ruins in the suburbs, with the hope animating him that perchance he might alight on a trace of his lost love.

No vestige of her or of her people, however, appeared, to reward his longing eyes and indefatigable research; and, weary and heart-sick, he went to Seville, and established himself for some days in the Plaza Nuova. It was just at the termination of the Holy Week when he reached the city; the celebrated "Santa Semana," and the great fair of the place, with the attendant attraction of a famous bull-fight, was in prospect.

The grand gala occasion seemed to present to Keith's mind a certainty almost of falling on some of the tribe whom he had learnt to know by sight at Thornleigh, and he was aware that a handful of reals would prove an all-sufficient bait for any information he desired to extract.

He had made a point wherever he went of eschewing all refined society, fearing lest its claims might interfere with the one object he had in view; and it was only on the eve of his departure that a brother countryman suggested the wisdom of taking just a *coup d'œil* of the grandees of the land that were to be collected together at a superb entertainment at the castle of the Duc d'Alicante.

The D'Alicantes were one of the wealthiest and noblest families of Spain, and the festive event was given in celebration of the *début* into the *grand monde* of the sole child and heiress, the Donna Zanella, whose peerless beauty was the theme of all Seville. Keith, loth to mix in a gay and glittering scene, with which his feelings were not at all in consonance, was in no haste to find himself among the crowd. On the point of quitting Spain it seemed to him as if he were parting with every chance of looking again upon Wild Rose.

When he reached the castle, that was situated some leagues from Seville, it was considerably past midnight, but the revelry appeared at its highest; and desirous of quiet, he stood a little apart from the dancers leaning against a marble pillar, the hue of which was not whiter than his own cheek. He looked ill and wan, and he felt dizzy from the dazzling glare of hundreds of lamps of every color that hung from the vaulted ceiling, and from the strong fragrance of the tube-rose and orange-flowers, with which the atmosphere was laden almost to stifling.

His eyes glanced carelessly and indifferently at the mass of magnificent Spanish beauties, smiling behind the gorgeous ebon-and-gold fans that they flirted with a coquetry that is indigenous to Spain.

But with the wild grace and exquisite features of his gypsy girl filling Keith's soul, all other women appeared insipid to his eyes.

The queen of the festival, Donna Zanella, saw him as he stood there, white and motionless as a statue, with a cold gaze that none had power to kindle into admiration, and a brow that bore an impress of sorrow upon it.

And as she watched him, her heart, beneath the priceless satin and lace, throbbed fast and passionately, and her hand, that rested lightly on the arm of a stately hidalgo, shook like an aspen leaf.

Never removing her eyes from the Englishman's face, as though she were enchained by a basilisk's power, she drew her unconscious cavalier slowly toward the spot where Keith stood, while the satin-like silver sheen glittered in waves around her slight form, and the jewels in her hair and upon her bosom sparkled and scintillated under the lamps.

Keith looked up suddenly, and started forward breathless, his eyes dilating, and the hot blood suffusing his face; then he stopped still, sick with disappointment.

There before him surely was his long-sought love, yet it was not her: real, yet so unreal.

It was the well-remembered face of La Gitana, but grown far colder and prouder in expression.

There were the large and liquid eyes into whose tender depths he had gazed full many a time, but turned away either in shyness or in hauteur, so that he could not possibly catch their glance.

There were the same rippling blue-black tresses, that his lips and the soft west wind alone had kissed, but crowned with rare imperial gems, such as he knew full well that his gipsy girl could never own.

The Donna Zanella bore his scrutiny bravely and unflinchingly, even though she felt his glance was upon her, save that the broad lids drooped over her dark eyes all the while; but when, after a few moments' hesitation, he turned away, heart-sore and convinced that he had been but the dupe of a miraculous resemblance only, all the soft pink bloom faded out of her cheek, and the thick jetty lashes concealed large glistening tears.

Indifferent, or rather reckless, of aught that the grandee by her side would think of her strange conduct, she glided from him without a word, and followed slowly in Keith's wake through lighted saloons and darkened corridors; and as he crossed the threshold of the principal portal that led from the castle into the grounds, she gained his side, and let fall a flower she held at his feet.

He stooped mechanically, without glancing toward her, and raised the blossom from the earth.

"'Tis but a humble wild rose, not worthy of thy trouble or notice," a voice whispered softly into his ear.

For the second time in the short space of a few minutes Keith started as if he had been shot, but this time his arms caught the Donna Zanella in a close embrace. Out of the ducal walls, through the moonlit paths, until the shade of a giant magnolia was reached; then the girl's long tresses rippled upon his breast, and her scarlet lips trembled beneath the fervent pressure of his own.

"My love, my love! I scarcely thought to look upon thee again. But my heart has ever been true to thee," she murmured tenderly. "And thou, Keith? Hast cruel time blunted thy feelings? Dost thou care for me still?"

"Each moment of my life, since I lost you, your face has been beside me, your voice upon my ear. If I had not found you, I should have gone mad with grief, my sweet Wild Rose."

They rested, hand in hand, upon a rustic seat beneath their scented canopy; and the girl leant her head upon his heart with the child-like unreserve of the olden time, while in the semi-darkness the jewels she wore gleamed before Keith's eyes like a starry diadem on an angel's brow. Mute with love and joy, they were content to sit side by side, trying to realize that fate had indeed united them; and every now and then Keith drew her nearer to him, as if fearful that she would elude his grasp again.

"And, how came you here, sweet one?" he asked at length, awakening to a sense of their position from the beatific dream of the past moments.

"Because the Duc d'Alicante is my father, and this is my home," she answered shyly.

She felt no pride in avowing the change in her position. Her faith in her lover was so infinite that she knew that nothing could take away his heart from her but death. Keith uttered a faint exclamation of surprise.

"Then you are the Donna Zanella, the beauty of Seville, to win whom all the Spanish nobles are ready to sacrifice life and limb?" he questioned hastily.

"I am Zanella to all the world, but only Wild Rose to thee. If the change in my name brings a change in thy heart, let me be the poor gypsy again. Without thy love, what would be wealth and name?" she said, with quivering lips and humid eyes, that looked up wistfully, as if to read her fiat of joy or woe in his face.

For all answer he kissed her again and again as he had been wont to do in their trysts in the English lane; and utterly content, she nestled into his arms like a bird.

"List to me, Keith, while I recount to thee the history of my life. Sixteen years ago, when chasing a gorgeous butterfly, I strayed beyond these domains. The gypsy mother stole me, trusting to receive a heavy ransom for me; but before my parents could trace my hiding-place, Ruperto shed the blood of an Alguazil, and, open to the vengeance of the Government, the whole of his tribe were forced to flee the land.

"The day after that on which I looked upon thy dear face for the very last time, tidings reached the mother that my only brother had been drowned, and that the poor Rosa Silvestre had become heiress of the house D'Alicante. With the certainty of heavy dollars before them they hurried back to Spain, and restored me to my home; but though the tribe had hoped by long absence to escape all notice on their return, the officials traced them out, and Ruperto—" she stopped a moment and shuddered—"expiated with life the crime of killing the Alguazil."

"For the two years that have passed since we parted, I was placed in the convent of the Buena Madre, the white walls of which we can see to the left, on those wooded heights, peeping through the dusk. But in all these weary days thou hast never quitted my thoughts. Thy sunny smile has lingered on my memory, and come to cheer me in my lonely hours; thy dear eyes have been bright beacon-stars, bidding me hope that I might see thee once again."

"My own Wild Rose!"

The bells pealed from the belfry of the ancient church, and bonfires blazed around, for the heir of Castlemaine had brought home his wife, and Keith Cameron's handsome face glowed with happiness, as, standing on the threshold of his grand old mansion, he acknowledged the shouts of his tenantry.

Later, when all around was peaceful and still, and the fair domains and the patri-archal woods of stately Castlemaine were tinged with the rosy beams of the departing sun, Keith bent over a face that lay upon his shoulder, and said,

"Do you care for me more, Wild Rose, here in the grand castle of your dream, than you did in the quiet country lane?"

She looked up at him, with the light of love filling her large dark eyes, and flinging her arms round his neck, she drew down his lips till they rested upon her own.

"I could not care for thee more, even if I would. Thou fillest all my soul, whether green leaves or gilded roofs shelter me; and when I die, bury me in some spot where thy dear foot shall tread, so that even in death I may not utterly lose thee!"—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

WIT IN PARLIAMENT.—Of the wit that can convey reproof with the keenest sting, and yet without giving offense, unless he who takes it makes it, there are numerous examples in both Houses. The very best, or certainly among the very best, of those specimens came, in the Lords, from Bishop ATTERBURY; in the Commons, from PITT. The former example is well known, but it will bear recalling to the memory of those who may have let it slip from their memorabilia. ATTERBURY had observed, of some bill before the Lords, that he had, in a previous session, prophesied that an attempt would be made to bring in this bill; and he regretted that his prophecy had come true. On this, ever blustering and blundering, CONINGSBY started to his feet, and ridiculed the prelate for likening himself to a prophet. "But, for my part," said CONINGSBY, "I don't know what prophet to liken him to, unless it be that furious prophet Balaam who was reproved by his own ass." To this, ever cool and self-possessed, ATTERBURY replied: "Since the noble Lord has discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared with the prophet Balaam. But, my Lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel. I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his Lordship!"

The elder PITT was as brilliant in the Commons as he afterward became, when Earl of Chatham, in the Lords. In both Houses, he gave many instances. We take a characteristic one from the Commons. In a debate, MR. MORETON happened to say, "King, Lords and Commons," adding, as he looked at PITT, "or, as the honorable gentleman would prefer to put it, Commons, Lords and King." PITT rose: he had often, he told the House, been surprised; now, his blood ran cold. He moved that the words be taken down. The Clerk of the House obeyed, and at the words of PITT, solemnly uttered, "Bring them to me!" MR. MORETON fell into such a fright that he appealed to the Speaker, protesting that he had really meant nothing. "King, Lords, Commons! Lords, King, Commons! Commons, Lords, King! *Tria juncta in uno.* I meant nothing. Indeed, I meant nothing!" He looked at PITT, and PITT gravely rejoined, "I don't wish to push the matter further. The moment a man acknowledges his error, he ceases to be guilty. I have a great regard for the honorable member, and, as an instance of that regard, I give him this advice. Whenever that member *means* nothing, I recommend him to say nothing!"—*Temple Bar.*

ENGLISH DINNERS.—Look at the host first, whose whole attention ought to be centered on his guests, and on making the conversation brilliant and above all general. Poor fellow, he is working hard at the bottom of the table, through every course, for he has to carve. Of course he carves badly, having never studied that difficult art,—breaks a glass or two, jokes in a crestfallen way over the accidents, never hears when he is addressed, or answers vaguely, his entire mind being fixed on the gravy—splashes his cuffs—manual labor in a tight dress-coat covers his wrinkled brow with honest drops—the sharp corners of his shirt-collar fix themselves into his jaw and bring the tears into his eyes. He eats nothing himself, the reason is obvious, he has not a moment to spare, never was a man so pressed for time, so anxious, so nervous, so bewildered.

Observe the hostess behind a tall pair of fowls. She knows she cannot move her arms freely, (what woman in a low-necked dress ever could?) her bracelets entangle themselves with the legs of the fowl and with each other, and clank like chains and gyves. She gladly accepts the offer of the nearest cavalier made with half a heart, but *noblesse oblige*—to "save her the trouble." Of course the gentleman carves worse than the host, because the dish is not in the right position for him—more crestfallen jokes; conversation flags, all watch him, he becomes more nervous and proceeds still more slowly, he explains that he is awkward; the guests wish he would not explain as it delays him, and the remark is quite superfluous, his knife slipping sends a leg dancing across the table, where it settles in a nimbus of grease upon the hostess' lap—she assures him with a glare that she "does not mind, on the contrary" * * * The silence is deadly * * * At last all are served, one of them having got all the meat, another all the gravy, and none of them any stuffing; the carver then obtains a little flabby scrap for himself, perfectly cold, just as all the other plates are removed.

Now for the rest of the company. They get enough to eat, but seldom the right kind, and they have other sorrows. They are obliged to sit alternately, men and women. It is the merest and remotest chance that they are well matched. It generally occurs that the youngest woman in the room is sent down with one of the oldest men, who may be quite deaf. I have heard a young wife complain that for three years she has never been taken down to dinner by any one under seventy. This is a very common mistake on the part of the hostess, and one which of course dooms "crabbed age and youth" to dullness all dinner-time. The older and more honorable matrons are often no less unfortunate. A clever woman is seated beside a man who believes that stump-oratory is the sole aim of the "woman's rights" movement, and that an educated wife cannot take care of her husband's house or bring up his children. A beautiful woman is portioned off with some ascetic ecclesiastic who supposes all beauty to be a snare of Satan. None of the ladies are comfortable. Their feet are cold, their heads are hot, their arms are so confined by their tight low dresses, that they can hardly cut their food, and, moreover, their skirts are being crushed by the crowding chairs on either side. In fact they are altogether got up as if for a dance, when to be sure exercise supplies some reason for scanty clothing.

The man nearest the host is in agony about his large and board-like shirt-front: what if that infatuated carver at the end of the table should splash him! He is afraid to look off the dish—he is fascinated by the play of the carving-knife, and if he does turn his head, his shirt-collar makes it an act of self-abnegation to address the lady on either hand. There is no possibility of changing the position. The chairs are packed so closely that each time the footman tries to reach anything on the table, his shoulder-knots tear down a chignon. Sometimes sauce descends upon the naked shoulder. Again crestfallen jokes on the crowding and the spoiling of a priceless pocket-handkerchief. *En fin*—the ladies begin to draw on their gloves as soon as dessert arrives, (what gloves are worn for at dinner I am at a loss to conceive.) The hostess, after "catching" her own "eye" several times, at last succeeds in catching some one else's. The ladies rise in the midst of a sentence and stumble from the room treading on each other's skirts and dragging about chairs. As the door shuts, the gentlemen overhear the invariable remark on the stairs.—"Difference in the atmosphere outside!"—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

THE "SUPER."—The "super" is useful, even ornamental in his way, though it behooves him always to stand aloof from the footlights, so that distance may lend his aspect as much enchantment as possible; but he is not highly esteemed by the general public. In truth, he has been long the object of ridicule and caricature. He is charged with stupidity, and is popularly considered as a very absurd sort of creature. But he has resigned his own volition, he has but to obey. He is as a puppet whose wires are pulled by others. He is under the rule of a "super-master," who is in his turn governed by the wavings of the prompter's white flag in the wings, the prompter being controlled by the stage-manager, who is supposed to be the executant of the dramatist's intentions. The "super's" position upon the stage is strictly defined for him; sometimes even marked on the boards with chalk. He may not move until the word of command is given him, and then every change of station or attitude must be pursuant to previous instruction. And his duties are sometimes arduous. He may often be required to change his attire and assume a new personality in the course of one night's performances. A member of a band of brigands in one scene, he may in another be enrolled in a troop of soldiers, sent to combat with and capture those malefactors. In the same play he may wear now the robes of a nobleman, and now the rags of a mendicant. A demon possessed of supernatural powers at the opening of a pantomime, he is certain before its close to be found among those good-natured people who saunter across the stage for the sole purpose, as it would seem, of being assaulted and battered by the clown and pantaloon. It is not surprising altogether that a certain apathy gradually steals over him, and that such intelligence as he ever possessed becomes in time somewhat numbed by the peculiar nature of his profession. Moreover, in regard to the play in which he takes part he is generally but dimly informed. Its plot and purpose are a mystery to him. He never sees it represented or rehearsed as an entirety. His own simple duties accomplished, he is hurried to the rear of the stage to be out of the way of the actors. Why he bends his knee to one performer and loads another with fetters; why there is banning in this scene and blessing in that; why the heroine in white adores the gallant in blue and abominates her suitor in red, are to him inexplicable matters. The dramas in which he figures only impress his mind in relation to the dresses he is constrained to assume during their representation, the dresses being never of his own choosing, rarely fitting him, and their significance being always outside his comprehension. To him the tragedy of "King John" is but the occasion on which he and his fellows "wore them tin pots on our 'eads;" "Julius Cæsar," the play in which "we went on in sheets." "What are we supposed to be?" a curious "super" once inquired of a more experienced comrade. "Blessed if I know," was the answer. "Demons, I expect." They were clothing themselves in chain-mail, and were "supposed to be"—Crusaders.—*All the Year Round.*

IN A COAL-PIT.—Have the readers of *London Society* any idea of what a coal-pit, viewed from the earth's surface, is like? It has a not very imposing appearance. It is simply a round black hole about twice the size of an ordinary "loo" table, and straddling over it is a sort of gallows, a wire rope as thick as one's wrist hanging down over a wheel and lost in the depths below. By and by the action is reversed, a clinking and a wheezing is heard in the adjoining engine-shed, and up comes the "tub" (a square box holding twenty-two hundred weight) filled with coal. It came up so while our little party of six (I being the only novice present) was waiting to go down. I viewed the coarse strong tub with approbation, making sure that as soon as it was emptied we should all get into it; but in this I was disappointed. It was not in the tub, but standing on the grating on which the tub had stood, that we had to descend; on the naked grating with nothing to "hold on" to but a cross-chain over head. But the pit was only 600 feet deep, and the coal smoke that arose from the enormous mine furnace below was not unbearable by the time it had benumbed one's senses a bit.

Six hundred feet down, and half a mile this way or that, under low-arched roofs, from which depended frequent fleeces of fungus, snowy white and looking like lamb's wool, and making the black floor and the black walls, lit by feeble tallow dips stuck there in dabs of clay, blacker than ever. We all carried tallow dips stuck in balls of clay, and in Indian file followed the "Buttey" and his foreman through the turnings and windings that led to the "chambers" from which coal was being hewn. Chambers as wide as an ordinary street and as high as the top of the three-storied houses; and on every side, whenever the tiny light of the red-nosed dip was shifted, was revealed a human creature naked to the waist and blacker than any sweep, with savage gleaming eyes and savage glittering teeth, and with a weapon in his hand that in the uncertain light looked like a tomahawk, grinning at you, or making a dash with his weapon apparently in the direction of your visage, but which alights harmlessly on the face of the coal wall.

Heavers, packers, tubbers, fillers—these are all men, and hard as the work is, they earn good wages, and if they dislike the labor, they are at liberty to leave it. But they don't dislike the labor, and they are jolly enough—all except the boys. It was these boys that so perpetually haunted my coal-scuttle when I returned from Staffordshire. It is villainously cruel to serve the poor little chaps so. The matter stands this way. The hewer is the man whose business it is to "break in" at the foot of a coal wall. He lies on his side or on his stomach, and he breaks in with his peck right along for a length, say, of twenty feet, a gap that is two feet or less in height. He pecks his way into the rock till he has burrowed sixteen or eighteen feet. Naturally in the process of packing he makes a deal of "slack," or small, and the boy in question is called the "slack boy." Regarded as a boy, as a human creature, he is slack indeed. He is not much like a boy. He is more like a large-sized monkey. All fours is his perpetual posture, and he wears a leather girdle about his waist, from which an iron chain depends, the other end of it being attached to an iron cart. The slack boy has an iron shovel as well, and the business of his wretched life is to crawl in at the hole the hewer makes, to fill his cart with chips and dust, and then to crawl out again with the load, always on his hands and knees, and with his poor limbs hung about with a few rags of which nakedness might be ashamed.—*London Society.*

PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS.

There are no less than 12,000 professional musicians in New-York City. If, as in many cases is true, the bread-winner of the household is the only musician, it will be seen that, allowing families to consist of three persons each, and making allowance, also, for the average number of young folks, unmarried, in this little army, there will be no less than 25,000 persons whose daily bread depends on the popular taste for music, and the popular ability and willingness to pay for it.

The music-makers comprehend all those whose regular employment is found in the operatic and theatrical orchestras and choruses, in the military bands and the church choirs, and in providing music for balls, parties, processions, and on other public and private occasions where a "concord of sweet sounds" is to be one of the chief attractions. A regular theatrical orchestra varies in number from eight to thirty, according to the size and requirements of the theatre and the taste and liberality of the management. The leader of this little group is a perfect autocrat, being absolutely supreme in his petty kingdom; every sentence relating to the business of the band must be instantly and unhesitatingly obeyed, otherwise such discord would arise as would plunge the entire establishment into confusion. If a member of the corps is dissatisfied he can always pack up his instrument and seek a more congenial engagement elsewhere. It was at one time the custom of managers to make a contract with the leader to furnish the music for the season; the leader was to provide, for a certain specified sum per week, a given number of competent musicians, and to take upon himself all the responsibilities of engaging his men, having them on hand when wanted, and keeping them thoroughly up to their work. This plan gave great dissatisfaction to the musicians, who used to complain that the leader kept down their salaries and made money out of their hard work. And, indeed, where it was made for the interest of the leader to secure his assistants for as little money as possible, there was always great temptation for a greedy and avaricious man, caring more for money than for fair dealing with his manager and the public, or for his own professional reputation, to engage men of inferior ability, or to take advantage of the necessities of really good musicians to secure their services for less money than they were actually worth. For these reasons this plan is not now popular; the men make their propositions directly to the manager, who consults with his leader as to their ability, and they decide what salaries they are individually worth. In this way the members of the band secure more liberal pay and the management becomes directly responsible, thus putting it out of the power of a dishonest leader to collect the money for the entire orchestra and make off with the same, a thing not entirely unknown in the history of musical engagements.

The duties of the leader of the orchestra are many and onerous. Not only does he conduct the music at night, but he must be present at all rehearsals, attend to the instruction and drilling of his men, and compose or arrange whatever music is required for new pieces. This last duty sometimes entails several weeks of severe labor, and will often heavily tax the best abilities of a first-class musician. In a heavy spectacle like the "Black Crook," or "Lalla Rookh," the utmost ingenuity of the composer is required to provide the requisite amount of melody that shall possess the two great charms of novelty and variety. In the first-named play the descriptive music alone would seem more than any one man would be able to write, indicative as it is supposed to be of almost every feeling, emotion and passion that ever stirred the human breast. Rage, love, remorse, desire, disgust, repugnance, admiration, yearning, malignity, transport, aversion, adoration, together with all the varying gamut of love, from budding affection, up to the supreme gratification of wild desire have all to be suggested by appropriate strains Besides these there are dozens of songs and dances to be played, together with such discordant tones as are supposed to indicate the infernal passions which rend the breasts of sprites, demons, devils and other tenants of the lower depths.

The leader of an orchestra, though not absolutely required to be so proficient a performer on every instrument of his band as to take rank as a first-class soloist, must yet be perfectly familiar with the capabilities of each one, and so well acquainted with its legitimate functions, and its relative importance to the rest as to be able to keep the proper balance of sound and preserve in his performances all the delicate lights and shades of harmony.

He must have a memory on which are indelibly stamped the favorite and well-known airs of every opera that ever was sung; every march and quickstep, every polka, waltz or other dance that ever was popular; he must be familiar with the traditional "set" music of every tragedy and melodrama on the stage; he must know every minstrel song and popular tune for the last twenty years; he must be well acquainted with the national airs of every country under the sun; his memory must, in short, be an inexhaustible treasury, from which, at a minute's notice, can be drawn anything in a musical way, that anybody can ever want at any time and under any circumstances. He is required to spend long weary hours in the theatre, not only at the regular rehearsals, when his companions are present, but often alone playing his solitary violin throughout all the long hours of the ballet's rehearsal, or the actors' sensational songs. This latter duty is, however, sometimes performed by one of the first violinists, who, in addition to his regular salary, receives a further stipend for attending as *répétiteur*.

Even after the new music of a play has been composed, and the orchestra properly drilled in their respective parts, the mere "conducting" the band at night is by no means a trifle. Easy as it seems to beat time with the little silver-tipped ebony *baton* there are some conductors who can never learn it properly. The principal instruments in a well-balanced orchestra are the violin, viola, double-bass, oboe, trombone, cornet, clarinet, flute, triangle and drums, both bass and tenor. The old-fashioned kettle-drums, which used to be seen stuck, like two immense copper soup-pots, in a corner of the little pen that is appropriated to the musicians, are now entirely discarded, and their place is supplied by the French drums, which are much less awkward and clumsy, and much more effective.

The performers in a theatrical orchestra are paid as follows: The first violin receives from $20 to $30 per week, with pay according to special contract for any extra services as *répétiteur*. The second violin is paid from $15 to $20; viola, $15 to $18; double-bass, $20; clarinet, $20; trombone, $20; flute, $20; oboe, $18 to $20; cornet, $25 to $28; drum and triangle, $20. There are, of course, more than one of most of these instruments, and the proportioning or balancing of the number of reed, string and brass instruments respectively, in order to obtain and preserve the proper weight of sound, is one of the most difficult and delicate duties of a conductor. The drums, cymbals and triangle, are played by one person, who is also expected to perform on any of those unique contrivances which are often required for the imitation of sounds that can hardly be classed as musical. Most of this sort of quaint inventions known in this City are the work of Mr. THOMAS BAKER the well-known and popular conductor at Wallack's. Mr. BAKER was for a long time with the celebrated JULLIEN, who was noted for the odd and sometimes discordant sounds he frequently introduced into his compositions. Besides the devices employed by JULLIEN, Mr. BAKER has originated machines or instruments for imitating the voice of the cuckoo, the cracking of carriage-whips, the whistle of the locomotive, the jingle of sleigh-bells, the popping of champagne-corks, and his latest invention is an exceedingly clever representation of the whiz and the rush of an ascending sky-rocket. One of the most curious of this sort of imitations was brought out, some years ago, at the Winter Garden Theatre, by Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, the conductor there. It simulated the rattling of plates and platter of crockery at a great hotel dinner. The manipulation of these strange affairs fall, always, to the lot of the drummer, and it is a fortunate thing for him that, however much ingenuity is demanded to invent them, it usually requires no more skill to play them than to toot on a penny whistle, in imitation of the note of a bird, or jingle up and down a stick hung with bells, to represent the arrival of a sleighing party. In addition to his multifarious musical performance, the drummer is generally the "librarian" of the band. It is then his duty to distribute to the different music-stands the proper books containing the pieces to be played for the evening, to gather them up after the evening's entertainment is over, and to hold himself responsible at all times for the safe-keeping of all the music belonging to the theatre.

One of the most frequent and unavoidable annoyances with which a leader has to contend is the unexpected absence at times of some of his best men. As a player gets but $3 or $4 for his night's work at the theatre, it is of course natural that when he finds an opportunity to earn twice or three times that sum by playing for some grand concert or ball, he should desire to profit by the chance. Players generally ask the leader at the theatre for leave to send a "substitute" for the evening, but it sometimes happen that the demands of some great occasion will require the services of a large number of members of the same orchestra, and they, knowing they could not all get leave of absence at once, agree among themselves to quietly send their substitutes, and say nothing about it until all is over. One despairing leader complained that on taking his chair one night he found no less than fourteen substitutes out of a band of twenty-two. Even if these extra men are good musicians, they lack the precision and grace of playing which can only come from long drill and practice with their companions, and the conductor is always on nettles when he sees two or three strange faces in his chairs. Of course the regular men are liable to be discharged for absenting themselves without leave, but then the leader understands their reasons and sympathizes with them in spite of his own annoyance, and even if he should employ other men they would probably do no better. To give an idea of the constant attention sometimes required of an orchestra, one conductor stated that he had in a single play 163 "music cues"—that is, 163 times was music required to illustrate the action of the piece, from a single "chord" to a lengthy ballet.

The pay of a leader is a matter of special contract, and varies in proportion to ability and popularity—the sum varying from $40 a week to three times that amount.

Brass bands, for military or other out-door work, are generally composed of a certain number of men, who associate themselves under some well-known musician and practice together, playing exclusively that style of music. These hold themselves in readiness to play for any one who will pay for their services. There will thus be a nucleus of twenty or thirty men, who constitute what may be known as "Smith's" Band, and when their services are required, "Smith" finds out how large a band is wanted, and if there are not enough of his "regular" men, he procures as many others as may be needed. Some bands are constituted on the principle of any other business. "Smith" hires his musicians at a certain stipulated sum per month, and they are always subject to his call, either for public performances or drill-room practice. The bands attached to the various military organizations have their uniforms provided by the regiments, and it is by no means unusual to see the same man in two or three different uniforms in the same week. So long as the parades come on different days, and he is ever ready to fulfill his engagement with the regiment which first engaged his services, and to which he owes his special fealty, nobody cares how often he turns his coat.

When a band is engaged for a special occasion, as a grand funeral or the annual parade of some civic association, the leader makes a special bargain, obtaining all the money he can. In the case of regimental employment, however, the arrangement is made by the year, and the band is bound to appear at all regular parades and drills, and to have a certain number of men, previously agreed upon, present on each and every occasion. For special and irregular turn-outs, the men are paid, every day, from $7 to $10 per man—generally an average of about $8, with double that sum for the leader. Besides this, all legitimate expenses are paid for them, such as car fare, ferriage or other transportation fees, dinners, &c. The "day" is not restricted to eight or any specified number of hours, but the musicians must play, when required, from the time the word "march" is first given in the morning till it pleases the commandant to return home and dismiss his company.

The "drum corps" is a French innovation an imitation of one of the most prominent features of the *Grand Armée*. Under the old militia regulations one drummer and one fifer were allowed for each company parade, and four drums for a regimental parade. The adoption of the French style of military music and the organization of the drum corps has done away with the humble fife, and the drummers, with their thirty brazen drums and their showy, scarlet Zouave uniforms, now head the regiment and require no helping hands from players of any other instruments.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, which is composed almost entirely of Frenchmen, was the first to adopt a drum corps, and their example has been followed by several others. Thirty is the largest number in any one band, but thirty brass drums can make quite noise enough for any 1,000 men to march by. These drummers are, for the most part, boys and young men, and there are few of them who give their entire attention to music. Many of them are engaged as clerks and in other confining occupations, and the enjoyment of an occasional day's holiday has quite as much to do with their military enthusiasm as the munificent pay of three dollars a day, which is the average amount they receive. The drums are, generally, for the sake of securing perfect uniformity, the property of the regiment—in the brass band, however, each player is supposed to own his own instrument.

Fashion and new discoveries of better tools have driven entirely from use certain styles of horns that used to be everywhere familiar, and others are fast following to the rear and soon will be forgotten. These brass instruments, the best of them, have until very lately been always made in Europe, and for the most part in Germany. Within a few years, however, a number of workmen highly skilled in that branch of mechanics have been induced to come to this country and set up their work-shops here, and band instruments are now made in this City which musicians and experts pronounce fully equal to any that can be imported.

A band for a grand fashionable ball is paid at the rate of about $8 per man and double pay for the leader. This extra sum is given for the leader, not so much because of his superiority as a musician as because it is usually he who secures the engagement, collects the money, and transacts generally the financial business of the party. When there are a string or dancing band, and a brass, or promenade band, both engaged for the same occasion, the pay of the men is about the same. In fact, by far the greater part of these musicians are expert in the use of more than one instrument, and can play in either band, as may prove most desirable—besides this, there is scarcely one of them who cannot play the piano at least passably well.

To give an idea of the average salaries of leading vocalists in operas, church choirs and the ultra-fashionable concerts is impossible. They depend entirely on the ability and popularity of the singer. One lady will be paid $2,500, and the descending scale runs all the way down to the poor girl who plies her needle all day, and sings in the theatre chorus at night for an extra half a dollar. The chorus singers, both male and female, at the Italian Opera, receive from $8 to $20 a week, the latter sum being paid to a few of the more experienced who serve as teachers and leaders of the others.

As an instance of the expense of presenting to the New-York world of fashion a concert worthy of itself, it is stated that the entertainments given, on the concert evenings, when CAPOUL and DUVAL sang, at a prominent Metropolitan theatre, in addition to the other attractions, the expenses were $2,500 a night before the curtain was raised. Now the renowned tenor, BRIGNOLI, is announced, and he is paid the modest figure of $1,000 a night. In connection with the "silver-voiced" tenor, are to appear the entire band of the Ninth Regiment, Mme. PAULINE CANISI, MULLER, the great German Baritone, FILOMENO, and many others. The expenses are tremendous, to be sure, but as the receipts average more than $3,000 each night, there is still a handsome margin left for profit.

Some of the churches, particularly of late years the Roman Catholic and the Episcopalian denominations, have paid large sums to secure fresh, pure voices for their choral religious services. There are singers, ladies, who receive as much as $2,500 per annum for their singing only on Sundays, and the regular Church service days. These are exceptional cases—many ladies and gentlemen however receive as much as $1,000 to $1,500 per annum, and there are scores of young persons who accept, as a most welcome addition to their incomes, sums ranging from $200 up to $600 a year.

The number of teachers of vocal music of any great celebrity in our City may be easily reckoned on the fingers of a single hand, and those of even mediocre ability can be expressed in two figures. On the other hand, teachers of instrumental music, particularly the piano, harp and guitar, must be counted by hundreds. There are also to be found persons who will give instructions on any known instrument to ambitious amateurs, and one or two gentlemen advertise to impart so great a mastery of that classic instrument the banjo as shall enable the pupil to play six tunes in the most ravishing style, and all in four lessons at $3 a lesson.

The teachers of either vocal or instrumental music are generally paid by the lesson of one hour each, the price ranging from $1 up to $20, according to the celebrity of the teacher and the advancement of the student. As every young misses mamma considers it necessary that her precocious darling shall learn "to play on the piano," it follows that there are at least a hundred teachers of that much-abused and perpetually belabored instrument where there is one who undertakes to teach any other.

Many of the members of the theatrical orchestras attend to scholars in the day-time, and many of them also eke out their scanty salaries by copying music for the different conductors, composers or music-dealers.

The writer of a song, or polka or waltz that happens to strike favorably the long ears of the many-headed public will often realize more money from that single effort of a lucky hour or two than a classic composer received for a grand opera, or a noble symphony or a glorious oratorio which has occupied his time and claimed his best efforts for years. Thus it is said that the sentimental songs of G. C. FOSTER, of AIKEN, and other writers of songs of the break-my-heart school, like "Ben Bolt" and "Annie Laurie" of old, and the "Put Me in My Little Bed" style of nowaday concert-saloons, have, many of them, been worth a fortune each one. Composing songs for the negro minstrels has often proved a rich mine to some poor fellow, if his precious production chanced to find favor with the public. We are credibly informed that the inventor of that elegant musical gem, "Shoo Fly," received $5,000 for it, and had he not, in a mistaken idea that its popularity was then exhausted, sold his copyright, he might have realized twice as much more. GODFREY, the composer of the "Mabel" and the "Guards" Waltz, received $11,000 for these two pieces. Many of our own resident musicians maintain themselves in elegant style, and are accumulating fortunes from the sale of their own compositions. The author receives five per cent. on the retail price of the composition, and when a certain piece is sold by tens of thousands, and its popularity continues for years, as sometimes happens, it can be easily seen that the business of writing original music is often a profitable one.

The musicians of the City have organized a "Musical Protective Union," the object of which is, by co-operation, to secure regular and fair wages, and, it is said, so far as possible, to get all the fat places for members of the Society, and keep outsiders out in the cold. This organization is, for the most part, composed of Germans, and it is alleged that they endeavor in every way to favor their own countrymen, particularly such as belong to the "Union," and this to the exclusion of all others.

A number of years ago, the Union imagined themselves strong enough to carry things with a high hand, and to dictate to managers not only what scale of wages should be paid, but who should be employed and who should be rejected. Having laid their plans, the band at Laura Keene's Theatre, then under the leadership of THOMAS BAKER, one evening, after playing the overture and the music between the first and second acts, struck in a body, and declared that, unless certain demands of theirs were instantly complied with they would play no more. They soon found that they had undertaken to coerce the wrong person. Miss KEENE resolved not to be beaten. Hastily consulting her leader as to what was to be done, she went before the curtain, explained the matter to the audience, announced that though she was a woman, she didn't propose to give in without an honest fight, begged them to excuse the meagre character of the music they must put up with for the rest of the evening, and said that she would better things on the morrow. Her speech was received with three uproarious cheers, and she retired behind the curtain, incontinently ordered the discomfited fiddlers out of the theatre, and the play went on. The rest of the evening BAKER, with one player, played the music absolutely demanded by the situations of the play, on his single violin. It need hardly be said that he did not attempt any very ambitious overtures or pieces, but for his extempore fiddling that eventful night he declares he got more applause and cheers than he ever received before in all his life.

This was not the last of the story—the recalcitrant musicians were all paid off and summarily discharged the next morning, thus losing their whole season's engagement. Next day, however, the orchestras of three other theatres joined the disaffected company. Nothing dismayed, the four managers applied to a leading piano-maker, and next night a "Steinway Grand" composed the bulk of the orchestra in the whole quartet of houses. The seats of the strikers were in a few weeks filled with non-union men, and from that day to this, no member of the "Musical Protective Union" has ever been employed in either of the four theatres that so successfully resisted their impudent and arrogant demands, the "Olympic," "Winter Garden," "Laura Keene's," and "Niblos." There are about 4,000 members of the Union, and double that number of musicians and teachers out of it.

DR. HOUARD.

He Relates His Sufferings on Board the Convict Ship.

The following is given as an extract from a private letter from Dr. J. EMILIO HOUARD to his brother, Dr. J. G. HOUARD, of Philadelphia:

CONVICT QUARTERS, CADIZ, 8th April, 1872.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have finally reached here, after suffering the greatest agony in mind and body. I had a severe attack of sickness on the voyage, aggravated by the hardship of my condition as a prisoner, but am now better, though sadly wrecked in appearance by all the sufferings I have undergone. My hair and beard, as it grows out again, is whiter than when it was shaved off in Havana. Six other prisoners were chained, like myself, and some three hundred sick Spanish soldiers were crowded into the hold of the vessel with us, so that the filth and stench were fearful, and we were covered with the most loathsome vermin. Chained with me was young GUISAL, of Havana, of a respectable family, and entirely without means. I pitied him, and gave him part of my blanket to lie on, and shared with him of what food I could procure with money. On our arrival here, my heavy chains were exchanged for lighter shackles, and these have now been removed in the prison. The Consul has been kindly endeavoring to have me transferred from the convict pen to the common jail, where I would be better lodged. I learn that we shall shortly be sent to the prison at Ceuta. I endeavor to bear all with resignation, though the thought of my poor children almost crazes me. I still hope that my Government will not neglect me, and that you will keep it in mind of me. I was certainly registered by Mr. FOX, at Cienfuegos, in 1868, besides the certificate of the consulate at Trinidad of the same year, which I had.

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J. EMILIO HOUARD.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

EXIT THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The curtain has come down and the lights have gone out; the fiddles have been put into their cases, and the ladies into their carriages. Three or four men have made up some very satisfactory accounts, five or six quiet persons have gone away across the Atlantic, and a score or two of chorus-singers are on the lookout for another engagement. For the world goes round, and there shall arise new prima donnas and new bouquets and new enthusiasms and new critics. *Manrico* may grow old and *Margherita* marry, but GOUNOD shall not perish out of the land, nor MOZART be forgotten. We have not yet seen the end, but only the beginning of the palmy days of the Academy, and we and our successors shall long seek the sweet variety to be found in the most elegant, the most courtly, the most irrational and the most inspiriting of all known entertainments. Of all ventures that can be made, the management of an Italian opera is that in which the attempt and not the deed most surely confounds us. There are so many illusions to be kept up, and so many incongruities to be overlooked; so many shams to be accepted as verities, and so many impossibilities to be believed in as true, that the utter and visible breakdown of any one part leads almost irresistibly to the rejection of the whole; and we watch the spectacle thenceforth with a cynical indifference, which, indeed, is the too-prevailing attitude of mind on the part of the habitual opera-goer. To believe, even at two or three moments during the performance, in the reality of an Italian opera requires a great effort of the imagination; but then, like other efforts of the conceptive faculty, it brings its own reward. The homeopathists call those remedies the "higher potencies" which are least in bulk, and which derive their virtue from the most subtle influence on the hidden principle of life. Children, as is well known, like best those plays in which they have to "make believe a great deal." Did ever any one watch an intelligent little girl without perceiving that some hairless, armless torso of a dolly was dearer to her than all the curled darlings in white satin provided for her by her anxious mamma; and this because the limp caricature of humanity had at some time or other struck her imagination? It recalled some dream, it symbolized some feeling, it stood in her mind as the representative of some half-formed but delicious shapes, born in the clouds of her baby morning, and which the light and the breeze of her advancing day were fast drying up and dispersing forever. And so with the living puppets of the stage. It is not the fashionable, intellectual hero of a real play, whose coherent story and conceivable demeanor impose on our belief; but it is the fat, middle-aged, prosaic tenor, who yet carries in his broad chest some of the air of the lagunes, and who can, by one single, ineffable note rekindle the ardor of by-gone years, and reawaken our vanishing dreams of Italy and love.

When an opera is well performed, when each of the four or five persons whose fate is supposed to culminate before us is in himself or herself interesting, the effort of imagination required to enter its rather irrational world is much less. We get at once to the core of things. No need of explanations on questions of probabilities. We experience the comfort of being a little irrational ourselves. We do not ask how and when the tenor and the soprano became acquainted. The two delicious voices wander forth hand in hand, that is, in thirds. They meander through meadows of melody, and climb rugged rocks of scales and fall into cascades of cadenzas broken by ripples of joint trills. They love each other, of course; how could they bear each other's tediousness if they didn't? Then the bass, "Il Tyranno," as the Italians say. He is the Bogy of our childhood, and the bad boy of our advancing years, and NERO, and ROBESPIERRE, and JACK SHEPPARD and our political opponent all rolled into one. But we are not a bit afraid of him now, and oh! what a relief it would be if we could bully the people we don't like as he does. As for the contralto, everybody enjoys the low, rich tones of her voice, which never breaks and never wounds our ears; but we know that she is doomed to love in vain, or in some way to serve as a foil to the heroine of the story, so we set her down as a sort of musical strong-minded woman, whose place in the economy of nature is not yet made out.

Those to whom the phrase "first rate" is dear, those to whom the enjoyment of any pleasure is enhanced by the knowledge that nothing better of the sort is anywhere to be found, may at last be content to feel that New-York has had a period of first-rate opera; that Miss NILSSON, take her all in all, had no living superior, and that the contributions of WACHTEL, SANTLEY, Mme. PAREPA and Miss PHILLIPS makes a company quite on a level with any that will be heard this season in Vienna, London or Paris. We had intended giving a chronological and consecutive review of this past most brilliant season; but find, on recurring to our files, that nearly everything, the achievement of which has been interesting, began in October. Our greater artists, following the custom of their predecessors, have commenced their operations in New-York in the Fall, made tours more or less extensive toward the West and South, and returned to us for a short supplementary season just at the close of Lent. This divides our opera season proper into two epochs, and leaves time for music of a different character and for stars of lesser light to appear between. It has the defect, however, of making the New-York season immoderately long for persons whose proper homes are in the country, and who desire to pass only the worst part of the Winter in town. It resembles to a certain extent the arrangement prevailing in Italy, where each city strives to obtain the best artists to sing during carnivals, which is the season *par excellence*, but where each city has likewise another and longer season, during which a totally different set of performers appear, and so an exchange between the different parts of the peninsula is effected.

On the 9th of October, 1871, Miss NILSSON appeared in opera in Boston, and a fortnight later her appearance in New-York was hailed by an enthusiastic public. It is difficult for any one, whose musical recollections go back over twenty years, to think of Miss NILSSON without recalling JENNY LIND. For a century the popular Anglo-Saxon idea of a prima donna had been that of a coarse, middle-aged woman, with southern temperament, violent disposition and irregular habits. Diatribes contrasting the artificial strains of such insolent foreigners with the sweet music of native warblers are rife in the literature of the time. COLERIDGE expresses this vulgar prejudice in language in which one is pained to see the union of stupidity and injustice with admirable verse. The progress of enlightenment, the great musical genius of MALIBRAN and the fine acting of GRISI did much to elevate the popular notion of a singer, but the type remained the same—always southern, always passionate, always characterized by impulsiveness and unreason. JENNY LIND arose, and a new type was at once discernible. Something northern, something noble and bright and cold, as opposed to southern sensuousness and passion. No *abandon* here, only a self-reverent purity, a pale sweetness, a just, indomitable, uncorruptible character. Northern races at once comprehended and worshiped her, and a great schism began in the operatic world, a fresh source of never-ending controversy. We are not prepared to say that Miss NILSSON would not have made her way to the front had JENNY LIND never existed. It seems likely that her incontestible merits must have won recognition sooner or later, but there can be no doubt that the reputation of Miss LIND made her path much easier. People knew where to place her. They wanted another LIND; they desired to experience again the surprise, the emotion which her voice had excited, and they found that the talent of Miss NILSSON, if not identical with, was analogous to hers. If JENNY LIND was noble and pure, CHRISTINE NILSSON was tender and sweet; if the one was saintly, the other was angelic; if the one was bright moonlight, the other was unsunned snow, and so the new comer took the place left vacant by her country-woman.

Miss NILSSON found herself face to face with a far different set of rivals to those who confronted JENNY LIND. The operatic world moves. The memory of MALIBRAN was fading. GRISI, PERSIANI, PAULINE GARCIA, ADELAIDE KEMBLE, ALBONI, FREZZOLINI, BOSIO, SONTAG, and such lesser stars as our own STEFFANONE, D'ANGRI and LAGRANGE, were all either at or near the end of their careers. But Italy had made a new effort. In the person of the captivating PICCOLOMINI she had produced a new style of prima donna. We will not now enter on a description of this most modern type of singer. Its leading characteristic is intelligence, its chief representative ADELINA PATTI. To this type belong nearly all our American songstresses, Miss KELLOGG, Mrs. MOULTON, Miss HAUCK and others. They are charming rather than grand, they depict scorn instead of fury, they employ coquetry more than passion, they are capable of vocal agility and graceful ornamentation, but not of sustained power or declamatory force. Above all they cherish an intimate relation with their audience and are, as we have said, full of intelligence.

As a singer Miss NILSSON is more French than Italian, even her enunciation of the latter language being less perfect than of the former. Some of her French songs are, to our minds, the very finest things she does. She is decidedly a mannerist, and there is a question as to the legitimacy of some of her effects. Young aspirants would do well to avoid imitating her practice of singing the medium notes almost invariably in the upper register. She is the most *deliberate* singer we have ever heard. She makes very light of the intentions of the composer, but often substitutes for them a most poetic conception of her own. Her capacity of drawing out a long, fine thread of sound is probably unequaled, and we may think that it is used too frequently. Finally, when we have said that Miss NILSSON's voice is most lovely, that her facility of execution is admirable, her style ambitious, cultivated and French, we have said nothing to account for the immense and legitimate pleasure which she imparts. It is the noble, simple, unique *personality* which appeals to us. It is that the acting, the singing, the culture, are all subordinated to an original, exceptional character, which magnetically communicates with all that is best in ourselves; which takes her performance entirely out of the category of mere amusement, and rouses in us that feeling of sympathy and mental elevation which is only evoked by the actual presence of the highest art.

Like the trumpet which tells of the coming of reinforcements in the very thick of the battle, like the songs and timbrels which went forth of old to greet the conqueror, like the rush of wind through the rigging when the ship lays full on her course and the sea is glittering with dancing waves, like the cry of the hounds when they scent their prey and burst forth on their joyous course, like everything that is fresh and jocund, and breezy and inspiriting, and full of the affluence of nature—such is the voice of Herr WACHTEL. No idea of its bright fullness, of its cheery strength, of its round, virile tone, can be conveyed to those who have not heard it. It is an impersonal voice. Too full and joyous and self-sustained to be sympathetic, too bland and, as it were, prosperous to be tragic, it grows on the hearer, till he almost thinks it the easiest thing in the world to sing and be merry, too; it satisfies the ear like some rare cordial which imparts to us its own strength. Nature having done so much for Herr WACHTEL, we are not going to complain because art has done very little. Without any personal knowledge of the facts, our impression is that what he does now he has done from childhood, that it is as easy for him to sing rightly, as far as the emission and management of the voice goes, as it is for others to sing wrongly—nay, more so, for he is a living proof that the legitimate Italian method of vocalizing is but the method most easy, most natural to those whose vocal organs are perfect. Herr WACHTEL can do everything, probably he always could do everything, that the most cultivated tenor can do with each of the three registers of his matchless voice. Unluckily, he can do what no tenor ought to do, and can "split the ears of the groundlings" by forcing up his chest notes to an astonishing height. For the rest, he lacks refinement and finish in vocalization, action and delivery.

A greater contrast to Herr WACHTEL than M. CAPOUL it is scarcely possible to imagine. The fine voice with which the latter gentleman was naturally gifted, was greatly injured, so it is said, by the hardships, the fatigues, and, above all, by the nervous anxieties he suffered during the siege of Paris. But the intelligence, the taste, the variety of means at his disposal, the exquisite acting, the fervent demeanor, the intellectual fineness and dramatic instinct of the man remain, and create a degree of admiration on the part of all connoisseurs which the ruder German could never awaken. It is not much, perhaps, to say of an artist that he makes love well, but as on the stage love-making must be done, it is something when he arrives at the precise boundary between too great coldness and too much emotion, when he is earnest, fervent, passionate, yet delicate, courtly and chivalrous. Of these things one can speak, but it is impossible to describe in words the charm of M. CAPOUL's singing, which consists in his familiarity with the last refinements of musical style to the variety, elegance and invention displayed in all his ornaments and innovations. What the "bouquet" is to wine, taste is to singing, and the taste of M. CAPOUL is simply perfect.

If taste be the salient quality of M. CAPOUL, a quiet dignity is the prevailing attribute of Mr. SANTLEY. He is always Mr. SANTLEY, never even Mr. CHARLES SANTLEY. He allows no liberties, makes no pretentions, asks no favors. He is much admired in Spain, is greatly esteemed in Germany, is favorably known in France, stands without a rival in England in any style of music, and makes his bow to a New-York audience in a simple ballad. No one ever heard him sing a false note, no one ever knew him to be imperfect in his part, or inattentive to his duties, or out of voice, or out of time, or in any way wanting. Manliness, simplicity, self-respect appear in all he does, and when he has acquitted himself to perfection in all set down for him, shirked no difficulty, missed no effect—he leaves you to approve or not, as you see fit. A collection of all the criticisms written on this gentleman would probably contain the word excellent more frequently than any other. Mr. SANTLEY is always excellent. His voice, style, ornamentation, delivery, acting, enunciation, changes of voice, mood and feeling are all excellent. He is the most instructed singer known to the lyric stage; he was the one man who could be found to sing WAGNER's "Flying Dutchman;" he is admirable in oratorio; he renders VERDI and HANDEL with equal impressiveness, and, always excepting SIMS REEVES, no one gets so much out of a simple song. He never reserves himself for a great sensation, never interferes with the efforts of others; rather his steady co-operation gives confidence to his companions, and reality to the scene, while he, as it were, clears up all the holes and corners of the opera, and displays everything in its proper light. This is to be an artist, and it is to be hoped that Mr. SANTLEY may long flourish an example to all rising members of the musical profession.

Nothing we can now say can add to the praises already bestowed on Mme. PAREPA-ROSA. Her surpassing merit and the brilliant and conscientious achievement of her husband, Mr. CARL ROSA, are themes of universal comment and praise. It is to be hoped that M. M. JAMET and BARRE will return to us. RONCONI, BRIGNOLI, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and JOSEPH HERRMANS, the best *Mephistopheles* we ever had, are still here to aid, we trust, in future enterprises. It has commonly happened that where a management has relied on a single star for success their appeal has been made to the general and less-instructed public, which a combination of four or five excellent artists is usually for the benefit of the aristocratic, or subscribing class; but in this case the conditions were reversed, the traveled public, already acquainted with Miss NILSSON, and satisfied with her accomplished French coadjutor hastening to give her performances the air of an exclusive and fashionable soirée. But all such distinctions soon broke down, and the two companies were rewarded, as they deserved, by the hearty regard and discriminating applause of all classes of our citizens. So we can only rejoice over the fact that New-York, having demonstrated her willingness to give the most unstinted encouragement, will always in future find persons willing to supply her with the most admirable representations of Italian opera.

MR. ENGEL'S MATINEES.

On Tuesday next, beginning at 3½, Mr. LOUIS ENGEL gives the third and last of his matinees at the Union League Theatre. We have already spoken of the excellence of these entertainments, and of the superior merit of the instrument used at them, now so favorably known as the "Engel Organ." The programme of Tuesday is finer than either of those that have preceded it, and those who attend are sure to be pleased.

Dramatic.

THE CITY THEATRES.

If we except the production of "Richard III." at Booth's, no performance of note has broken the dullness of the week just ended. No representation of special interest is, indeed, to be awaited for some time. The announcements for to-morrow do not disclose any promise of novelty. At Wallack's, "London Assurance," and at Booth's, "Richard III." will remain upon the bills. At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, "Article 47" will be acted. "Lalla Rookh" will be transferred to Niblo's Theatre. "Humpty Dumpty" will retain its place at the Olympic. At the Union-square Theatre, the VOKES family will appear as usual. At Wood's Museum Miss MARIETTA RAVEL will figure in "The French Spy." At Lina Edwin's Theatre, a burletta called "The Gold Demon" will be given.

AN AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT.

A dramatic and musical entertainment by amateurs occurred at the Union League Theatre on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Light Guard, A Company, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. J. K. DRAPER sang, an orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. I. EBEN supplied instrumental music, and the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association played "The Maid of Croissy" and "Dandelion's Dodges." In the first-mentioned piece Mr. T. J. RAYNER bore off the honors as *Sergeant Austerlitz*. In "Dandelion's Dodges" much amusement was afforded by Mr. J. B. BOWLEND's loutish *Dickey*, and Mr. FREDERICK NOYES personated with astonishing ease and variety, and with capital effect, *Mr. Turnpenny Dibbs*.

Home Notes.

Miss Kate Santley appears at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week....An Italian opera troupe, consisting of Signori Bacci and Reyna, and Signore Marietti and Corrani....Mr. J. W. Wallack will act this week at the Theatre Royal, in Montreal....Mr. J. E. Owens was last week in Savannah....Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Booth acted last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr. Jefferson acted Friday and yesterday in Scranton....Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared last week at the New-Orleans Varieties....Mme. Janauschek was at the St. Charles Theatre....Mrs. Bowers was at the Chicago Academy of Music....Mr. J. W. Emmet appeared last week in Toledo....Miss Jane Coombs and her company were at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. L. P. Barrett was at Wood's....Mlle. Aimée and her troupe were last week at the National Theatre, in Washington....Mr. Bandmann was in Milwaukee....Miss Maggie Mitchell's performance was the attraction at the Boston Theatre, last week....Mr. and Mrs. Florence were at the Globe....The California Theatre, in San Francisco, will be reconstructed in July and August....The Wyndham Comedy Company is to commence a fourteen weeks' engagement at the Chicago Globe....Miss CUSHMAN was last week at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....To-morrow Miss CARLOTTA LECLERQ will commence a four weeks' engagement at the California Theatre.

Foreign Gossip.

MR. BYRON'S NEW PLAY.

"Mr. BYRON," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "has written for the Princess' Theatre a melodrama in a prologue and four acts, with title of 'Haunted Houses, or, Labyrinths of Life: a Story of London and the Bush.' The work resembles a cheaply-erected modern villa constructed of old bricks, thinly coated with new stucco. Mr. BYRON's characters are the familiar puppets of the theatre, and his situations and effects have frequently served preceding dramatists. The hero of the tale is one *Guy Mardyke*, an athletic young gentleman, the stroke oar of an Oxford eight, who, neglecting his duties as clerk in the office of his uncle, a merchant in Austin Friars, has fallen in love with *Alice*, the supposed daughter of *Ralph Gibson*, a cabman. *Guy* has for rival in the affections of this lady his fellow-clerk, *Daniel Blake*, who has obtained extraordinary influence over his employer, Mr. *Mardyke, Sr.* Thanks to the machinations of *Blake*, *Guy* is dismissed from his uncle's service, and finds himself penniless. At this juncture *Gibson*, who, although now driving a cab for subsistence, formerly occupied a social position of some distinction, is charged by the police with appropriating a pocket-book full of bank-notes. The accusation appears to be only too well founded. Moved by his affection for *Alice*, and to shield her father, *Guy* declares himself the thief, and surrenders to the constable. His sacrifice is vain enough, for *Gibson*, the real criminal, expires suddenly of heart disease. These events are in the nature of a prologue to the story. An interval elapses, in the course of which it is understood that *Mr. Mardyke*, senior, has adopted *Alice* as his daughter, impressed by her strange likeness to some one he had loved in his youth. The heroine's position would be now sufficiently comfortable but that she is much persecuted by the wooing of *Blake*, the villain of the story. Of *Guy* nothing has been heard for some time, save that he had contrived by an exceptional display of his endowments as an athlete to escape from custody. Presently he is seen to be at sea on board the brig *Eclipse*, bound for Australia. Among the ship's passengers is one *Moss Morris*, a mysterious Jew, from Wapping, who in some strange way has become possessed of certain precious documents which fully prove that *Alice* is in truth the daughter of *Mr. Mardyke*, the merchant. These papers figure prominently in the remaining scenes of the play, and are held in turn as instruments for accomplishing good or evil ends by all the leading characters. The brig suddenly springs a leak, and sinks in a calm sea with all on board. But it is soon made clear that this catastrophe is but an excuse for the exercise of the machinist's craft, and is otherwise without results of any sort or moment. The passengers of the *Eclipse* duly arrive at their destination. When next seen they are living in the Australian bush. *Guy* is practising as a doctor, strange to say, and, suffering from depression of spirits, is prescribed the remedy for that malady which, on the stage, has perhaps never been known to fail, and which, it may be remembered, Mr. Lenville commended to the attention of Nicholas Nickleby when engaged in adapting a play for Mr. Crummles' company and perplexed how to employ the pantomimic arts of Mr. Folair and the Infant Phenomenon. For *Guy's* refreshment a dance is introduced, and performed with great spirit by Australian aborigines. After this episode the story becomes somewhat obscure. Riotous gangs of bushrangers enter and brandish knives and revolvers, but are ultimately overcome by the natives. Some vague mission has brought *Blake*, the wicked clerk, to the bush, and he succeeds in hurling *Moss Morris*, the Jew, over the precipice, after wresting from him the papers which establish the respectability of the heroine's birth. The closing scenes carry the action back to London, the *dramatis personæ* having accomplished very little by their excursion to Australia. The villain has been unmasked, and is at bay. Still he holds the documents which constitute the mainstay of the fable. *Alice*, in quest of these, is induced to visit Rungwood's Rents—a group of river-side houses, long uninhabited, and reputed to be haunted—hence the title of the drama. *Blake*, now only bent upon vengeance, has designed to remove the timber supports of the dilapidated buildings, and to bury *Alice* in the ruins. She is spared by the opportune arrival of the Jew, none the worse for his Australian accident; indeed, the play is throughout remarkable for the surprising manner in which its characters retain their vitality under the most trying conditions. The villain, of course, falls a victim to his own device. At the right moment *Moss Morris* saws asunder the props, and the haunted houses fall upon *Daniel Blake*. With the happy union of *Guy* and *Alice* the play concludes. The best that can be said for this work is that it appears to achieve its end, and supplies a series of scenic allusions and mechanical effects that will probably attract uncritical and unintelligent audiences to the Princess' for some time to come. To literary merit the production makes but the slightest pretensions, and the subject dealt with has not even the advantage of being dramatically interesting, as some compensation for its gross absurdity. The demand for entertainments of this class of course governs their supply; but Mr. BYRON has on former occasions displayed so much genuine merit as a dramatist that it is to be deplored he should now condescend to be the mere vehicle of the scene-painter and the stage-carpenter. 'Haunted Houses' is enthusiastically received; still, the playwright's reputation will not be really enhanced by successes of this nature."

ALBONI'S REAPPEARANCE.

The Paris correspondence of the *Daily News*, writing on April 17, says: "One of the topics of conversation at the after-dinner reception of M. THIERS, was ALBONI's return to the Italian Opera. 'The elephant with a nightingale in its throat' is more elephantine than when she retired from the lyric stage a few years ago. But the nightingale warbles as sweetly as ever. It is refreshing to hear a woman of ALBONI's dramatic genius and vocal powers after those poorly-gifted singers who for ten years have carried away all the crowns at the Italian Opera-house. Those tinkling little symbals which were set up as worthy successors of PASTA, GRISI and JENNY LIND, have had their day. May they rest in peace! ALBONI was very warmly received by the aristocratic house which assembled to welcome her back to the Salle Ventadour."

SOUTH BROOKLYN TERRORS.

Scarlet, Intermittent and Spotted Fevers—Small-Pox and Ague—The Remedy.

While residents of the City of New-York are clamoring for a thorough cleaning of its hundreds of dirty, filthy streets, the cry is occasioned mainly through fear of increase in contagious and other dangerous diseases during the approaching Summer. It is different in Brooklyn, and particularly so in that now populous region of South Brooklyn, formerly known as Gowanus. In this district, concerning the diseases in which, and their cause, the present article is written, fever and ague was an almost ever present disease even when it was devoted to the grazing of cattle and the raising of market produce. What may be termed the valley portions of this large section of the South Brooklyn district, is very nearly upon a level with the Bay, and therefore the drainage from the numerous and abrupt highlands which dot its surface does not readily escape, but remains long enough to become offensive even in Winter, and, of course, putrid in Summer. This objectionable feature was sufficiently well known in both New-York City and Old Brooklyn, to induce those who sought lower rents and country air to spread themselves over New-Jersey, rather than take a house at low rent in Gowanus at the risk of prevailing disease. It was not until all the adjacent localities in New-Jersey had become almost densely populated, and property and rents had reached an altitude nearly equal to those in New-York, that the owners and speculators in the real estate of the Gowanus district of South Brooklyn awakened to the project which had long been mooted, and resolved to lay out the district in city lots, cut away the highland spots, and with the refuse fill in the marshy plains. But when once awakened to the fact that, with appearances in its favor, real estate in the Gowanus section of South Brooklyn would readily realize vast fortunes to those who would thus early secure the land and improve its appearance, real estate there became lively in the market, and also by the cutting and leveling process to which it was suddenly subjected to a very great extent. Streets were laid out and neat frame buildings went up rapidly. Market gardening gave way to additional extensions of streets, and building-lots took the place of grazing grounds. So eager were the people for purchasing and residence there while lots were low in price and building materials comparatively cheap, that scores of buildings were erected upon the lower levels where the lots were "marshy" and "very cheap," and where to dig for a cellar was impossible without having the excavation fill with water almost as rapidly as the men could dig. Scores of buildings were erected without cellars, and improvement seemed to be the rule throughout the entire locality; even the presence of fever and ague was denied by the inhabitants—that is, those of them who had purchased lots and built houses there—whenever their sallow complexions and tottering movements suggested to the intelligent inquirer the propriety of learning the fact. It was never in the street in which the inquirer stood, but that there was "just a little of it" a little way off, would be readily acknowledged, that is, they would admit that they had heard of a case or two, though declaring themselves not personally knowing the fact. These conditions continued until they came to be almost as generally recognized as the former conditions had been, and during the past three years an effort has been made to secure improvements which would secure additional enjoyment of health. That there was and is every inducement to do so, and also to continue the work of reform, no one who has visited the district will deny. There is not a finer view to be had anywhere in the vicinity of New-York than from the higher levels of this Gowanus district; and during the heat of the Summer, when the nights in other portions of Brooklyn are without a breeze, without even a sufficient current of air to disturb a leaf, there is on the Gowanus highland a cooling breeze from the Bay, and the nights are enjoyable both in and out of doors. And yet it is, strange though it may seem, in this seemingly delightful locality where all the diseases enumerated in the heading of this article are the most prevalent—far more so, in fact, than well down in the marsh-land when the water is covered with a green slime for months at a time. During the latter part of last Summer there was scarcely a house within a mile of Sixth-avenue and Middle (now Prospect) street in which there was not one or more cases of intermittent fever, fever and ague, or dysentery, and cholera morbus was also prevalent. When Autumn had been reached these diseases were still present, but the feeling was that as cold weather was coming soon, these plagues of the locality would be nipped by the frost, and health be restored. The frost did come, but the fever and ague, though greatly modified, did not disappear. And with what remained, there came small-pox in its most virulent form and also a few cases of spotted and typhus fever. So prevalent and alarming has the small-pox been, that the Health officers of the City have called persistently for additional small-pox hospitals, and also for the fencing in of given localities from the outside public. Near the locality named as the central point of these several diseases, and also very near the public school building, there was one not very large house, in which thirty-one persons were found suffering from small-pox. Now, fortunately, all the diseases named are much less prevalent, and feeling of immediate danger has died away. There is, however, a feeling of very painful anxiety among the more intelligent residents and property-owners in the district, in relation to the approaching heated term and the diseases which it is believed existing conditions will engender.

The very grave and important question with the better informed is as to how the still existing diseases can be driven out, and how those common to the Mid Summer time may, in a measure at least, be kept away. In this regard, the better belief seems to be that a proper and an extensive system of sewerage should be adopted immediately. But as the high lands are not marsh, nor even unusually wet, there is a feeling that there is more required than high land drainage to prevent intermittent fever and fever and ague. The malarious atmosphere, from which these kindred diseases is engendered, is believed to be carried by the Bay breeze from the low-lying marsh-lands near by, and to remedy that is, after all, the more important work to be done. Quite recently a plan has been discovered, not through experiment for that purpose, but through the demands of trade, and, based upon the opinion of prominent investigators, it is believed that relief is at hand. Residents and frequent visitors are aware of the fact that through the lower portion of the Gowanus district is what is known as the Gowanus Canal, over which bridges are constructed, by which to connect the streets. On the easterly side of this canal is the largest portion of the marsh, or malarious ground. From this canal eastward, for business purposes, other canals or huge navigable ditches have been cut, and the result is a dryness of what before was marsh. A continuation of this improvement will, it is believed, while giving a water-course to laden craft, so drain even the marsh that it will cease to be the seat of malaria, and the moving of the tide will relieve these canals from danger of stagnation, even though they are on a level with the Bay. That it may be so, and quickly, is the need and most anxious desire of more than 40,000 residents of what is now known as South Brooklyn.

Activity at the Volcano of Kilauea.

From the Honolulu (Hawaii) Gazette, March 26.

We learn from a gentleman who recently visited the volcano of Kilauea, that during the early part of the present month great activity has been shown in the crater. On the 4th inst. there were five fire cones in great activity. During the night of the 4th an out-flow of lava from one of the cones occurred, which covered an area of something like half a mile square. This eruption took place between the old South lake and the locality known as the middle lake. About 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th, our informant crossed this lava field at considerable peril, the heat being intense, the fissures in the crust disclosing the molten lava beneath. This new field of lava completely broke up at 6½ o'clock, (but a short time after our informant had passed over it,) a fountain of lava springing up in the centre, pouring its fiery torrents in all directions. All attempts to visit the locality of the old South Lake were unavailing, owing to the sulphurous vapors which were quite suffocating. Every appearance at present seems to indicate that Pele is preparing for a grand pyrotechnic display, such as she can alone furnish in this world.